

THE INVESTIGATOR

JANUARY
1961



THE CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL

1961

JANUARY 1, 1961



Mr. Hoover

from your Associates

in the FBI

THE CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL

Introduction

I would urge... in all our commemorations of the Civil War Centennial that we look on this great struggle not merely as a set of military operations, but as a period in our history in which the times called for extraordinary degrees of patriotism and heroism on the part of the men and women of both the North and the South. In this context we may derive inspiration from their deeds to renew our dedication to the task which yet confronts us--the furtherance, together with other free nations of the world, of the freedom and dignity of man and the building of a just and lasting peace.

- Dwight D. Eisenhower

A four-year commemorative observance of the great struggle between the people of the North and South will begin on January 8, 1961. On that Sunday, President Eisenhower will deliver a Proclamation from the White House, inviting all citizens to rededicate and reconsecrate themselves to the great ideals which motivated our ancestors of a century ago. Throughout the land, church bells will herald the opening of the Centennial. Clergymen of all faiths have been invited to unite in emphasizing the spiritual and inspirational aspects.

A wide range of events, from displays of souvenirs to the re-enactment of entire battles, is scheduled through 1965. North and South, East and West have joined together to insure a Nation-wide observance of the greatest test of our Nation's unity.

With this issue, we are beginning a series of several articles on various facets of the "War Between the States." No effort is being made to record the over-all picture of even single events, for this is a task for historians. What we hope to present are some of the lesser-known occurrences, the obscure characters, and the behind-the-scenes conflicts, along with data regarding various Centennial events.

In our first article of this series, we are exploring that period of history leading up to and including the firing on Fort Sumter. This article was prepared by Brent H. Hughes of the Exhibits Section, Administrative Division, who, like many other Bureau employees, is an avid student of the Civil War era. We also are indebted to Brent for the excellent cover for this issue and the historical data about it contained on the inside back cover.

The birthday greeting for Mr. Hoover was prepared by [redacted] of the Exhibits Section. The playful pups are Mr. Hoover's pets, G-Boy and Tucker.

PRELUDE TO WAR

THE CANNONBALL arched above the "Star of the West" and splashed ineffectively into the cold water east of Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor about dawn on January 9, 1861.

Already split asunder by secession, the 33 United States of America now were irreparably committed to open warfare among themselves.

The "Star," an unarmed ship bringing supplies and reinforcements to Fort Sumter, was flying the American flag and quickly hoisted a larger one. A second shot, which also passed over the vessel, left no doubt whatever as to the hostile intentions of the South Carolina citizens.

A young cadet from The Citadel, George E. Haynsworth has been credited with the "honor" of firing the first shot of the Civil War--the War Between the States--the Great Conflict. His battery was on Morris Island above which the red palmetto flag of the Republic of South Carolina unmistakably fluttered in the morning air.

It is highly doubtful that Haynsworth or any of those who ardently praised his act even remotely conceived the horror which his ill-aimed cannonball had unleashed. Unquestionably, however, war was inevitable and had Haynsworth not struck the spark someone else would have.

• SECESSION INEVITABLE

Events of the last several years had been allowed to proceed unchecked toward certain destruction of the Union. Men at all levels in various sections of the Nation openly predicted secession; and the hot heads on both sides of the argument continued to fan the flames which became a roaring inferno with the election of Abraham Lincoln as President on November 6, 1860.

Proposals to avoid war were made from many sources, including the then head of the U. S. Army and renowned military leader, Lieutenant General Winfield Scott. Late in October, 1860, Scott wrote to the Secretary of War that if one State seceded force might be effective in restoring the Union, but if many States seceded and force were used, the results would be civil war so bloody that the fight with Mexico would seem like "mere child's play." He proposed a peaceful division of the Union into four separate and independent confederacies, bound together by common interest.

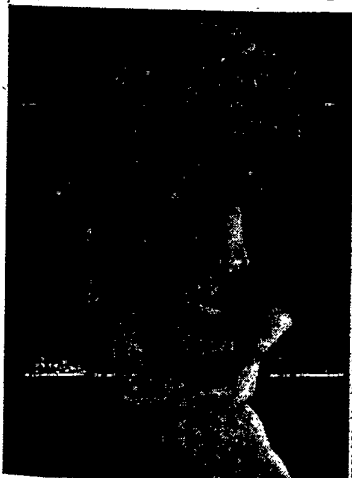
What were the causes of the Civil War? This question has been argued by historians and others for a century and there still is considerable disagreement. Some continue to place the major blame on the issue of slavery, but many concede this was more an excuse than a reason.

The period immediately preceding the Haynsworth shot has been described as a truly extraordinary era in American History--a time of mounting tension when an explosion could be avoided only by a miracle. The story of these

months is one of confusion, bungling, and, in the words of some historians, outright treason—a story which thankfully has never before or since been matched in America. Then, as now, events were shaped by men, and in the pre-Sumter trial when the Nation cried for inspired leadership, it is tragic that none was available.

● LEADERSHIP LACKING

These were the final weeks of the administration of our 15th president, James Buchanan, often referred to as the leader who declined to lead. Mr. Buchanan considered himself the most unfortunate of men. A privately wealthy country



James Buchanan

gentleman, he looked with utter distaste upon all the crude tumult of the Congress. His ultimate desire was that the remaining days of his administration would pass without difficulty, and he could then quietly retire to his country estate. This wish apparently was the basis for his lack of decision and his refusal to lead the Nation which so needed positive direction.

History shows this absence of leadership was one of the major causes of the assault on Fort Sumter at the particular time it occurred.

In fairness to President Buchanan, it must be stated that he was betrayed by some of the members of his cabinet. Even though all were old friends from the President's early political days, their first loyalty was to their home region, and the men from the South made no effort to conceal their support of the Southern cause.

● DISCORD IN CABINET

Typical of the disunion which permeated the Nation at this time was the disagreement among the President's cabinet. Early in November, 1860, the President issued a document in which he stated he felt disunion inevitable. At a meeting of the cabinet on November 9, 1860, he proposed a general convention of the states to compromise any differences between North and South. The cabinet members' reaction was recorded as follows:

Secretary of State Lewis Cass (Michigan) admitted and deplored wrongs committed by Northern fanatics against the South. He



Lewis Cass

condemned the doctrine of secession and urged force to coerce any state seeking to secede. Cass resigned from the Cabinet on December 14 because President Buchanan declined to reinforce Sumter.

Attorney General Jeremiah Black (Pennsylvania) also urged coercion and the dispatch of reinforcements to Charleston Harbor forts to deter



Jeremiah Black

disunion.

Secretary of the Treasury Howell Cobb (Georgia) was in favor of the convention since he felt it was statesmanlike and that the failure of the South to receive redress for her grievances would unite the Southern states in a disunion movement. He believed disunion not only was inevitable but desirable under present circum-



Howell Cobb

stances. Cobb was the first of the Southerners to resign from the Cabinet, quitting on December 8.

Postmaster General Joseph Holt (Kentucky) considered the convention a dangerous plan since it would cause the Southern states to strongly unite for secession if their demands were not met.

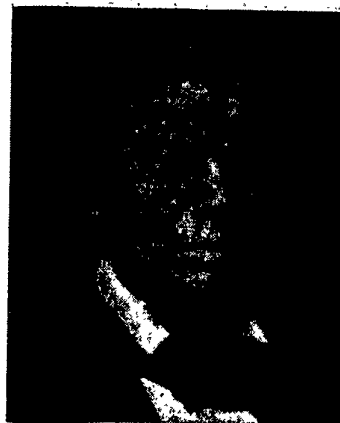
Secretary of the Interior Jacob Thomp-



Joseph Holt

son (Mississippi) approved the convention idea. He opined his state was equally divided between Union and disunion men and deprecated a show of force, declaring such would make Mississippi favor disunion. He denounced the President's attack on the secession principle.

Secretary of the Navy Isaac Toucey (Connecticut) ap-



and expressed a belief that retaliatory state measures would bring Northern fanatics to their senses.

Secretary of War John B. Floyd (Virginia) voiced decided opposition to any rash movement and against secession at this time, although he supported the principle. He believed the Lincoln administration would fail and be regarded as im-



Isaac Toucey

tent for good or evil within four months after its inception.

And so it went at the White House in the waning days of 1860. It must have been obvious to Mr. Buchanan that members of his cabinet were not loyal to him, yet he made no move to replace them.

● FLOYD AIDS SOUTH



John B. Floyd

John Floyd, the Secretary of War, missed no chance to strengthen the cause of the South in the struggle which he apparently felt certain was coming. The vast majority of military might of the United States was assigned along the Western frontier to protect against Indian

raids, and Floyd made no move to shift some of the units back to troubled areas.

Perhaps his most controversial act, however, was the sale of some 10,000 rifles to South Carolina during November, when there was practically no doubt that the state soon would desert the Union. Technically, there was nothing illegal about this sale since the Federal Government had 105,000 surplus rifles, but it has been called poor judgement on the part of a cabinet officer who was supposed to uphold the Union.

Floyd's crowning effort in behalf of the South, however, proved a great mistake on his part. Realizing the explosiveness of the situation in South Carolina with respect to the forts in Charleston Harbor, Floyd personally selected a new commander for them. His choice was Major Robert Anderson who received his orders of November 15, 1860.

Anderson was a Kentuckian who was married to a Georgian. He was known to be sympathetic with the South and had owned a few slaves in Georgia until early 1860. Floyd apparently felt Anderson would surrender the forts without a fight and join the South when the time of choosing came. He could not have made a greater mistake.

Officers at Fort Sumter were (left to right seated) Capt. Abner Doubleday, Maj. Robert Anderson, Surgeon S. W. Crawford, and Capt. John G. Foster; (back row) Capt. Truman Seymour, Lt. George W. Snyder, Lt. Jefferson C. Davis (who took considerable razzing because of his name), Lt. R. K. Meade, and Lt. Theodore Talbot. Lt. Norman C. Hall was in Washington when the drawing was made.

(U. S. Signal Corps photo courtesy National Archives)



on is ion rd of ch p-He i-he e. he ey p-

Floyd flew into a rage when he learned Anderson had moved to Fort Sumter and intended to defend it. Later, on December 29, 1860, under strong pressure, he resigned and returned to Virginia where he later became a brigadier general. In February, 1862, he fled from Fort Donelson in the face of heavy attack and President Jefferson Davis relieved him of command. He died on August 26, 1863.

Another of the secessionists in Mr. Buchanan's cabinet was Jacob Thompson, the Secretary of the Interior. He considered secession an inevitable development in American politics, not to be accomplished through bloodshed but in a peaceful and orderly way. Asked by the Governor of Mississippi to act as the official representative of that state to North Carolina on secession matters, he saw nothing unusual in carrying out this assignment while retaining his cabinet post. Thompson was a sincere, efficient executive who made every effort to avoid war by appeasing the South Carolinians. He resigned on January 8, 1861, and went South.

● SECESSION PRINCIPLE

The idea of secession was not one which suddenly appeared out of nowhere. For years there had been talk on the subject among the Southern planters. Secession seems incredible today, but in 1860 the typical Southerner saw nothing unusual in swearing first allegiance to his state. Certain powers had been delegated by the states to the Federal Government for the sake of convenience; however, this did not mean that such powers were permanent. A state, if it chose, could withdraw such powers. The state was paramount in all things. This was the accepted philosophy of thousands of Southerners. Nowhere were these feelings stronger than in the so-called planter aristocracy centered in the Charleston area of South Carolina. These men had been brought up in an atmosphere of family pride, servants, slaves, honor, and states' rights. As a matter of routine, they maintained rigid control of local politics, ruling their area as they pleased. It was from this group that came the founders of the 1860 Association, organized to bring order and efficiency to the drive for secession.

The hardest working member of this elite group was also in the best position to get things done. He was fanatical in his crusade, and he owned a newspaper, the Charleston "Mercury." His name was Robert Barnwell Rhett.

Rhett is little remembered today, but he has been described as the principal source of all the agitation that kept the Charleston area stirred up to fever pitch. For over 30 years, he had dedicated his life to the ultimate goal of disunion. He fancied himself a martyr to the cause, and would literally stop at nothing to promote discord. When he heard of the private meeting of South Carolina political leaders in October, 1860, where it was agreed that the state would secede if Mr. Lincoln were elected,

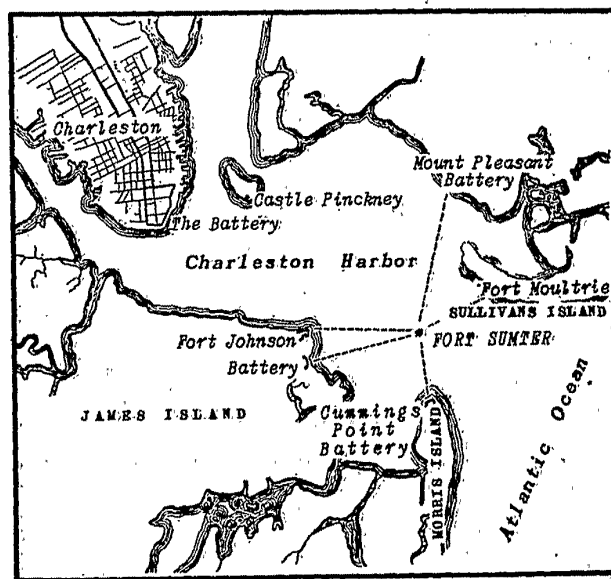
Rhett launched a propaganda barrage second equalled in intensity. It was only a matter of the final spark.

● SOUTH CAROLINA DETERMINED

On Monday, November 5, 1860, Governor William Gist of South Carolina addressed the State Legislature saying, "I would earnestly recommend that in the event of Abraham Lincoln's election to the presidency, a convention of the people of this state be immediately called; to consider and determine for themselves the mode and measure of redress...the only alternative left, in my judgment is the secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union...if...the government of the United States should attempt coercion, it will become our solemn duty to meet force by force...." The Legislature then agreed to remain in session until the election results were in.

The frenzy grew throughout the state as the returns showed that Mr. Lincoln would be elected. Finally the Legislature passed a bill calling for a State Convention to meet December 17 for the purpose of seceding.

In Charleston, the fanatical Rhett fought on, inciting the citizens to seize the United States military installations in Charleston Harbor. These properties were to become, in the public mind of North and South, a symbol of the basic disagreement. From a military standpoint, they were relatively unimportant; however, the symbolic value was to prove most troublesome.



Charleston Harbor showing U. S. Forts

Governor Gist wrote Mr. Buchanan, "I have found great difficulty in restraining the people of Charleston from seizing the forts, and have only been able to restrain them by the assurance that no additional troops would be sent to the forts, or any munitions of war. Everything is now quiet, and will remain so until the ordinance (of secession) is passed, if no more soldiers or munitions of war are sent on..."

President Buchanan takes a course different from the one indicated . . . the responsibility will rest on him of lighting the torch of discord, which will only be quenched in blood. ."

● PRESIDENT AVOIDS ISSUE

The situation had now reached the point that Mr. Buchanan had hoped would not come. The Nation now focused its attention on the President, and he was forced to make a policy decision. On December 3 he made his statement, and as usual he sat on the fence, taking no positive stand and leaving the country as confused as ever.

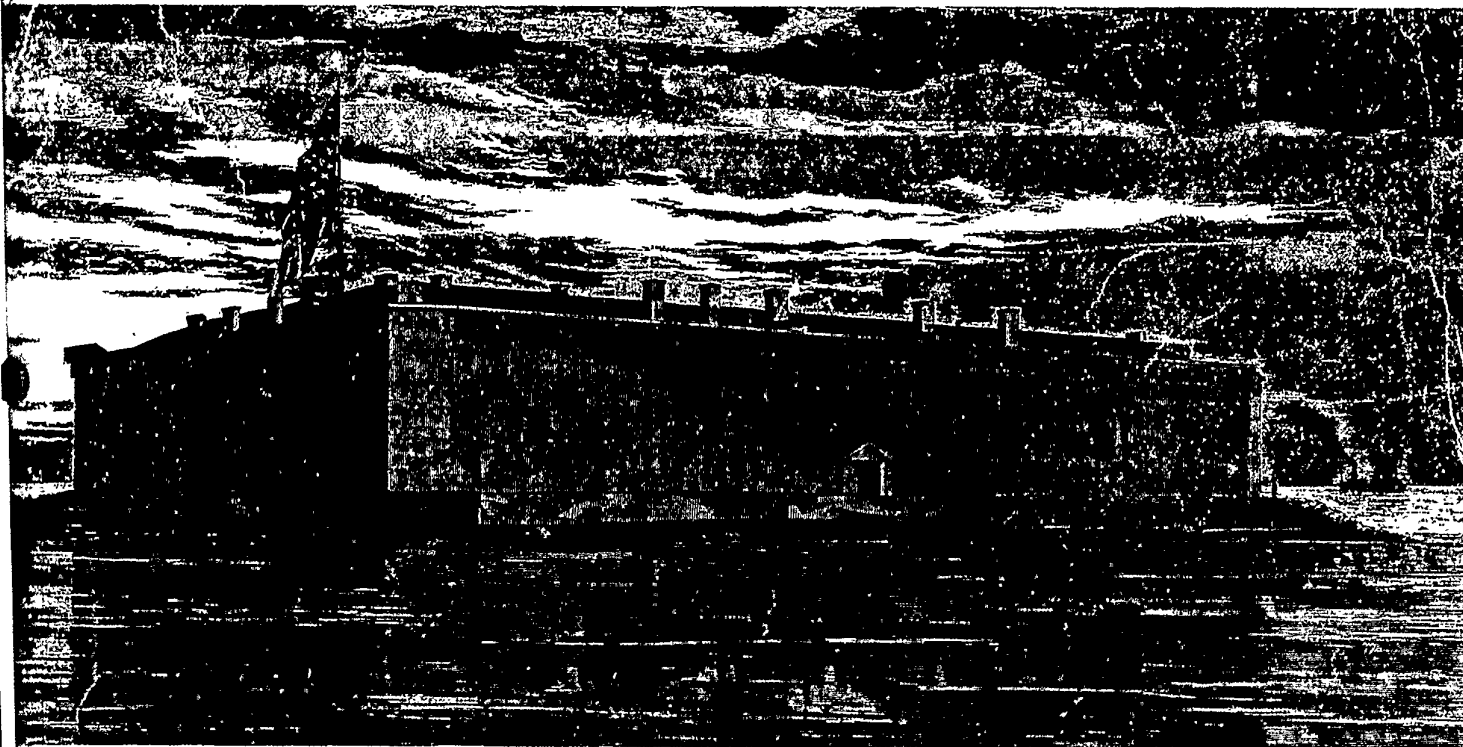
Senator William H. Seward bitterly summed up the speech--"It shows conclusively that it is the duty of the President to execute the laws unless somebody opposes him; and that no state has a right to go out of the Union unless it wants to."

Charleston "Mercury," Rhett rubbed his hands in anticipation of the coming disunion.

On December 17, the South Carolina Convention met at Columbia. As if things would not have been wild enough there, a smallpox epidemic forced the delegates to choose another city in which to meet. Any hope of calm deliberations now vanished with the selection of the alternate city--Charleston.

● SOUTH CAROLINA SECEDES

At 1:15 p.m. on December 20, the delegates unanimously passed the ordinance of secession. Within 15 minutes a special edition of Rhett's "Mercury" hit the streets with the glaring headline: "UNION IS DISSOLVED!" The pent-up emotions of an entire city exploded into an incredible festival. Barrels of tar were lighted, firecrackers were thrown from windows, bells were



An 1860 drawing showing the rear of Fort Sumter

(Photo courtesy New York Public Library)

At Charleston, Major Anderson was caught squarely in the middle of an impossible situation. His small group still remained at Fort Moultrie, a position which to Anderson was militarily indefensible. He knew that his only hope lay in moving to Sumter, out in the harbor.

"I would respectfully, but strongly, urge," he wrote Secretary of War Floyd, "that more definite instructions be given me for my guidance." This plea received the same treatment in Washington that previous letters had gotten. It was ignored. Anderson found himself abandoned by his own Government and threatened with destruction by a hostile one. As one of his officers put it, "So we were left to our own scanty resources with every possibility that the affair would end in a massacre." In the offices of the

run, and cannons boomed. The chaos continued for days.

Major Anderson found himself trapped in the Republic of South Carolina, home of 301,271 free citizens and 402,541 slaves. As commandant of a group of soldiers of a foreign power, he now had to deal with the newly elected head of the new republic, Francis Pickens. The hot-headed Pickens knew that sooner or later Anderson would have to flee to Sumter. In spite of the patrol boats which Pickens stationed in the harbor, Anderson was able to move his men and supplies to the relative security of Fort Sumter, leaving an enraged Charleston in his wake.

In Washington, the question of sending reinforcements to Sumter was debated again and again with no results. The first definite act by Mr. Buchanan came when he finally brought himself to fire Secretary of War Floyd and appoint in his place Joseph Holt, formerly the Postmaster

General. For the first time, General Winfield Scott was allowed to participate in the meetings.

Scott ordered the sloop of war "Brooklyn" to move 200 men from Fortress Monroe to Sumter. Still Mr. Buchanan hesitated. This doubt soon infected Scott, and the order was cancelled.



General Winfield Scott

(Photo courtesy New York Public Library)

It was decided instead to send 200 recruits from New York on an unarmed merchant steamer, the "Star of the West." Even more incredible than this arrangement was the fact that no one advised Major Anderson that help was on the way. The first he heard about it was when he read the news in--of all things--the Charleston "Mercury."

● THE FIRST SHOT

The voyage of the "Star of the West" was probably the most publicized "secret" of the time. While still two miles from Sumter, the ship was fired upon by Haynsworth. As the ship steamed in, Major Anderson could not decide what to do. Officially the arrival of the ship was a complete surprise, and in the absence of orders he declined to fire in its defense. In the confusion, the captain of the "Star" decided not to proceed. He turned about, headed for the open sea, and eventually returned to New York. The whole episode was a tragic mess.

Pickens then sent a very polite letter to Anderson, earnestly requesting that he deliver "Fort Sumter to the constituted authorities of the State of South Carolina. . ." Just as courteously, Anderson refused.

There followed a period of political maneuvering by both sides in an effort to avoid war. The Southern States were determined to secede

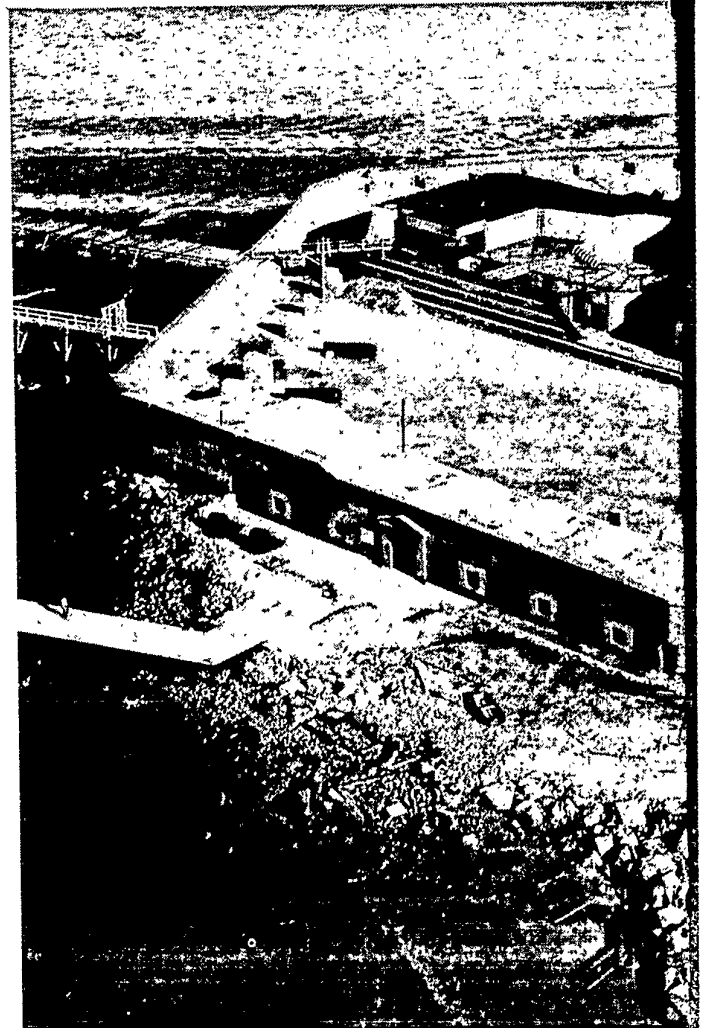


A drawing showing Fort Sumter under bombardment

(Photo courtesy New York Public Library)

from the Union but hoped to leave peacefully. Many in the North were content to let them go. On February 4, 1861, delegates from the seceded states -- South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas -- met at Montgomery, Alabama, and made it official. The Confederate States of America now existed.

Pickens continued to press for taking Sumter. The Confederate Congress felt that the decision was one for it to make, and so instructed Pickens. Even though Pickens deferred to Jef-



Person Davis for final decision, he went right on arming the military installations surrounding Sumter. Slaves worked around the clock building battery after battery. From Sumter, Major Anderson watched helplessly as he was encircled in a ring of steel.

On March 1, Governor Pickens received the new commander-in-chief to take charge of the hundreds of soldiers now gathered in Charleston. Pierre Beauregard, former commandant at West Point and ironically a student of Anderson in 1837 when Anderson had been an instructor at the military academy, stood on the dock at Charleston and studied the situation. He saw immediately that Anderson was trapped.

● LINCOLN TAKES OVER

In Washington, March 4 dawned bright and clear. Mr. Buchanan could hardly wait to welcome the new President, Abraham Lincoln. He looked upon Mr. Lincoln's inauguration day as a day of deliverance, the cherished time when he could wash his hands of the whole problem. Shortly after Mr. Lincoln was sworn in, Mr. Buchanan said a quick farewell to his friends and made plans to retire to his estate just as soon as possible.

President Lincoln now moved quietly to acquaint himself with the Sumter situation. He was surrounded by advisors, good and bad, each insisting that he had the answer to all the President's problems. The necessary delay was painful to Mr. Lincoln, for he knew that while he



A sketch of spectators on roofs in Charleston watching Fort Sumter burn
(Fort Sumter National Monument Photo)

gathered his facts, the beleaguered Anderson was running out of food. Finally, the President made his decision, a truly remarkable one which indicated the brilliance of the man. He sent a message to the angry Governor Pickens of South Carolina as follows:

I am directed by the President of the United States to notify you to expect an attempt will be made to supply Fort Sumter with provisions only, and that if such attempt be not resisted, no effort to throw in men, arms or ammunition, will be made, without further notice, or in case of an attack upon the Fort.

This maneuver was a stroke of genius on the part of Mr. Lincoln. The written notice, though unsigned, left no doubt in Pickens' mind as to the President's intention; it placed the burden of starting a shooting war squarely on Pickens; and it put Pickens, if he chose to resist, in the position of "firing on a boat filled with bread," as the President put it. Needless to say, Pickens was furious, as was Jefferson Davis when the message was passed on to him.

Mr. Davis considered this awkward situation and yielded to the tremendous pressure placed upon him by his cabinet. On April 10, Beauregard received his orders from Montgomery:

You will at once demand its (Sumter's) evacuation, and if this is refused proceed, in such manner as you may determine, to reduce it.



Fort Sumter as it appears today. Public tours are available through this historic landmark.

(Photo courtesy Charleston, S. C., Chamber of Commerce)

● GENTLEMEN TO THE END

It has been said that the American Civil War was the last war fought by gentlemen. That thought is borne out in the courteous letters between Beauregard and Anderson.

To Major Anderson:

I am ordered by the Government of the Confederate States to demand the evacuation of Fort Sumter . . . All proper facilities will be afforded for the removal of yourself and command, together with company arms and property, to any port in the United States which you may select. The flag which you have upheld so long and with so much fortitude, under the most trying circumstances, may be saluted by you on taking it down.

Just as courteously, Major Anderson replied:
General:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication demanding the evacuation of this fort, and to say, in reply thereto, that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of honor, and of my obligations to my Government, prevent my compliance. Thanking you for the fair, manly and courteous terms proposed, and for the high compliment paid me,

*I am, general, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
Robert Anderson
Major, First Artillery, Commanding*

At 4:30 a.m., April 12, 1861, the Confederate batteries began bombarding Fort Sumter, marking the real beginning of hostilities. Thirty-four hours later, Major Anderson surrendered.

● IMPORTANT CIVIL WAR DATES

DECEMBER 1860

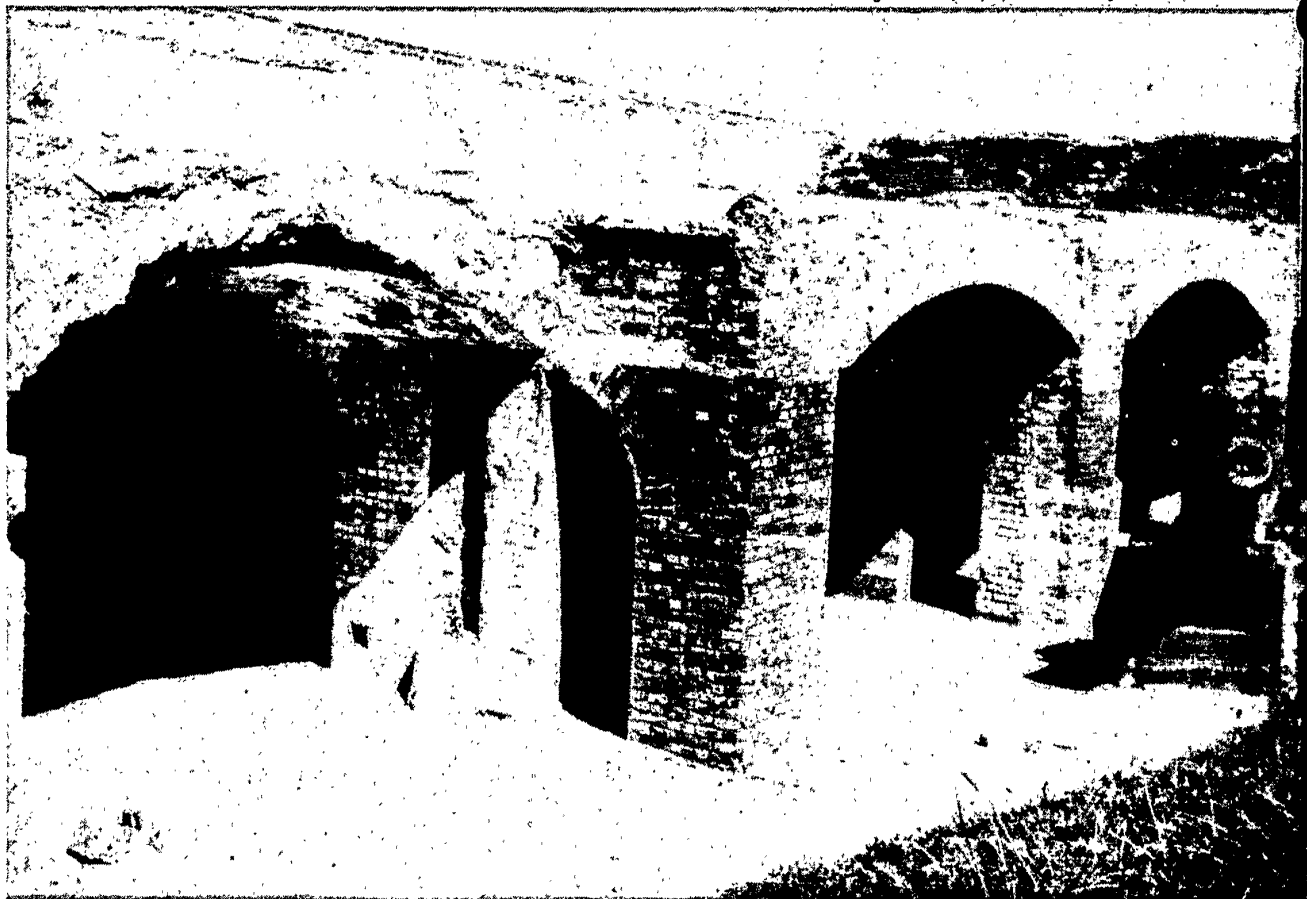
- 8--Secretary of the Treasury Howell Cobb resigns.
- 14--Secretary of State Lewis Cass resigns.
- 20--South Carolina secedes from Union.
- 29--Secretary of War John Floyd resigns.
- 31--President Buchanan orders reinforcements for Fort Sumter.

JANUARY 1861

- 8--Secretary of the Interior Jacob Thompson resigns.
- 9--South Carolina fires on the "Star of the West."
- 9--Mississippi secedes from Union.
- 10--Florida secedes from Union.
- 11--Alabama secedes from Union.
- 11--Secretary of the Treasury Philip F. Thomas.

During the last few years extensive excavation work has been done at Fort Sumter to restore it. The gun rooms shown below were filled with sand and sealed off for over 60 years.

(U. S. Signal Corps photo courtesy National Archives)



(Maryland), who replaced Cobb, resigns, completing Southern withdrawal from Cabinet.

- 19--Georgia secedes from Union.
- 21--Jefferson Davis and four other Southerners resign from the Senate.
- 26--Louisiana secedes from Union.
- 29--Kansas is admitted to Union as 34th state.

FEBRUARY 1861

- 1--Texas secedes from Union.
- 4--The seven seceded states open convention in Montgomery, Alabama.
- 4--Virginia-sponsored peace conference meets in Washington, boycotted by Deep South States.
- 9--The Constitution for Confederate government adopted.
- 22--Jefferson Davis is elected president and Alexander H. Stephens is elected vice president of the Confederate States of America.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL EVENTS

JANUARY 1961

- Official opening of the Centennial observance with special message from the President in

Washington and special ceremonies at the Army, Navy, and Air Force Academies.

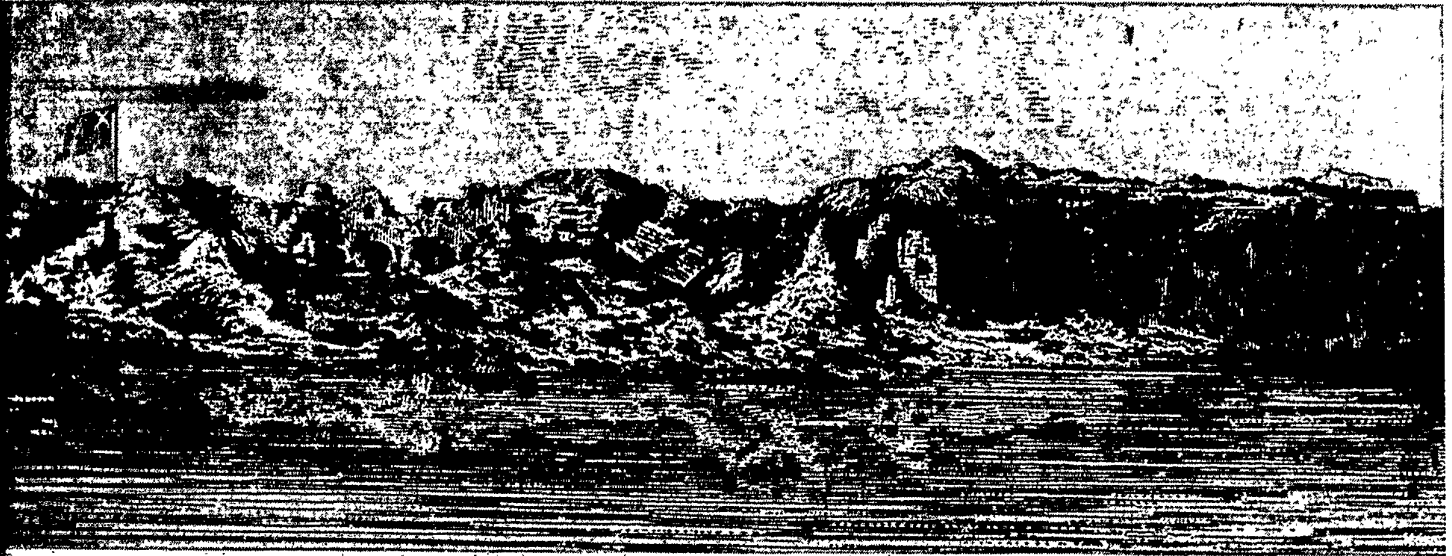
- 7-9--Special ceremonies at Charleston, S. C., concerning the firing on the "Star of the West."
- 9--Commemoration of the Mississippi secession convention at Jackson.
- 11--Commemoration of the Alabama secession convention at Montgomery.
- 26--Re-enactment of the signing of the Louisiana secession ordinance at Baton Rouge.

FEBRUARY 1961

- 4--Commemoration of Confederate Constitutional Convention at Montgomery, Alabama.
- 4--Commemoration of the Virginia-called peace conference in Washington, D. C., and Richmond.
- 12-18--Commemoration of the arrival and inauguration of Jefferson Davis at Montgomery.

An artist's drawing of the appearance of Fort Sumter, on Sunday, August 23, 1863.

(Photo courtesy Charleston, S. C., Chamber of Commerce)



Appearances Deceive

The owner of a trucking company called the Kansas City Office recently and reported that one of his employees was stealing from him. He explained that a dispatcher employed by one of his customers had witnessed the theft on three successive days. On each of these days, stated the owner, a consignment of coffee was loaded into the company's trailer or shipment. After the loading was completed, the truck driver's helper would go to the back of the trailer, dance furtively around, and then remove one of the cases of coffee and place it in the cab of the truck. The owner related that he had attempted to account for the missing case of coffee, but for some mysterious reason had been unable to find a loss in any of these shipments.

theft. The owner called again, stating that the thief had followed the same procedure; however, this time he must have known that he was being watched because he removed the case of coffee from the cab of the truck and replaced it in the trailer. Foreseeing the solution to the case, the Agent receiving the call suggested that the owner interview the truck driver and request an explanation of this strange practice.

Shortly later, the owner called again and apologized for having reported the matter. He explained that he had questioned the truck driver and had learned that the right front seat of the truck cab was missing. The case of coffee was being used as a seat for the truck driver's helper.

The Feminine Slant



The Crisman Cartographers

[redacted] wife of SA Chester C. Crisman of the Seattle Office, is shown at her favorite and almost full-time pastime. The Crismans are interested in world affairs and are active church workers. [redacted] hit on the idea of painting a map on the wall as a result of the tiresome and awkward handling of folding maps and their outdatedness for use in her church women's group, their child's study, and her husband's interest in the world's bouncing boundaries.

The map is painted on the wall of their den and is six by nine feet. Whenever a boundary

is changed or a new nation is formed, [redacted] simply paints it in. The result is a map that always is up to date. The Crismans share the job of mixing the colors and painting, but SA Crisman does all the lettering. They are working on Africa now.

A map of the Roman Empire at the time of Paul the Apostle is painted on the end wall of their den and serves as an aid to both, especially SA Crisman who teaches the adult Sunday school class at their church.

[redacted] paints in the latest African boundaries.

b6



Music Festival Royalty

[redacted] daughters of [redacted] Marvin E. Steffen of the Norfolk Office, performed in an outstanding manner at the 1960 International Music League Festival held in June, 1960, at Cedar Point, Ohio.

[redacted]-year-old [redacted] was crowned the Princess for 1960 in the Court of Royalty. [redacted] was among the four girls chosen as members of the Queen's Court of Royalty. She is [redacted] years old.

In the musical competition, both girls ex-

celled. [redacted] played the marimba. She was a member of the trio which received the first place award in that class. She was also a member of the band which received first place in that division of competition.

[redacted] also turned in an outstanding performance. The Seafarers Accordion Band, of which she was a member, was a first place winner; the duet in which she played received a second place award; and in the solo competition, [redacted] placed third among 56 contestants.

b6



Left to right are: [redacted] and other members of the Court of Royalty at the 1960 International Music League Festival.

b6

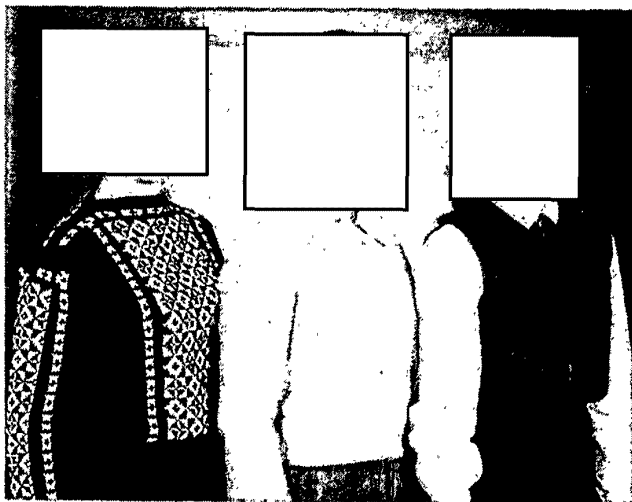
Knit One, Purl Two

Editor's Note: [redacted], our Women's Editor, is an accomplished knitter. In this article she shares some of her experiences with those who follow the same hobby or may wish to undertake it.

A small child struggles, as a patient grandmother guides her young fingers. She hasn't learned to write her name or color a picture, and here she is trying to knit a blanket for her doll. Knitting is easy, basically, but requires a generous amount of patience and time. This small child did learn to knit, her doll was covered, and eventually her feet, hands, shoulders and head were donned with her own creations, but it was only accomplished after hours of trial and error.

While outgrowing childhood, I found that learning to knit was easier than learning to dance. There are only two basic steps in knitting, the purl stitch and the knit stitch. It is a combination of these two motions and a little common sense that produced the three sweaters shown in the accompanying photo.

Knitting is a series of joined loops, in contrast to weaving, which is the crossing of parallel threads. The historical background is not well documented, but some believe that hand knitting was practiced in limited ways before the birth of Christ. Knitting was perfected in the late 1400's in Scotland. It was the vogue in England especially in the middle 1500's. In 1589, a machine for knitting was invented in England, but Queen Elizabeth would have nothing



[redacted] of Crime Records Division (right) and [redacted] of Administrative Division (center) model sweaters knitted by [redacted] (left) who is also wearing one of her creations.

to do with it as she was especially fond of hand-knitted silk stockings and wanted nothing machine made.

Anyone can learn to knit. Many young boys and older men have knitted too. Some helped knit scarfs and blanket squares during the war for the American Red Cross to send to servicemen

overseas.

Most knitting pattern books have illustrated instructions and indicate the weight of yarn and the size of the needles to be used, both depending on the type of article to be made. From experience, I have found that metal needles suit me best. I usually knit with a composition nylon and wool yarn which produces a finished product that is soft, warm, and lasting.

It is important to know the type of a knitter you are. I am a loose knitter (the stitches almost fall off the needle). The term "tight knitting" is used if the stitches won't move easily on the needle. If your tension is not average, your gauge will be off, which will result in poor appearance and fit. To remedy the situation, you will either have to tighten up the stitch, or loosen it, as the case may be, or adjust the pattern size.

Beginning knitters should start on something simple; for instance, a dishcloth, pot holders, or blanket squares. A valuable shortcut I have discovered when knitting a sweater and attempting a new, unfamiliar pattern is to make the sleeves first. This gives you a chance to get accustomed to the pattern, and if mistakes are made, there are fewer stitches to re-knit.

Most gloves and socks are knitted on four double-pointed needles. This may sound difficult, but I have found the work goes faster and is actually simpler for some people. Anything knitted on double pointed needles is all knitted, there are no purl stitches, as compared with something knitted on regular needles, where usually after the ribbing is finished, you alternate a knit row with a purl row, known as the stockinette stitch. Before attempting socks on double-pointed needles, it may help to try knitting water glass jackets just for the practice.

After some time, you may wish to be adventurous and attempt to create your own designs. Find the basic pattern that fits well and you will discover with experience and experiments that you can vary it dozens of ways. Keep alert at all times for original ideas. If you see some of your own clothes, you may wish to bind the edge of a sweater with the same material from which you cut the skirt, or decorate it with colored beads in a pattern that will complement the dress. Lace, ribbons, shells, and all types of objects can be applied to beautifully complete your knitted suit or dress.

When casting on stitches for a ribbing, it is wise to cast the required number on a needle one size larger than called for in the pattern. Be sure when you start knitting, though, to use the required needle size. When binding off the neckline stitches, slip the stitches onto a size larger needle, thereby insuring a looser stitch that won't bind when slipping the sweater over the head.

There are endless possibilities and opportunities for originality when you knit. If you think up a design of your own or want to copy something you have seen, you will find it easier to set it down on graph paper and follow it as if it were a pattern. The red and black weskit

is wearing was made without a pattern. It faces up the front similar to European native costumes.

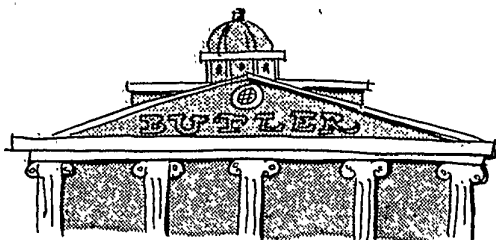
There are many novel things you can create with some wool and needles; for instance, golf club "boots," bedroom slippers, turtle necks to wear under suit jackets, eyeglass cases, shopping bags, purses, and an endless number of other things.

The personal satisfaction experienced while knitting is immeasurable. It is a useful and practical hobby and can be turned into a profit-making pastime. Argyle socks and ties for the men in your life are a handsome and welcome gift. The loveliness of the gift is enhanced by the fact that you made it yourself.

Lovely Miss



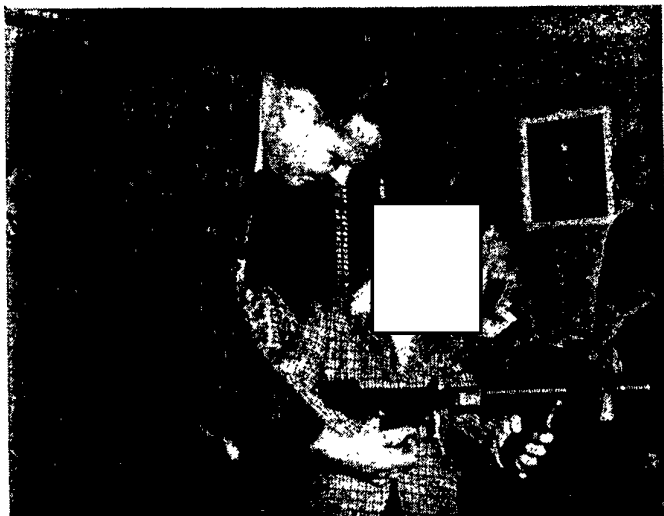
daughter of SA the ASRA at Huntsville, Alabama, is a very energetic and charming young woman. is a Senior at Butler High School in Huntsville and has received many honors. She is an "A" student, a cheerleader, was voted "Class Favorite" from over 300 students in her Senior class, and is vice-president of her social sorority.



Hi!



of the San Francisco Office tips her hat to you as she did to her audience in "Varieties of '60," a musical show sponsored by the San Mateo Chamber of Commerce. is an accomplished dancer in the fields of modern jazz, musical comedy, semi-ballet, Latin-American, and Hawaiian.



New Wives Tour Portland Office

The wives of several Agents newly assigned to Portland toured the office recently. The various phases of the Agents' work were explained to them and they watched an exhibition of firearms used and a movie. Refreshments were served by clerical employees.

ASAC Ralph J. Miles is helping his son, [redacted] "hang on to that great big Thompson submachine gun."

Left to right are [redacted]
[redacted]

b6



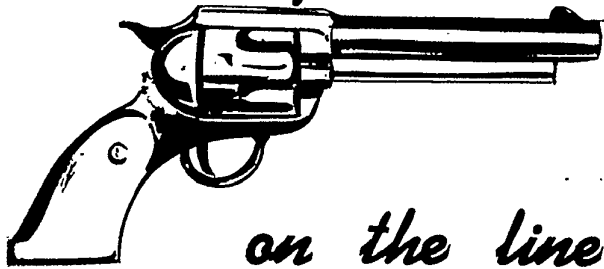
Mobile Wives Luncheon



b6

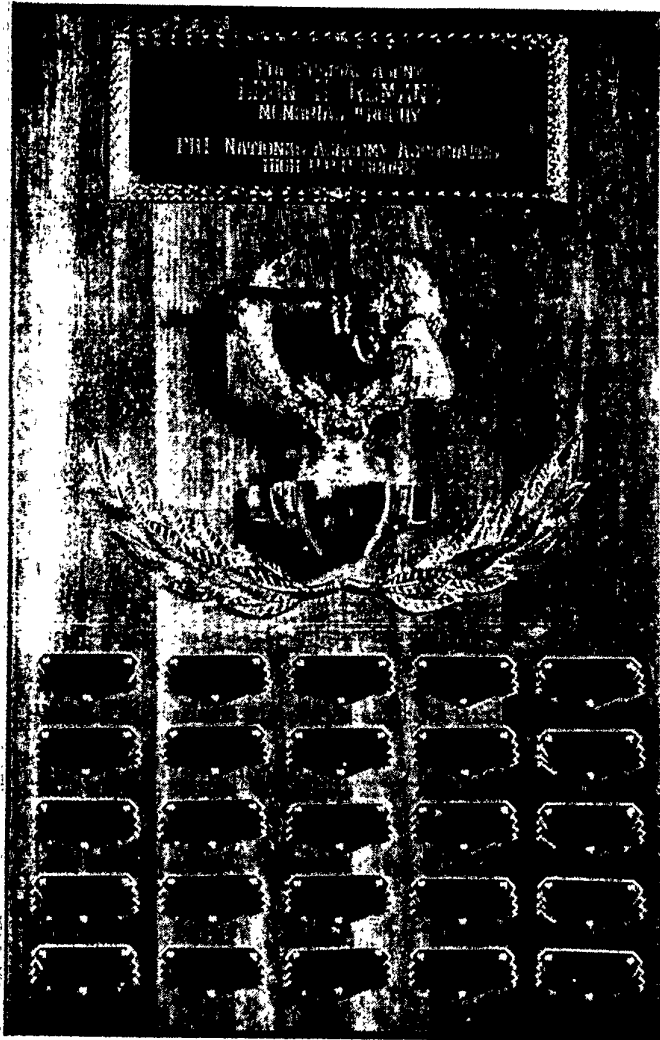
In November, the wives of Mobile Office Agents met at the Town House Motor Hotel for a luncheon. Shown facing the camera are, from left to right, [redacted]

"All ready



on the line"

New NA Trophy



Shown above is the Special Agent Leon H. Rumans Memorial Trophy which was established by members of the New York Office FBI Pistol Team to be awarded each year to the National Academy Associate in the New York Division who fires the highest Practical Pistol Course score. The trophy is 13 inches wide and 20 inches long and is mounted on finished mahogany. It is designed as a perpetual tribute to "Lee" Rumans who was killed in a boating accident during June, 1960. Lee, who was assigned to the Training and Inspection Division, was closely associated with the NA and is known by many graduates.

Anchorage Wins Shoot Out

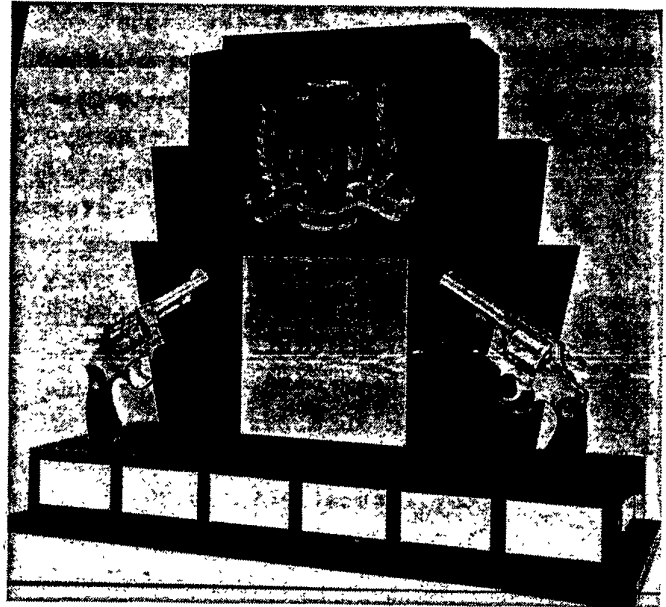
Special Agents of the Anchorage Office proved themselves the most effective practical pistol shooters during the first FBIRA-sponsored Bureau-wide firearms competition held last summer.

The Agents of the 49th state posted an average score of 96.25, four points better than their nearest competitor. Albuquerque SAs placed second with an average of 92.27, while Butte was third with a 92.24 mark. The especially designed trophy, named "The J. Edgar Hoover Firearms Trophy," will be presented to the Anchorage Office early this year.

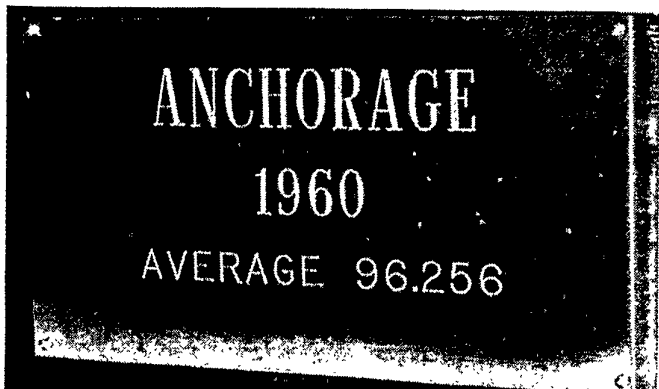
A total of 5,649 Agents participated in the competition which was held in conjunction with the regular firearms training. An over-all average of 89.09 was attained, and all but 16 offices were above that figure. SOG was considered as one office for the contest.

The course for the competition was the regular Practical Pistol Course which is fired by all Agents during their firearms training.

An office must win the trophy three years in succession in order to retain it permanently.



The J. Edgar Hoover Firearms Trophy which was designed and constructed by the Exhibits Section.



An enlargement of the first engraved plaque on the trophy attesting to Anchorage's supremacy during 1960.

IN MEMORIAM

Miss Jane W. Bessent

THE DEATH of Jane Bessent of the Domestic Intelligence Division on December 16, 1960, took one of the most personable and conscientious employees from the rolls of the FBI. She died of natural causes at Union Memorial Hospital in Monroe, North Carolina.

Jane, who was 35 years of age, was a native of North Carolina. She was born at Salisbury and received her early education at Cooleemee, later attending Catawba College in Salisbury, North Carolina. She joined the Bureau in April, 1943, and, following a brief assignment in the Files and Communications Division, served continuously in the Domestic Intelligence Division. At the time of her death, she was assigned to the Espionage Section of that Division.

Jane's friends and associates in the Bureau have lost a pleasant and ever-helpful co-worker whose many years of experience so often provided valuable assistance. She is survived by a stepmother and one sister.



IN MEMORIAM

Miss Margaret L. Thompson

THE FRIENDS and associates of Miss Margaret "Peggy" Thompson of the New York Office were deeply saddened to learn of her death on December 20, 1960. She died at the age of 28 at New York Hospital in New York City.



Peggy, who had served the Bureau for more than nine years, was a native of New York City. She received her education there, and joined the Bureau in February, 1951, following graduation from high school. She was assigned continuously at the New York Office. Peggy was a loyal friend and a capable and devoted employee. She was greatly admired and respected by those who benefited from her pleasant manner and helpful attitude.

Peggy is survived by her parents, two sisters and two brothers.

Inauguration Day, 1961, Follows Years of Tradition

ON JANUARY 20, 1961, the 35th President of the United States will be inaugurated.

John F. Kennedy will be the principal participant in a ceremony which is rich in tradition. Many of the things he will do were done first by George Washington, the Father of our Nation, 172 years ago, and have been done since by each President of this land of freedom.

Thousands will begin descending on Washington early in January, and by Inauguration Day the city will be taxed to the limits by the multitude which will assemble from all over the world.

What is the history of Presidential inaugurations? SA Paul E. Ertzinger of Washington Field Office, who supplied the enlightening article about the Capitol Building in our January, 1960, issue, was assigned to secure the answer to this question.

It was a monumental task which took him into virtually every major library and other depository of records in Washington, for surprisingly enough there is no single location of records concerning this important event. In fact, Paul

quickly learned there is a vast void in records about inaugurations. Through persistence, numerous interviews, and hours of tireless searching through old documents, however, he secured a wealth of interesting historical data to provide a better understanding and appreciation of Presidential inaugurations.

Perhaps SA Ertzinger's many inquiries will in some way contribute to the betterment of inaugurations in the future. His probing questions caused many to realize the need of complete records about this event which takes place every four years, not only to supply answers for writers and historians, but to provide guide lines for those who will be responsible for planning future inaugurations. Two inauguration officials for 1961 told Paul that they intend to maintain complete records concerning this inauguration.

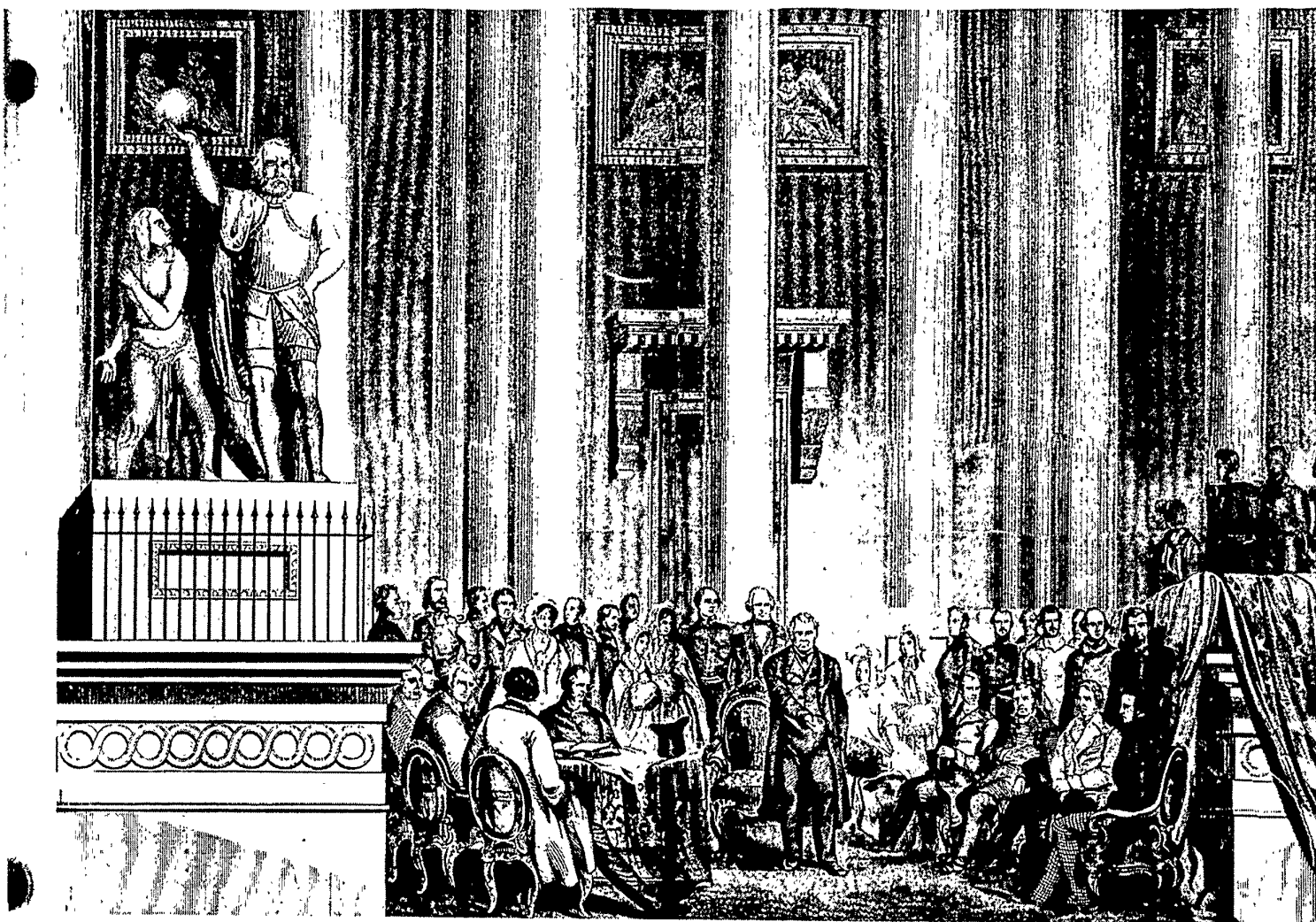
Official events will start this year on January 17, with State receptions, dinners, etc., planned from that date until January 20. Many gala events are scheduled during the week, including a symphony concert, an inaugural festival, and Governors' reception.

Every hotel room in Washington has been reserved for several weeks for the inaugural period.

Reportedly the first actual photograph ever taken of an inauguration, this picture was made during the swearing in of James Buchanan in 1857.

(Photo courtesy Architect of the Capitol)





A wood engraving of the March 4, 1849, inauguration of Zachary Taylor.

(Photo courtesy the Library of Congress)

ol. Private homes also will be opened to assist in providing space for the thousands of visitors to the city. Another 5,000 persons will use about 200 Pullman cars parked in the railroad yards in Washington as living quarters during the week.

The various inaugural events will cost roughly \$1,000,000, most or all of which will be made up through the sale of tickets to the affairs, special inaugural automobile license plates, etc. Any deficit will be paid for out of funds subscribed by local businessmen. During 1957, over \$1,000,000 was pledged, but less than \$200,000 was needed.

● THE FIRST INAUGURATION

The inauguration of the first President of the United States on April 30, 1789, stands out prominently as the first great event in the constitutional period of the Republic. On the shores of the new world there had sprung a people who believed that governments were established for the benefit of the governed, and the installation of a ruler was to be heralded only by the shouts of the people who stood upon the same plane of equality. In such a manner was George Washington, the first President, ushered into office almost two centuries ago.

The Constitution provided that the first President should be inaugurated on March 4, 1789, in New York City, then the Seat of Government. Due to the lack of speedy transportation, how-

ever, the elected members of Congress could not convene until April 6 to open and count the electoral votes; hence, Washington was not notified of his election until April 14. When word reached him, the President-elect was at his home in Fredericksburg, Virginia, and he immediately set out by carriage for New York.

His journey was a continual ovation. Cannons boomed, bells rang, Governors met him at State borders with military escorts, and women strewed his path with flowers. It was a joyous occasion for all but Washington who was overwhelmed with the responsibility his countrymen had chosen to vest in him. Only a few days before, he had confided to a friend that he felt like a man going to his execution.

As Washington pushed steadily closer to New York and the appointed hour of his inauguration, the newly elected members of Congress, with no precedent to guide them, fervently debated the manner in which the inaugural ceremonies should be performed. The Supreme Court had not yet been formed, and there was the knotty problem of who should administer the Presidential oath. Chancellor Livingston of New York settled that question by assuming the responsibility.

From early dawn on April 30, 1789, crowds had been pouring into New York City to witness the spectacle. The ceremonies were opened at

9 a.m. by the ringing of church bells and the firing of cannons at Fort George. The President-elect and his party were escorted to Federal Hall where the inauguration was to take place. Then, someone made the startling discovery that there was no Bible present with which to administer the oath. One was quickly obtained from nearby St. John's Masonic Lodge No. 1, and the official party then emerged on the second floor balcony of Federal Hall.

In full view of the multitude below, Chancellor Livingston prepared to administer the oath. In the excitement, however, he forgot the prescribed form of the oath so he devised one on the spot. When Washington had said, "I swear, so help me God," and knelt and kissed the Bible, Chancellor Livingston shouted, "It is done! Long live George Washington, President of the United States!" In that moment of exaltation, the Chancellor also had settled the problem of how to address a President.

Returning to the Senate Chambers, Washington made a brief speech to the officials assembled there. Throughout the address, he was extremely nervous; he trembled continuously. The entire company then proceeded to St. Paul's Church where the first inauguration officially ended with a prayer for the new Republic.

Thus, in hasty improvisation, the first inauguration was carried out. Washington's second inauguration at Philadelphia, like the 41 which have followed, was built upon the ceremonial foundations quickly devised at New York. Over the years, more pomp and pageantry have been added and public enthusiasm, which once caused only congestion and confusion, now is welcomed.

In the 172-year history of inaugurations, there

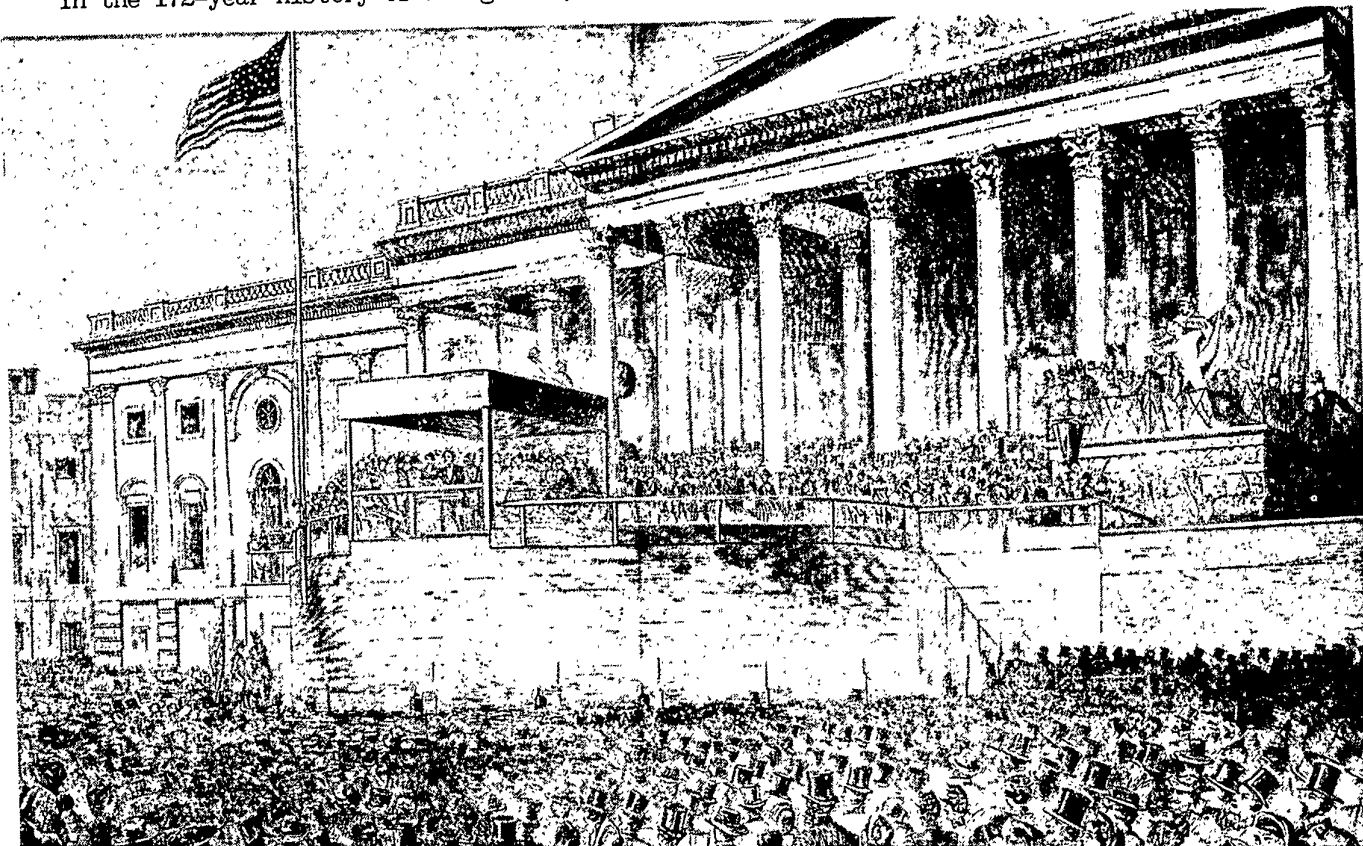
have been those which were inspiring and those which were depressing; some have been joyous and some sad; some carefree and some businesslike. Others have been comedies of errors.

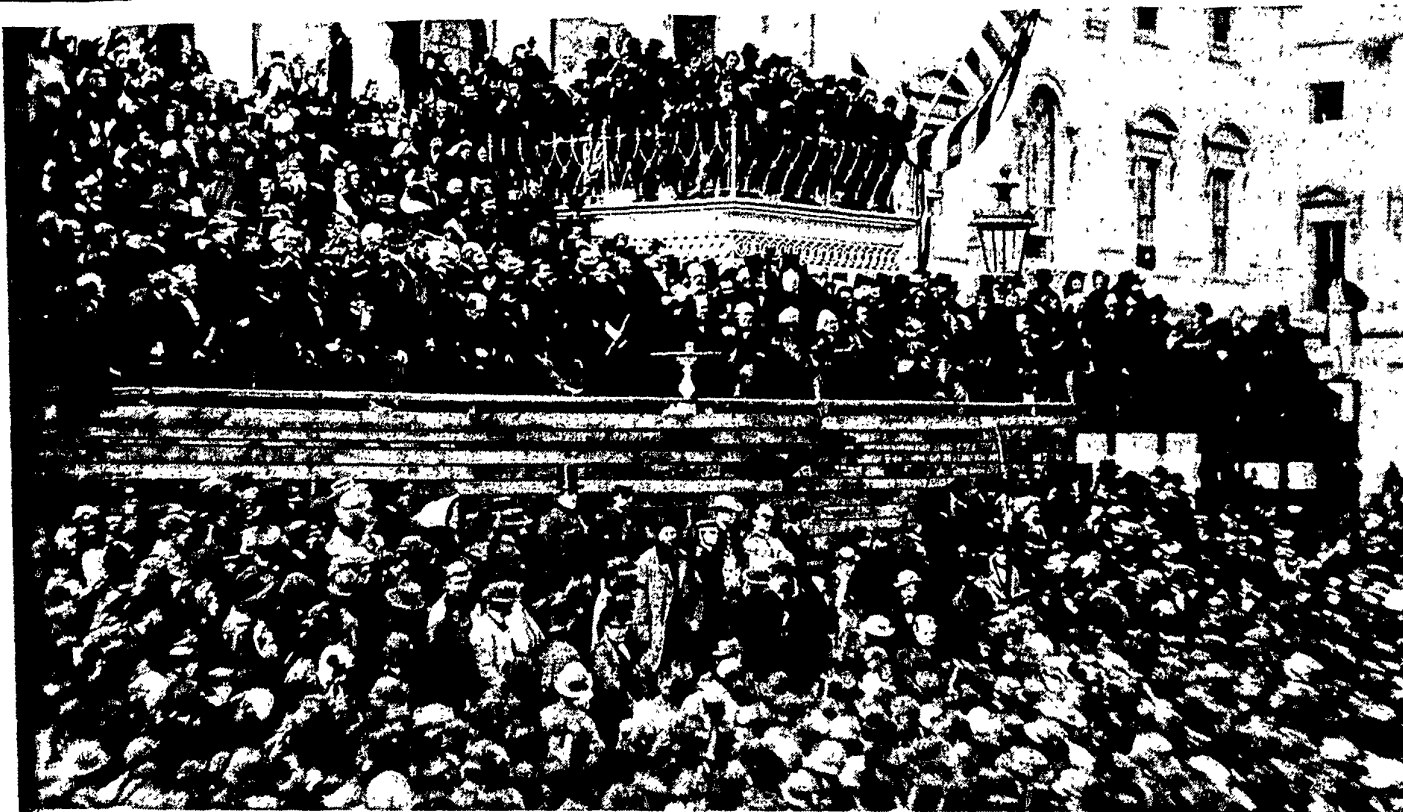
● MOVE TO WASHINGTON

The inauguration of Thomas Jefferson in 1801 was plain in comparison with those of Washington, although it presented an occasion for unusual celebration itself since it also was the dedication of Washington, D. C. At 12 noon, accompanied by a number of citizens, Jefferson walked to the Capitol. His entrance into the building was announced by a volley from the Washington Company of Artillery. He entered the Senate Chamber and, following the delivery of his inaugural address, took the oath and the ceremonies were over.

Although Washington took the oath in the open air where the proceedings could be witnessed by the people in the streets, the succeeding three Presidents were sworn in indoors in the presence of only the members of Congress and a small group of officials. James Monroe in 1817 made a return to the open air ceremony, though it evolved more from a feud than from deliberate choosing. The Capitol was in ruins after the fire of 1814, and for more than two years the work of rebuilding it along the same lines as the old building had been in progress. The 14th session of Congress had been held in a structure known as the "Brick Capitol," where the 15th Congress also met. There, Monroe would have been

An on-the-spot drawing of Abraham Lincoln's inauguration ceremony on March 4, 1861.
(Photo courtesy the Library of Congress)





Inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1817, only the Senate Committee on Arrangements met with an unexpected check.

Application had been made to the Speaker of the House of Representatives for use of the House Chamber. It was the Senate Committee's desire to have complete control of the inauguration, and it was their intention to place the "fine, red chairs" from the Senate in the House Chamber for the occasion. The Speaker, whose permission was necessary as the House was not in session, was opposed both to the exclusive authority desired, and to the doing away with the "plain, democratic chairs" of the House. The consequence was that the Senate Committee erected an "elevated portico" in front of the building and there the oath was administered and the inaugural address delivered. Between 5,000 and 8,000 persons viewed the proceedings—"never before had been seen in Washington such a concourse of spectators." In later inaugurations, the use of the elevated portico was continued, and today, it is an established inaugural tradition.

● THE INAUGURAL DATE

A congressional enactment on March 1, 1792, provided that the point at which the power vested in one man be passed to another should, in "all cases," be the 4th day of March next succeeding the day on which the votes of the electors are counted. This date, however, was later changed to January 20, by the 20th amendment to the Constitution.

Six times in the history of the United States, Inauguration Day has fallen on a Sunday—1821, 1849, 1853, 1877, 1917, and 1957. When first faced with this situation in 1821, Chief Justice Marshall decreed that the inauguration

Lincoln's second inauguration on March 4, 1865. The President is standing with his speech in hand just behind the small white table in the center.

(Photo courtesy the Library of Congress)

be deferred until Monday, March 5th, and this judgement has been followed since. On each of the six occasions, the public oath was taken on March 5th; on one occasion, it was taken on both March 3rd and 5th; and on two occasions, a private oath was taken on March 4th. Since the Constitution provides that the term of a President ends at 12 noon on Inauguration Day, this meant that technically the Nation was without a President for 24 hours on three occasions.

● THE OATH AND BIBLE

When the incoming President places his hand upon the Bible and swears to defend the Constitution, he follows a tradition handed down from the first inauguration. Only twice in the history of inaugurals has this tradition been broken—"Teddy" Roosevelt took the oath in 1901 in the home of friends without a Bible and President Pierce in 1853 took the privilege of affirming.

By custom, the Presidential oath is administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, the highest judicial officer in the land. Legally speaking, however, any person authorized to hear oaths may swear in a President, and five times since the tradition was established in 1797 the oath has been administered by lesser officials.

Probably no Presidential oath was ever administered under such emotionally explosive circumstances as was Lincoln's first. Rumors were

rampant that the President-elect would be assassinated, and the crowds gathered below the inaugural platform expected at any moment to hear a shot ring out and see Lincoln fall dead. The aged Chief Justice Roger Taney, whose decision in the Dred Scott case Lincoln had violently denounced, was so fraught with personal dislike for the President-elect that he could barely administer the oath. His voice broke with emotion on nearly every word.

Grover Cleveland, following the established tradition of using family Bibles to take the oath, was sworn in with a small, morocco-bound Bible marked "S. G. Cleveland." It was highly prized by the President, having been given to him by his mother when he left home as a young man. The Bible used more often than any other was the old Dutch Bible of the Roosevelt family. "F.D.R." used it twice as Governor of New York and four times as President.

● INAUGURAL ADDRESSES

Among the important precedents established by George Washington at his first inauguration was that of the inaugural address. In the 42 inaugurations which have followed, each incoming President has delivered this traditional speech. A move was made in 1821 to dispense with the inaugural address. Some people maintained these speeches were "anti-republican" and not authorized by the Constitution. The President's Cabinet at that time considered but rejected a proposal to ban the inaugural address.

The longest of all inaugural addresses was delivered, ironically, by the President who served the shortest term—William Henry Harrison. He died exactly one month after delivering an address that was more than five times as long as Washington's first. Honor for the longest sentence goes to President John Adams. Almost one-third of his speech utilized but one period. The sentence began with the misleading phrase: "On this subject it might become me better to be silent..."

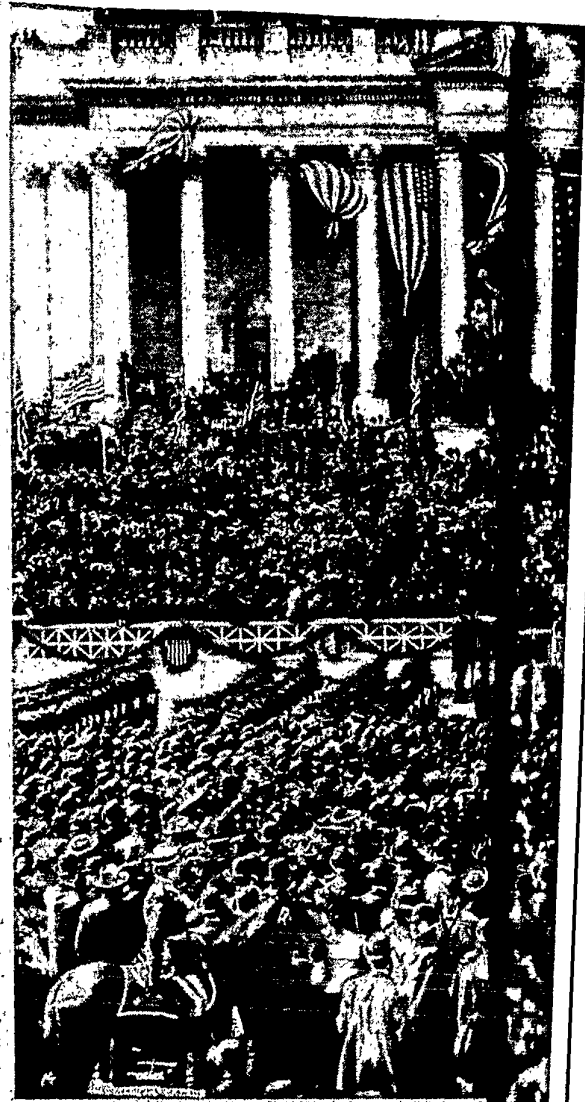
Theodore Roosevelt's was the shortest first inaugural address, running about 1,000 words. Shortest of all addresses, however, was Lincoln's second, comparing in length with his more renowned speech at Gettysburg.

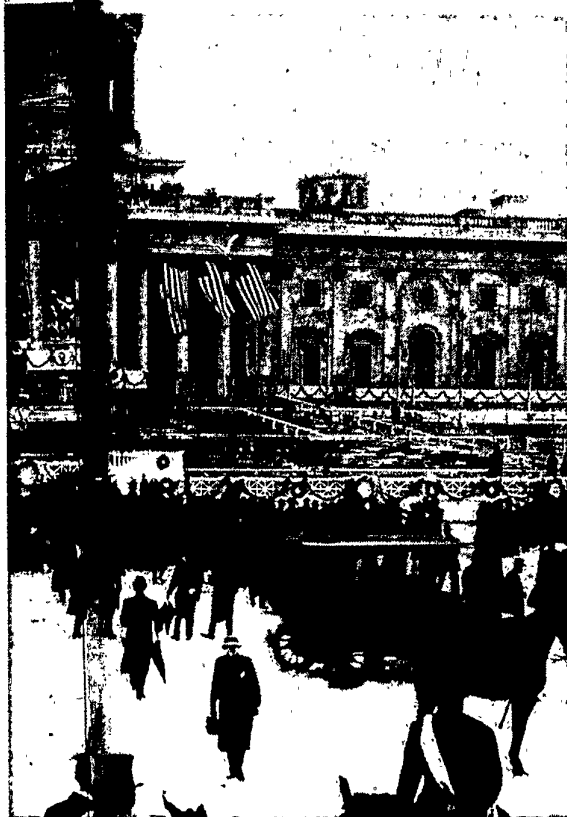
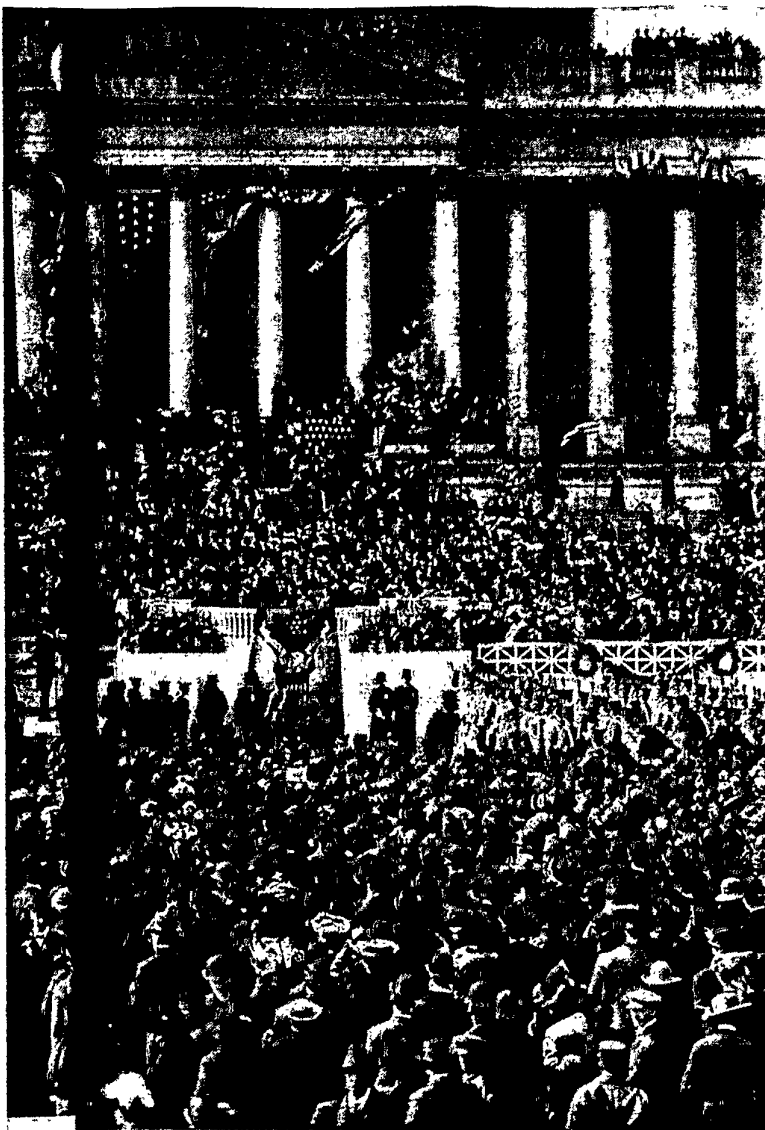
Perhaps Lincoln's sparing use of words was prompted by the brief discomfort he encountered with his first inaugural address. At a reception shortly after his arrival in Washington in 1861, he confided to a correspondent that he had written the message at his Springfield home and had it put into type by a friend. He locked the speech in his "grip-sack" and entrusted it to his eldest son, Robert.

"When we reached Harrisburg," said Mr. Lincoln, "and had washed up, I asked Bob where the message was, and was taken aback by his confession that in the excitement caused by the enthusiastic reception he believed he had let a waiter take the grip-sack. My heart went up into my mouth, and I started downstairs, where I was told that if a waiter had taken the arti-

"Teddy" Roosevelt drew a large crowd for his inauguration in 1905, the vast majority of which were men attired in Derby hats.

(Bureau of Ships photo courtesy National Archives)





In spite of the severe weather, a crowd is shown gathering for the inauguration of William H. Taft in 1909. On the left workmen can be seen clearing snow from the stands.

(Photo courtesy the Architect of the Capitol)

cle I should probably find it in the baggage room. Hastening to that apartment, I saw an immense pile of grip-sacks and other baggage. Tumbling the baggage right and left, in a few minutes, I espied my lost treasure, and in it the all-important document."

● THE TRICKS OF NATURE

"Nasty" is the adjective most commonly used to describe inaugural weather. The mythical weatherman seems often to reserve his most disagreeable forms of wintery inclemency for the President's day of days. On several occasions, the inauguration has taken place in roaring, implacable winds, sleet, and cold.

President Grant's second inauguration was shorn of its splendor by intense cold weather. The wind blew in a gale from the southwest, sweeping away the flags and other decorations. So bitter was the cold that when the procession started from the White House, the breath of the musicians condensed in the valves of their instruments, rendering them incapable of producing sound. Many of the cadets and soldiers in the procession had to leave the ranks half frozen.

The ninth President--William Henry Harrison, popularly known as "Old Tippecanoe"--was inaugurated on a particularly disagreeable day. He insisted upon riding to the Capitol on horseback and refused to wear an overcoat. This bit of folly resulted in the illness which caused his death a month later.

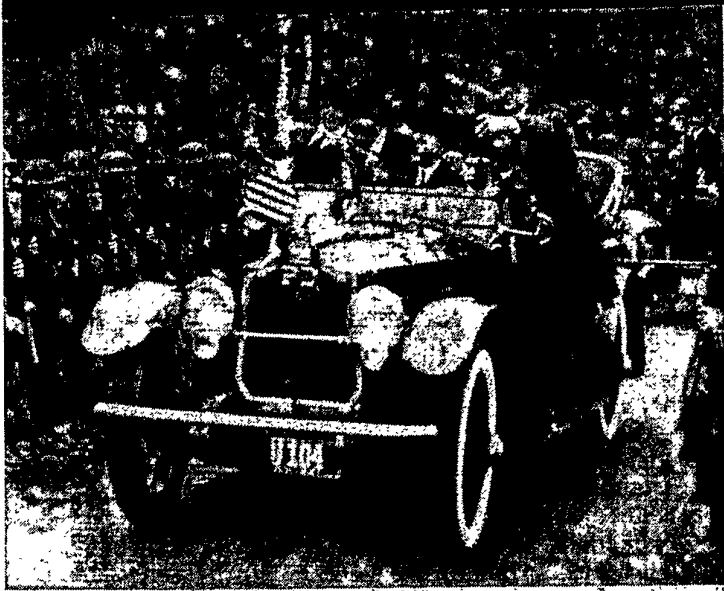
On Inauguration Day, 1909, a blizzard-like snowstorm besieged Washington, making the streets all but impassable for a time. President-elect Taft and his predecessor, "Teddy" Roosevelt, rode to the Capitol in closed carriages. After a consultation between the members of the Committee of Arrangements of Congress, it was decided unwise to subject people to the fury of the storm; hence, arrangements were hastily made to hold the ceremonies in the Senate Chamber. There Taft took the oath and delivered his address, instead of on the huge stand erected for this purpose on the east plaza.

For many years, the main thoroughfare of the inaugural procession--Pennsylvania Avenue--was described as the curse of Washington. Until it was blacktopped in the mid-1800's, the Avenue was an artery of hard, red clay which, during the dry season, produced billowing clouds of dust that obliterated vehicles and pedestrians alike. When it rained, the Avenue was a four-mile river of mud and filth. Rain was understandably one of the more dreaded forms of inaugural weather.

James Knox Polk was one of the unfortunate Presidents whose Inauguration Day was blighted by rain. On March 4, 1845, Pennsylvania Avenue was a treacherous stretch of slippery mud and more than a few soldiers fell ingloriously on the march.

● THE INAUGURAL PARADE

The inaugural parade has become, from a straggly beginning, as much a part of the inauguration ceremonies as the Presidential oath-taking itself. The first parade moved up Penn-



The first use of automobiles in an inaugural parade came in 1921 with the inauguration of Warren Harding who is concealed in this picture by Secret Service Agents.

(Photo courtesy U. S. Secret Service)

sylvania Avenue in 1801, honoring Thomas Jefferson on his election to the Presidency. There was no record made of this event, and it was not until Jefferson's second inauguration in 1805 that an observer saw fit to make a written ac-

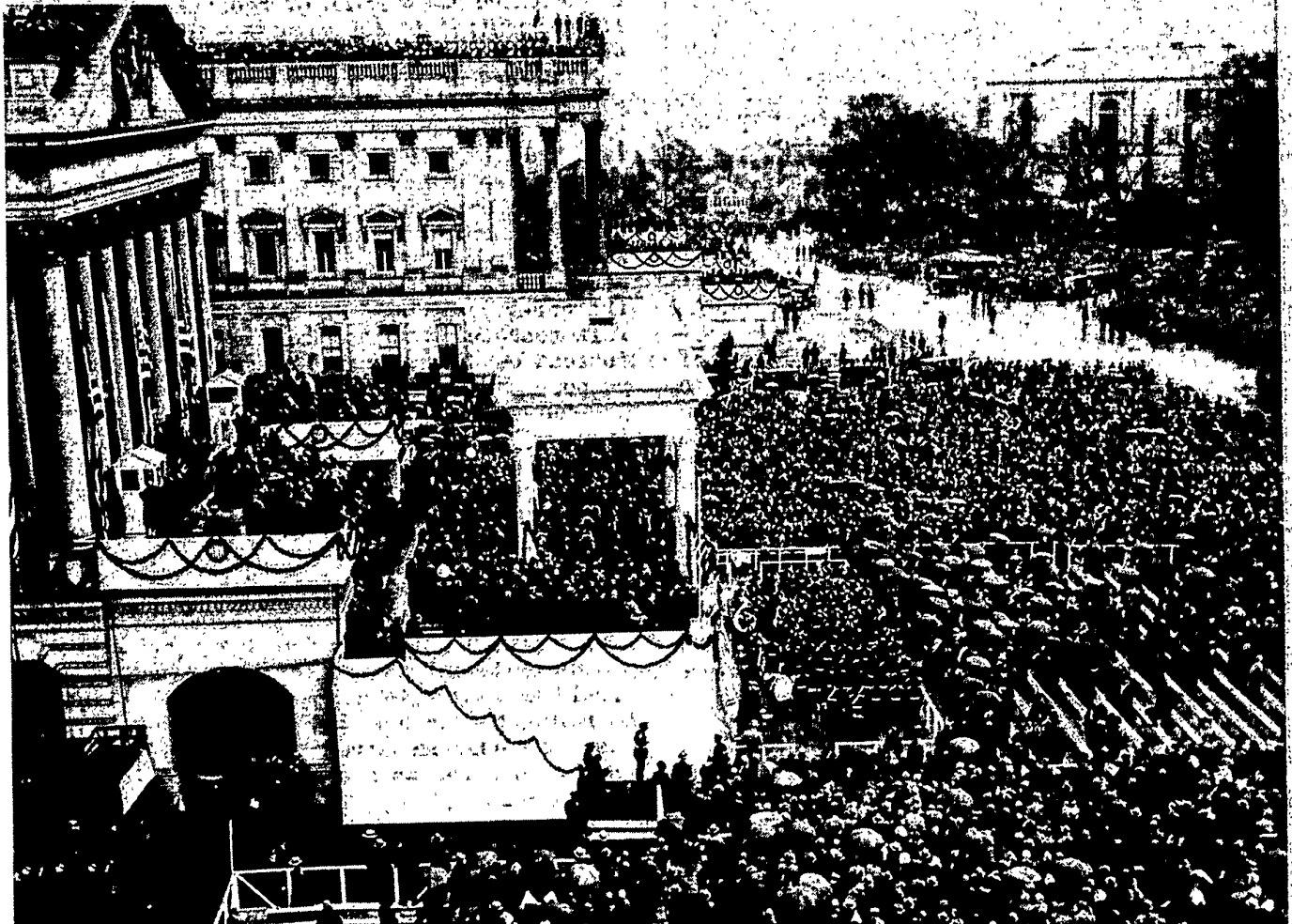
count. This account is found in a personal letter written by a secretary of the English Legation.

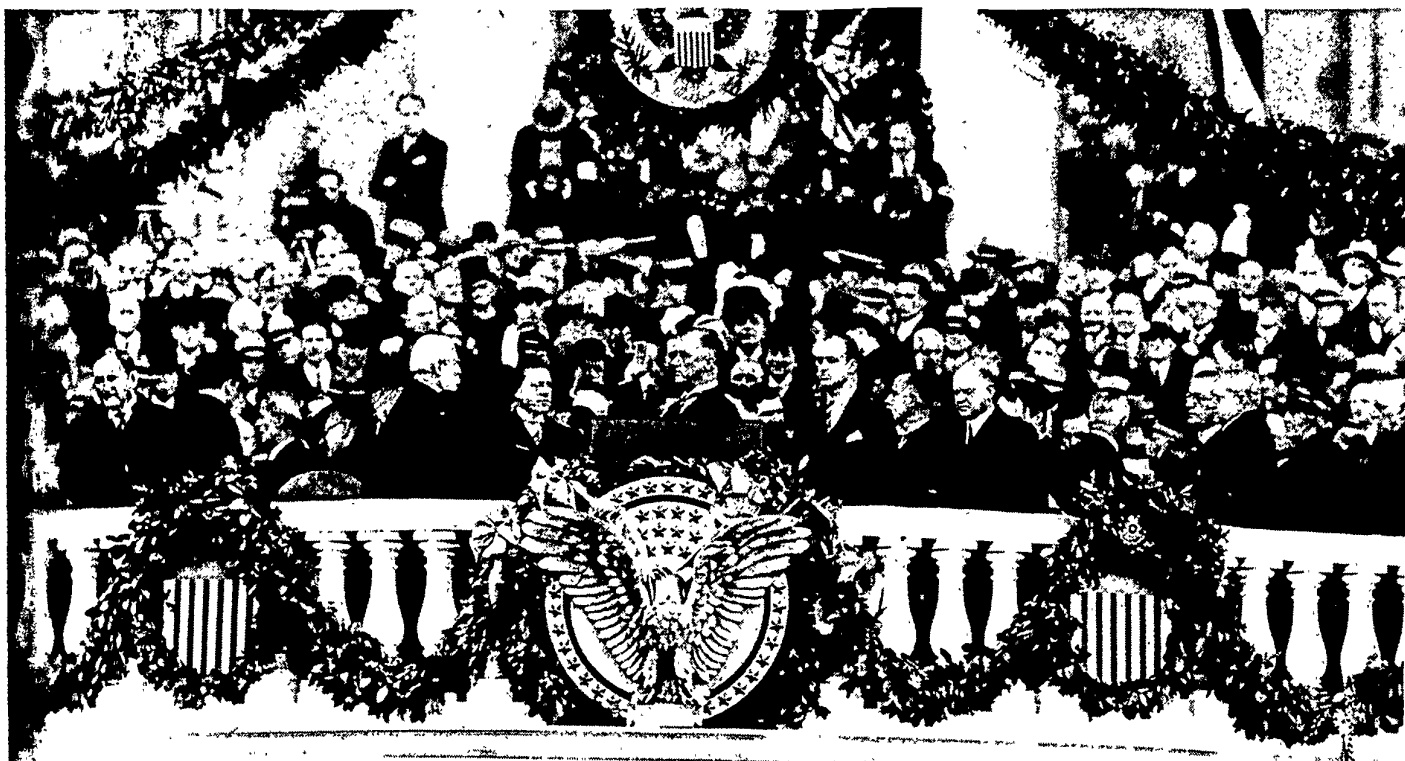
After taking the oath and delivering his address at the Capitol, the Englishman wrote, Jefferson was attended "by a large assemblage of members of the legislative, citizens and strangers of distinction, and a procession was formed at the Navy Yard composed of several mechanics engaged there, which marched to military music, displaying with considerable taste the various insignia of their profession." The day's events concluded with a reception at Jefferson's quarters. The English observer described the reception as a "levee," and in disgust stated: "All who chose attended and even towards the end... dirty boys...drank his wines and lolled upon his couches before us."

Through the years, the parades have grown bigger and better. The 1957 inaugural parade included 65 military and civilian bands, 50

Herbert Hoover's inauguration in 1929 was plagued by rain, yet only a few of the many spectators were protected with umbrellas. A number of unused seats are visible--a rare sight at such events.

(Photo courtesy Architect of the Capitol)





"F.D.R." takes the oath as President for the first time in 1933. Mrs. Roosevelt can be seen on the front row at the extreme left wearing a hat.

(Photo courtesy Architect of the Capitol)

Floats representing states and organizations, over 18,000 marchers, and 125 horses comprising the mounted units. In years past, the parade provided many of the spectators their only opportunity to catch a fleeting glimpse of the President.

The parade traditionally commences near the Capitol grounds and continues west along Pennsylvania Avenue, past the White House and the Presidential Reviewing Stand. In early years, it was a custom for every band in the parade to break into "Hail to the Chief" as it passed the President's stand. Since the parade lasted for hours, the new President underwent quite an ordeal. In 1909, President Taft put his foot down and said that only the lead band could play that song in his parade. This procedure has been followed ever since.

The Marine Band has played at every Presidential inauguration except Washington's, and has provided music for the inaugural parade since 1805. Although many additional bands have been added to the parade over the years, Inauguration Day still brings the Marine Band into full action, escorting the Chief Executive to the Capitol, playing in the interim between his taking the oath and his oration from the steps of the legislative halls and later at the review of the visiting troops.

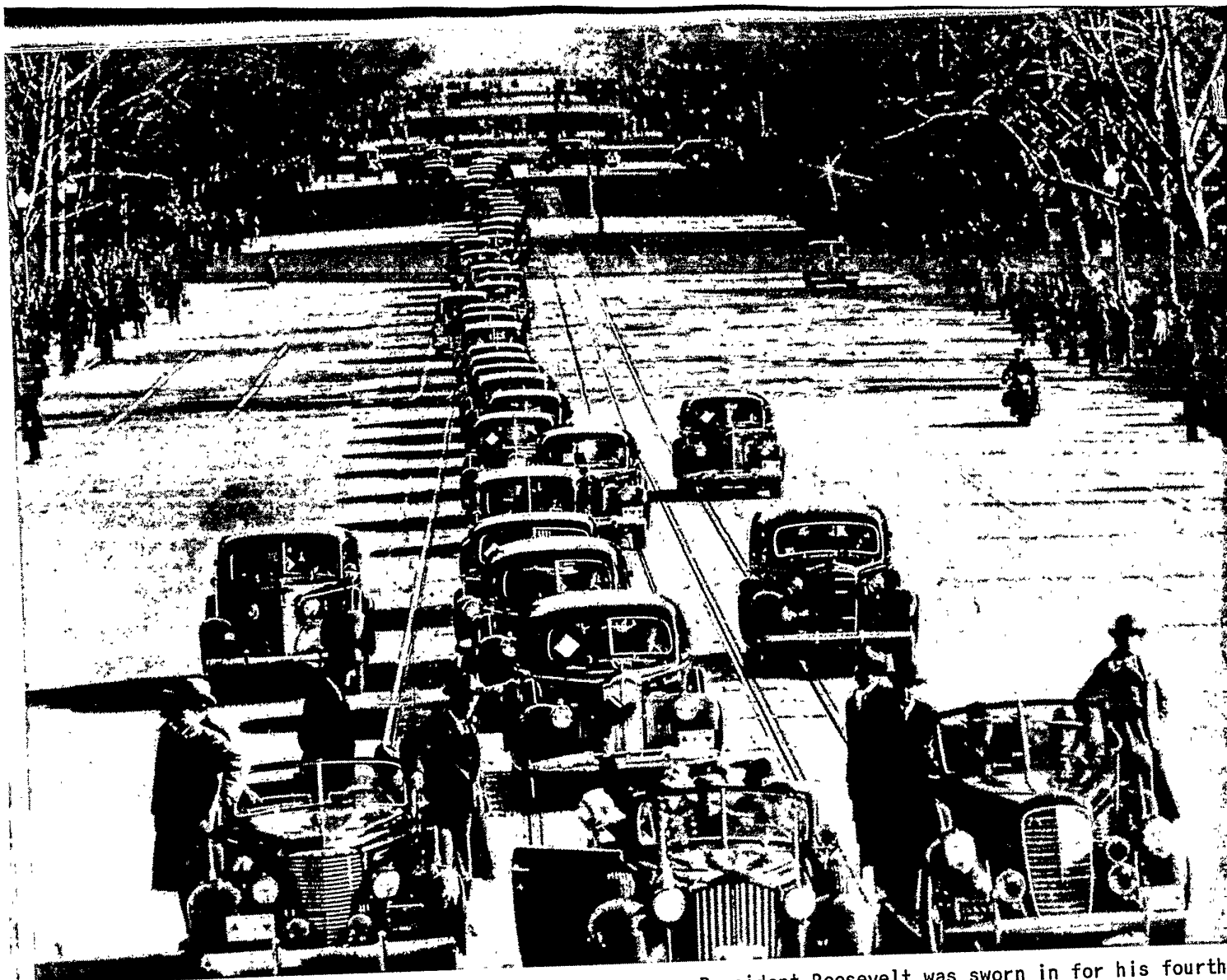
Present-day custom decrees that the President and President-elect ride to and from the Capitol together. Martin Van Buren, the first President born an American citizen, established this innovation in 1837 when he and his prede-

cessor, Andrew Jackson, rode to the Capitol in a carriage constructed of wood from the frigate Constitution. Jackson sat on the right side on the way to the Capitol and Van Buren sat there on the way back. This seating arrangement has been followed ever since.

The blizzard-like weather that greeted President-elect Taft in 1909, had cleared enough following the taking of the oath and his inaugural address to allow the parade to be held on schedule. He and Mrs. Taft and Vice President and Mrs. Sherman rode in open carriages from the Capitol to the White House and received a continuous ovation. It was the first time that the first lady of the land had thus shared honors with her husband in the inaugural procession.

The automobile made its first appearance in an inaugural procession in 1921. Woodrow Wilson, broken in spirit and health by his failure with the League of Nations, rode to the Capitol with the incoming President, Warren Harding, but upon arrival complained about his health and went home before the ceremonies began. Use of the microphone was also introduced at the Harding Inauguration and, for the first time, those beyond the fifth row could hear the new President's address.

A tentative timetable for the 1961 inaugural parade indicates that it will pass a given point in 2 hours and 50 minutes. The parade will consist of the Presidential party and his military escort; the Chief Justice; the Cabinet; service academy bands and cadet corps; units of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines; the District of Columbia Commissioners, Mounted Police and Metropolitan Police bands; divisions from each of the 50 states, including the Governors, one band and float, and two marching units. Civic and Veterans organizations, bands, floats, and additional police units will compose the final division.



The 1937 inaugural parade. President Roosevelt is in the lead car shown waving his top hat to the throng along the way.
(Photo courtesy U. S. Secret Service)

President Roosevelt was sworn in for his fourth and final term and delivered his address from the south portico of the White House as shown here in 1945. Under the strain of war and with the Yalta Conference coming up soon, he chose to reserve his strength by having the ceremony at the White House rather than the Capitol.
(Photo courtesy the Library of Congress)



Within an hour after the parade has ended, another will begin, unheralded and uncheered. Several hundred men from the District Refuse and Sanitation Division will follow up the march with the traditional cleanup parade.

● THE INAUGURAL BALL

Historically, the first inaugural ball was held in New York after the inauguration of George Washington. The President danced that evening, and among his partners were some of the most beautiful young women at the ball. So far as is known, he is the only President who ever danced at an inaugural ball.

Since that occasion, the ball has become an integral part of the inaugural ceremonies. Only a few Presidents have been started on their social way in the White House without an official inaugural ball—President Pierce apparently being the first to attempt it. He and Mrs. Pierce were in mourning when he assumed his office. Shortly before, their son had been killed in a railway accident before their eyes. Others who shunned the inaugural ball were Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, and Franklin Roosevelt.

Credit for officially launching the tradition of the inaugural ball under that name goes to President Madison. Upon his return from the Capitol on Inauguration Day, he held a large reception at his home and refreshments were served. In the evening, the festivities were, for the first time, continued and took the form of a ball. Under the heading "Inauguration Ball," a notice had appeared in the "Intelligencer" some days previously that a "dancing assembly will be held at the 4th inst., at Mr. Long's Hotel." The retiring President, Jefferson, attended and, relieved of the burdens of his office, allegedly danced every dance. John Quincy Adams, who later became President himself, gave this dismal account of the affair—"The crowd was oppressive, the heat oppressive and the entertainment bad. Mr. Jefferson was there. About midnight the ball broke up."

No other inaugural reception came to such a calamitous end as that of "Old Hickory," the man of the people. Long before Inauguration Day, throngs of Jackson's admirers poured into Washington to shake the hand of "their President."

A reception was scheduled following the ceremonies at the Capitol, and as the new President marched to his quarters he was followed by an army of admirers. When the procession reached the White House, the crowd became so eager to gain admission that they soon developed into an unmanageable mob, creating scenes that were the scandal of the country. They demolished furniture, windows, carpets, draperies, and woodwork to the extent of several thousand dollars. Many who managed to squeeze their way into the rooms or who were reluctantly carried in with the rush were obliged to climb out the windows to avoid being crushed. Refreshments had been provided, but because of the mob spirit they could not be served with any sort of order. Punch and lemonade were carried out onto the lawns in tubs and buckets and in the struggle and scramble for

them the reception quickly turned into a free-for-all battle. There reportedly was a considerable quantity of "corn" whiskey which found its way into the White House grounds also.

If Ulysses S. Grant ever attended a successful inaugural ball, it must have been one honoring a fellow President, for, though he was elected twice, both his inaugural balls were social calamities.

Poor planning and an uncooperative Congress blighted Grant's first ball. The Congress refused to allow the Capitol rotunda to be used for the occasion so the new north wing of the Treasury building was secured. This space was so cut up by corridors and rooms that congestion could not be avoided. To confound the congestion, five times as many tickets had been sold as the building would accommodate and the stairways became jammed; the crowd became an unruly mob and stormed the kitchens. About midnight, the ball



President Eisenhower is sworn in for his second term by Chief Justice Earl Warren. John T. Fey, clerk of the Supreme Court, is holding the Bible.

(Photo courtesy the Associated Press)

broke up in several free-for-all battles.

Four years later, the Grant Inaugural Ball was held in an unheated building while a blizzard raged outside. The guests arrived heavily muffled in fur and storm coats which they didn't take off. The entire assemblage was obliged to constantly move about to keep warm.

From 1885 to 1909, the Pension Office, which had an exceptionally large hall and balcony, was the scene of some of the gayest and most elaborate balls in inaugural history. Every four years, the Pension clerks got an unofficial month's vacation while the building was redecorated.

● SECURITY MEASURES

An important, but little known part of an inauguration is the task of protecting the new President. This is the job of the U. S. Secret Service. Few people are aware of the de-

gree of careful planning used to keep the President from harm, and probably even fewer have any idea of what sort of plans are made for his protection or how these plans are carried out.

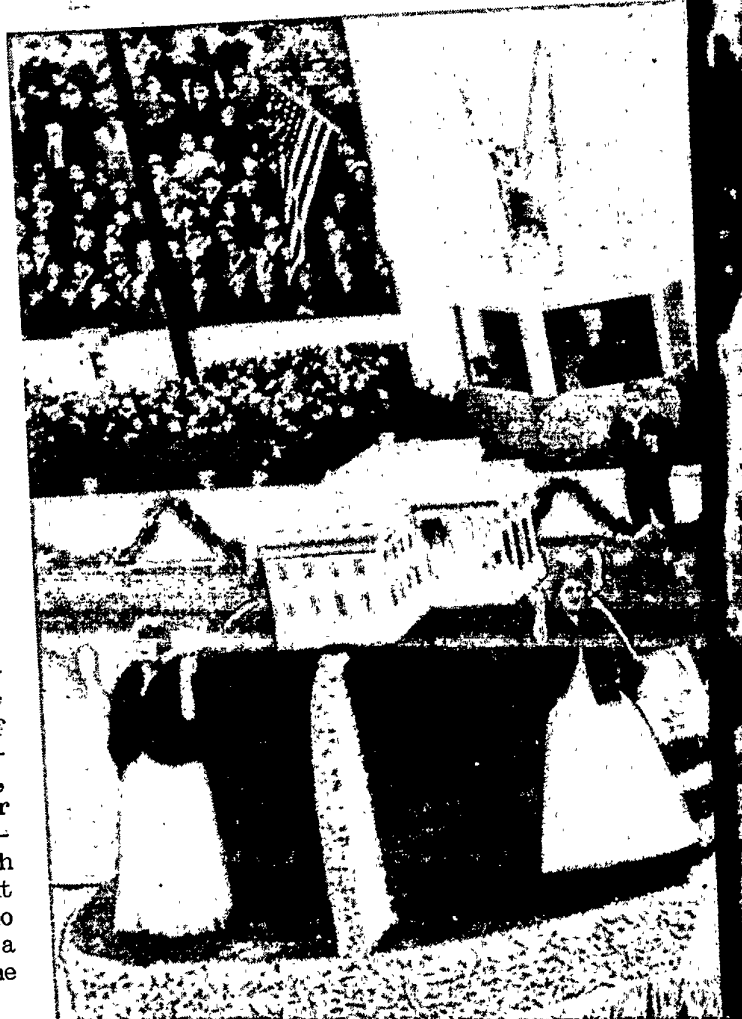
Every moment that the President is in public view must be carefully planned. Secret Service men first check the parade route. They investigate the buildings along the way, the roof tops, and even the sewers. They search the Capitol Building ahead of time and inspect the stands along Pennsylvania Avenue. Most of the thousands of people in the parade are screened before Inauguration Day, including the soldiers, sailors, marines, and civilian units.

As the inaugural parade moves down Pennsylvania Avenue, Secret Service agents ride in cars close to the President, as they do wherever he travels, and an agent rides in the President's car at all times. There are also men on foot and others mixing with the crowds. If the procession travels slowly through the crowded streets, the agents walk or trot on each side of the President's vehicle.

In addition, the police and detective forces of the District of Columbia and other major cities dispatch their crack men to aid in the security work. The last inauguration required the policing services of 1,391 men.

Security was the order of the day at the inaugural ceremonies of the 16th President. Abraham Lincoln took the oath of office at a tense, dramatic moment in the Nation's history. War clouds loomed over Washington and many believed that on Inauguration Day the secessionists would make an attempt to gain control of the Government. Great precautions were taken to prevent this.

The ostensible director of the Security operations was General Winfield Scott, who had his headquarters at a restaurant near the War Department and who rode furtively about the city in a low coupe drawn by a powerful horse. But the real director was one Colonel Stone of the Regular Army who had been organizing the military of the District. He had a very formidable force at his command, including a battalion of the U. S. Engineer Corps and a company of German sharpshooters. In the inaugural procession, the Engineer Corps followed directly at the rear of the President's carriage and the sharpshooters were posted on roof tops along the route with orders to keep a vigilant watch as the President approached. They were to fire at anyone who might aim a weapon at him. There was also a large force of detectives stationed along the





The sea of faces which confronted President Eisenhower as he delivered his inaugural address in 1957.

(Photo courtesy the Associated Press)

route and at the Capitol.

The only disturbance during the ceremonies, however, occurred when a number of people in the crowd discovered that the "light-fingered gentry" were operating among them. Reports in Washington newspaper columns the following day recorded, "Joseph Aldrich, of this city, had his wallet stolen from his pantaloons pocket..."

A great deal of tension and concern also surrounded the inauguration of Rutherford B. Hays in 1877. There were boasts that he would be assassinated. With so many people believing that his Presidential opponent, Samuel Tilden, had been cheated out of the Presidency, it was decided to call off the parade and ball, and Hays was secretly sworn in as President on March 3rd. A public ceremony, however, was held on March 5.

Similar precautions were taken for the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson in 1917. As on the occasion of Lincoln's first inauguration, war clouds were heavy, and there were those who feared for the new President's life. His carriage was heavily flanked by troops and Secret Service men, and machine guns were stationed along the line of march and in front of the platform on the east front of the Capitol. There, Wilson took the oath without incident. The parade was held as scheduled, but the Inaugural Ball was omitted.

● INAUGURAL COMMITTEES

The task of arranging and organizing an inauguration falls to three committees—the Pre-Inaugural Committee, the Inaugural Committee, and the Joint Congressional Inaugural Committee.

The assigned purpose of the Pre-Inaugural Committee is to make bi-partisan administrative arrangements for the inauguration.

The committee was formed in early May, 1960, and became effective during September. By election day, it had completed all the preliminary plans for visitor's



For hours, President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon stood in very cold weather to watch many such floats pass the reviewing stands on January 21, 1957.

(Photo courtesy the Evening Star)



Mrs. Eisenhower, head bowed, leads the President through the many who wished to greet them at the inaugural ball in 1957.

(Photo courtesy the Evening Star)

information, the Inaugural Medal, the official Inaugural Program, hospitality arrangements, and necessary health, fire, and police protection.

Following the election, the Pre-Inaugural Committee "melts" into the Inaugural Committee. This committee is responsible for five major inaugural events--the parade, ball, Nationalities Dinner, concert, and Governors' Reception.

The chairman of the winning national political party recommends to the incoming President the name of the man he desires to be Chairman of the Inaugural Committee. He usually selects the co-chairman representing his party on the Pre-Inaugural Committee; however, he does not have to since, on some occasions, political leaders from outside Washington have been selected. The approval of the President is always required. The new Chairman goes to work.

All staff members of this committee are volunteer workers and only a very few employees are paid for their services.

The responsibility for the ceremonies at the Capitol rests with the Joint Congressional Inaugural Committee. The membership of this committee is appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House according to custom. The Chairman is always a Senator, and the Chairman of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee is always named to the Committee.

Members of the Committee for 1961 are Senator John J. Sparkman, Chairman; Senator Styles Bridges; Senator Carl Hayden; Speaker of the House Samuel Rayburn; Representative John W. McCormack; and Representative Charles A. Halleck.

Until the inauguration of McKinley in 1895, the membership of this committee was composed entirely of Senators. For half a century, the House berated the Senate for treating inaugurations as a Senatorial privilege until finally the membership was broadened to include members

of the House. An entirely new Joint Congressional Committee is created for each inauguration. There is no continuation of personnel from one inauguration to the next, and, as far as is known, there is no "blueprint" or "master plan" to place in the hands of a succeeding committee.

Local businessmen, who underwrite the cost of inaugurations, have taken to protecting themselves through insurance. If Harry S. Truman, for example, had failed to appear at his inauguration in 1949, it would have cost Lloyds of London \$200,000. The merchants had insured their contribution by obtaining a "Truman policy" at a cost of more than \$10,000.

● A "FIRST" IN '61

The 1961 inauguration of President-elect John F. Kennedy will be folded in these traditions handed down through inaugural history, allowing one notable exception. The traditional starlings, which for years have roosted on the Capitol, will be gone.

The Capitol Architect has draped some

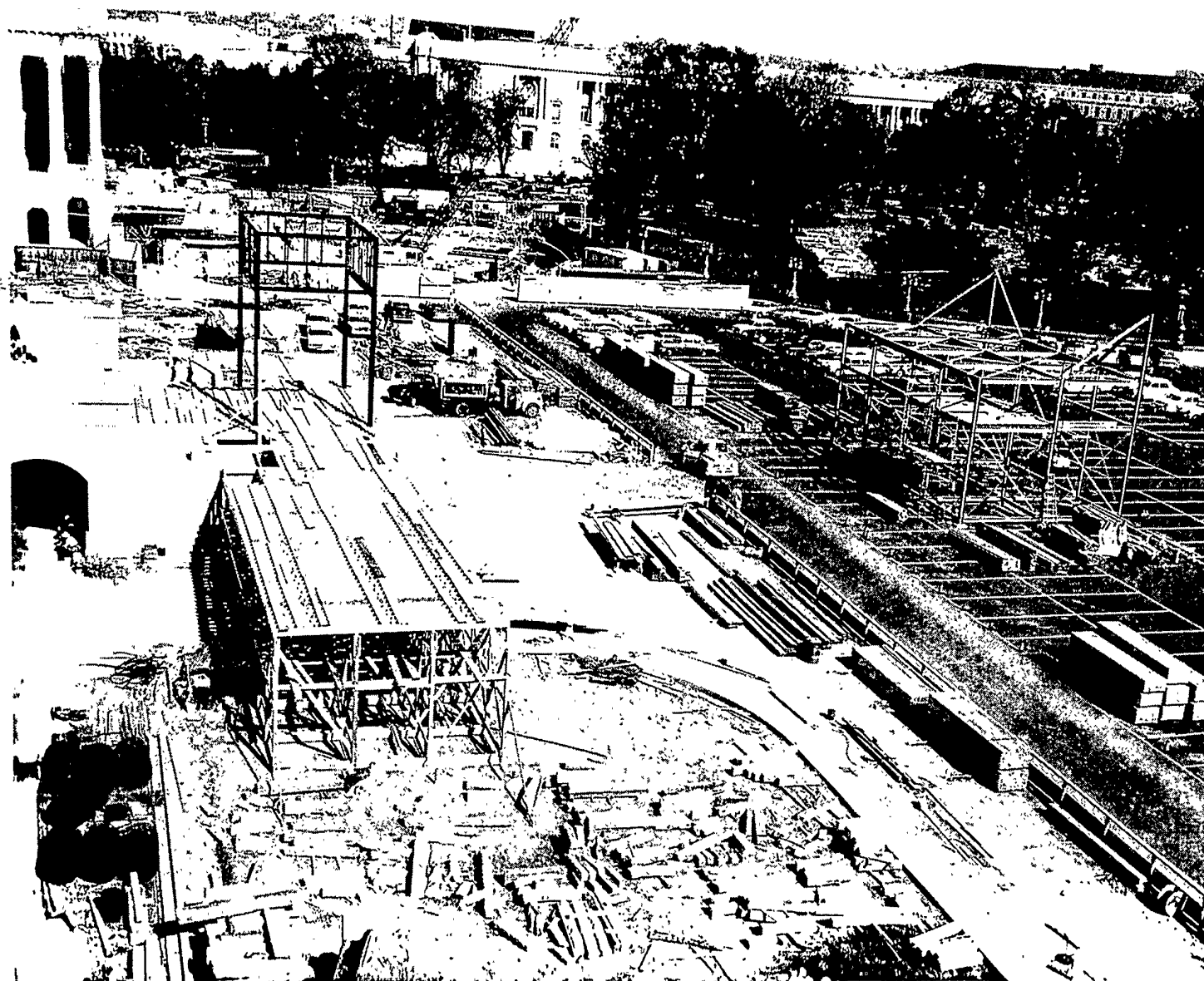
\$75,000 worth of starling-chaser wire around the skirt of the Capitol dome. The electrified wire gives roosting birds a jolt and, after the second or third shock, they never come back.

A few decades ago, a cordon of police were stationed around the Capitol building to shoot at the birds with blanks. The noise scattered the starlings, but only as far as the Supreme Court building across the plaza. The police officers pursued their quarry to the highest court in the land and again fired their blanks. The birds flew back to the Capitol.

This can't happen again, because if the Capitol starlings, after receiving a shock or two on the Capitol dome, decide to move again to the Supreme Court building, they will find that the Capitol Architect has been there first with his starling-chaser wire.

Construction of the inaugural stands in front of the new East Front of the Capitol got under way in October, 1960.

(Photo courtesy the Architect of the Capitol)

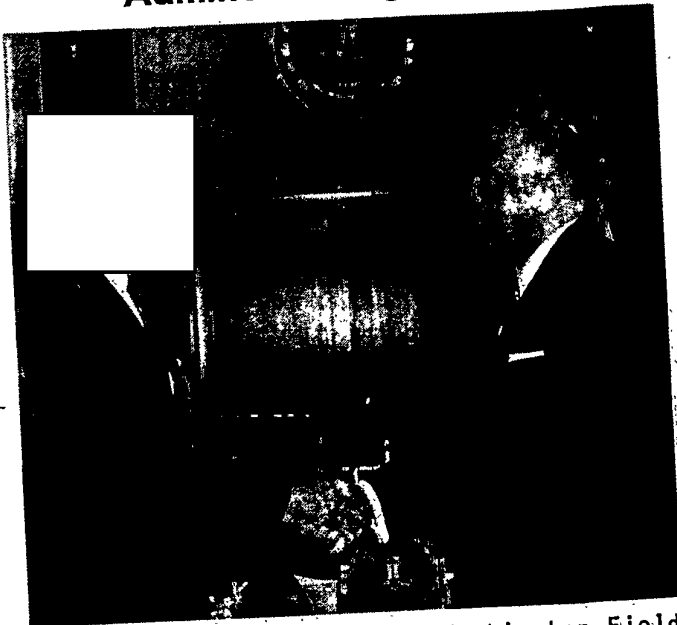




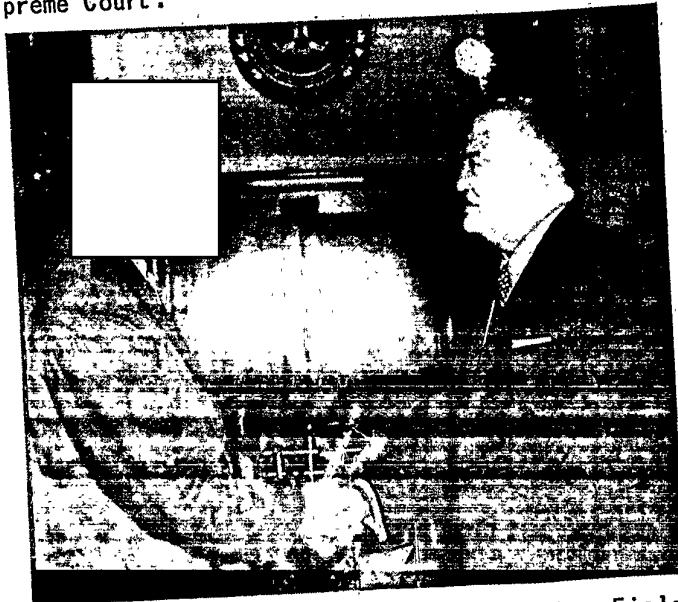
Around the FBI

b6

Admitted to High Court



SA [redacted] of the Washington Field Office is congratulated by Director Hoover upon being admitted to practice before the U. S. Supreme Court.



SA [redacted] of the Washington Field Office was recently admitted to practice before the U. S. Supreme Court. Above, SA [redacted] is congratulated by the Director.

Honorary 20-Year Member

On a Saturday during early December, 1958, SA [redacted] a veteran of nearly 19 years of Bureau service, left the San Antonio Office and was en route to his home when he was struck by a massive cerebral hemorrhage. His family notified the Office that he was overdue at home and an immediate search began. SA [redacted] was found unconscious and rushed to a hospital where he suffered a second stroke during the night. He remained unconscious for nearly 6 months, and, though he regained full consciousness in May, 1959, he was almost completely paralyzed. His condition made it necessary for him to retire in August, 1959.

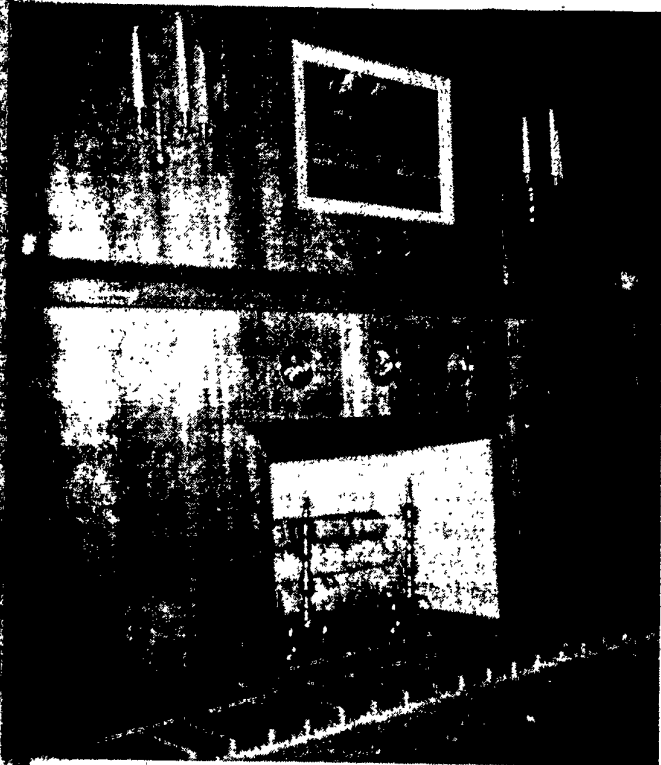
On the day that would have marked [redacted] 20th anniversary with the Bureau, several Agents who hold 20-year keys made a surprise visit to the [redacted] residence and presented [redacted] with a token of remembrance. This gesture was deeply appreciated by [redacted] as evidenced by the brief letter he later sent to the San Antonio Office. Although still extensively paralyzed, he typed and sent the following message: "You are the finest people I know."



SA [redacted] with (from left) SA [redacted] Jr., Charles W. Nail, Jr. and Ernest E. Kunnel, Jr.

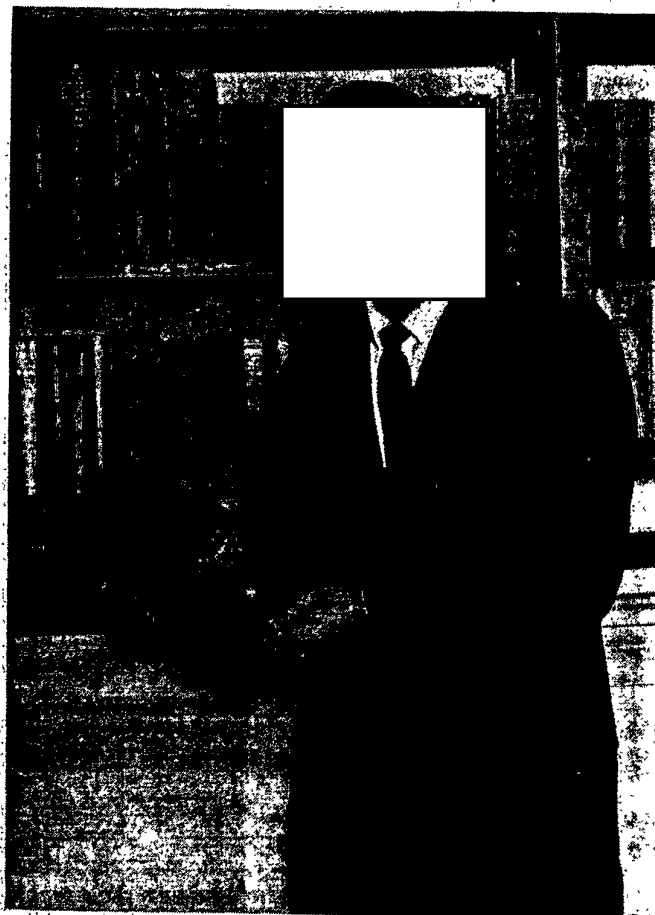
"Home Is Where the Hearth Is"

SA [redacted] of the Minneapolis Office and his family have always felt that it takes a hearth to make a home. This is particularly true in Minnesota where the year consists of nine months of winter and three months of spring, and where the natives fervently hope that summer will fall on a week end. When the [redacted] were transferred to Minnesota, their [redacted] could not find both hearth and home, so SA [redacted] bought the home and built the fireplace in his spare time.



SA [redacted] stylish fireplace.

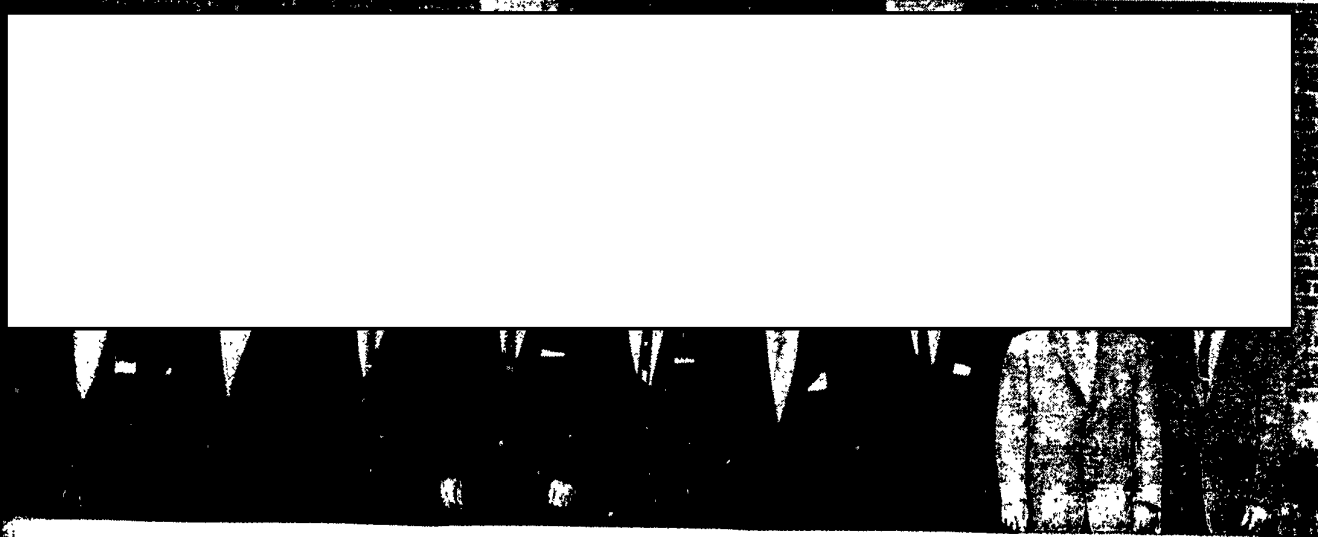
"Untitled" Story



b6

[redacted] THE INVESTIGATOR'S Associate Editor at the Newark Office, is shown holding a copy of "Untitled," the magazine of Rutgers University. [redacted] wrote a short story entitled "Cycle" which was one of ten stories selected from nearly a hundred submissions to be published in the magazine.

New Instructors



Shown above in front of the FBI Academy at Quantico is a recent class of police instructors. These men were trained to serve as instructors at field police schools.

FBIRA Fall Dance

The annual Fall Dance sponsored by the FBI Recreation Association in Washington was held on November 5, 1960, at the Mayflower Hotel. As usual, the space was taxed to the limits by the large gathering of FBI employees, members of

their families, and guests. Music for the gala event was furnished by Carmen Campagnoli and his orchestra. The accompanying photographs attest to the fact that a good time was had by all.



Typical scene on the dance floor.

b6

Taking a break from the crowded dance floor are (left to right) Mr. and [redacted] Alfred R. Jones, Mr. and [redacted] Edwin M. Holroyd, [redacted]

[redacted] James R. Malley, [redacted] and Assistant Director McGuire. Mr. McGuire was president and Mr. Jones was activity promoter of the FBIRA during 1960.



Non-dancers (at the moment) are (left to right) [redacted] Inspector H. Lynn Edwards, [redacted] Assistant Director Malone, [redacted] Frederick L. Edwards (standing), [redacted] and Mr. Humphries. SA Humphries is assigned to the Richmond Office.

b6

Vacation Visit

During the past summer, Assistant to the Director John P. Mohr vacationed at Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and, like many employees who visit the Cape, he called on SA [redacted] of the Hyannis Resident Agency. [redacted] had then just completed his 20th year of Bureau service, and Mr. Mohr personally presented him a 20-year key and delivered a congratulatory letter from Director Hoover.

[redacted] and his family are well known for their cordial friendliness and warm-hearted hospitality.



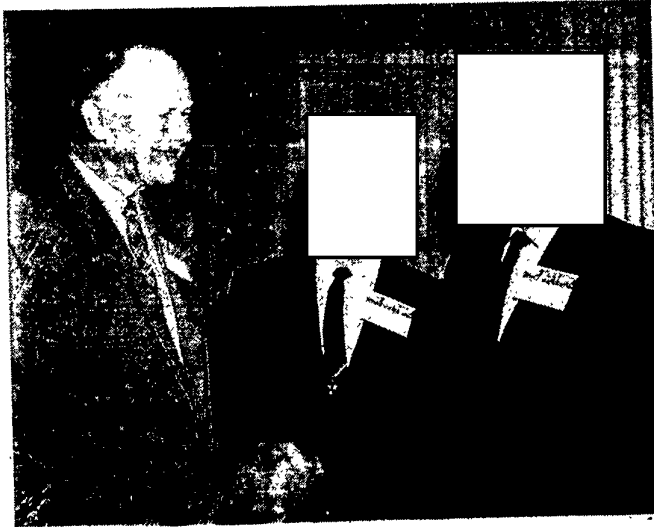
Mr. Mohr with the Carpenter family.
From left are [redacted], [redacted],
Mr. Mohr, and [redacted]

SA [redacted] (right) receives
his 20-year key from Mr. Mohr.



Graduate Grads

During the recent National Academy Retraining Session at Salt Lake City, Utah, a survey was taken to determine the earliest and latest NA sessions attended by the graduates present in the group. Chief of Police Odes B. Record of Bountiful, Utah, won the distinction of being the "elder" graduate, having attended the NA from January, 1940, to March, 1940. Officer [redacted] of the Salt Lake City Police Department graduated from the Academy in June, 1960, and was the "Freshman" of the group.



SA [redacted] (center) of the Training and Inspection Division, who was one of the principal speakers at the session, is shown with Chief of Police Odes B. Record (left) and Officer [redacted]

Miss America

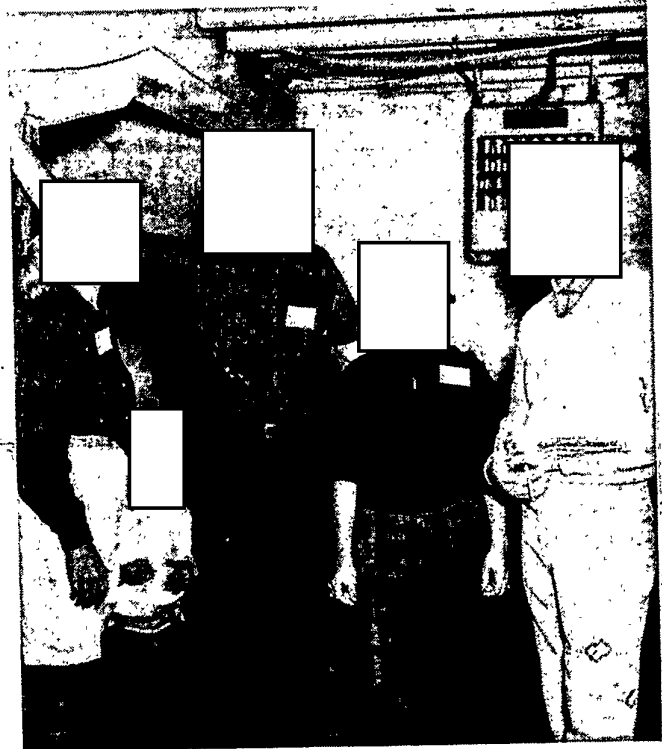


At the recent Cotton Festival at Blytheville, Arkansas, Resident Agents Donald L. Anderson (left) and [redacted], were photographed with Miss Nancy Anne Fleming, Miss America for 1960.

Louisville Dinner

The personnel of the Louisville Office, together with their families and friends, were the guests of the Kentucky Bankers Association at a recent dinner party held at the historic Doe Run Inn near Louisville. The Inn's softly lighted balcony provided a pleasant dinner atmosphere in spite of a chill autumn rain that fell outside.

The Inn was originally a woolen mill built by Thomas Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln's father, in 1821. It was later converted into a flour mill and then an Inn.



[redacted] (left), wife and daughter of SA Marvin C. Evans; Clerk [redacted] and wife [redacted] and Clerk [redacted] relax before the dinner.

b6

Mixed Signals

A suburban couple, both of whom work but at different ends of the city, leave home together each morning with the husband driving. En route, they pass an intersection where either can make good bus connections to his or her office. They take turns driving the car to work, and when it is the wife's turn, she slips under the wheel and the husband leaps out. Often heavy traffic does not permit curb parking.

It finally happened. The wife was to take the car but, in her haste, she leaped out and ran for the bus. The husband also leaped out and did the same.

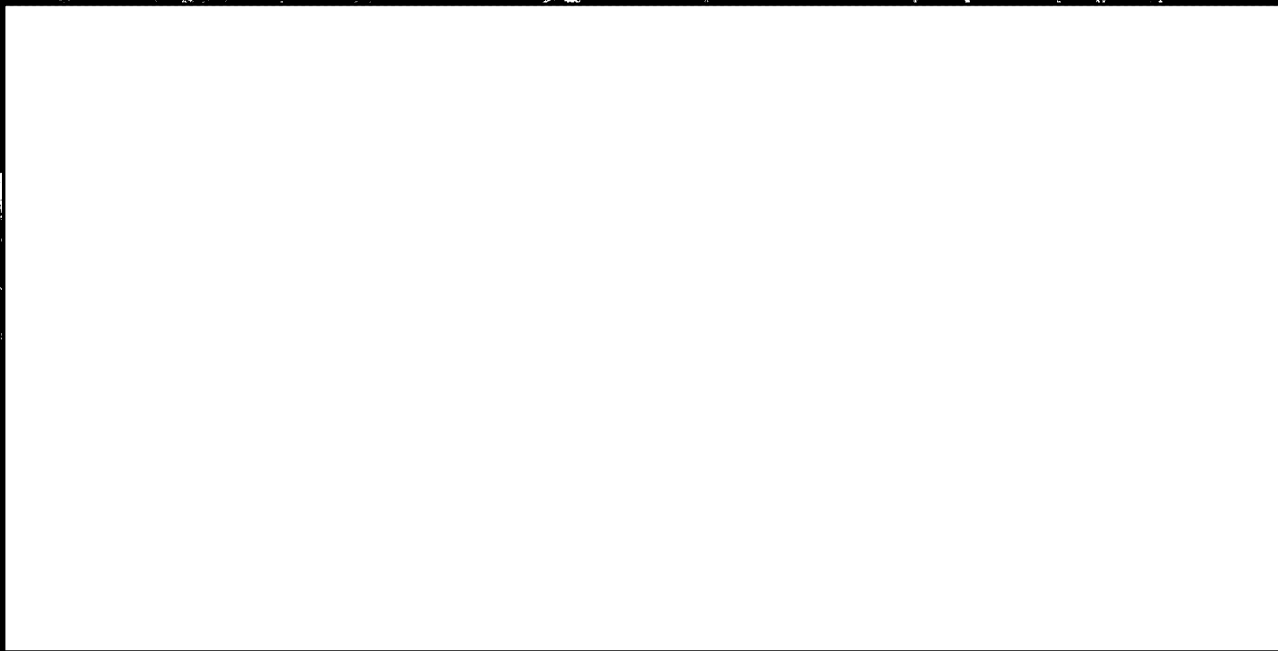
A police officer, seeking the cause of a traffic jam, found the abandoned car sitting unoccupied in the middle of the street.

Visit SOG



Three employees of the Cincinnati Office and a friend visited FBI Headquarters recently and were greeted by Director Hoover. Shown above, left to right, are: [redacted] clerk-stenographer; [redacted] steno unit supervisor; Mr. Hoover; [redacted] and [redacted] clerk-stenographer.

The Krahling Clan



ictured above are all members of the family of [redacted] shown at the extreme right in the back row, is assigned to the Mechanical Section, Administrative Division, where he is in charge of the Photographic Laboratory. His wife is the second from the right on the back row. Others in the picture are [redacted] seven children, their six sons- and daughters-in-law, their 30 grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren. All but eight reside in the Washington, D. C., area, and these "wanderers," who live in San Diego, California, traveled east for a reunion held at a nearby Maryland resort.

Romper Room



"Romper Room," a unique television program aimed at pre-kindergarten children, is broadcast each weekday morning through 93 stations in the

United States and Canada. In Minneapolis, the "Romper Room" teacher is "Miss June" [redacted] and she has six local youngsters with her on the show for a two-week period. At the end of the two weeks, each child is graduated and receives a diploma and a ring. One of the recent "grads" was [redacted] of the Minneapolis Office. At left, [redacted] is shown with "Miss June" while class is in session.

b6

SOG "Leads" in Fugitive Arrests

The Seat of Government posted a 100 percent increase in fugitive apprehensions during 1960, a figure which will be hard for any field office to surpass.

On November 23, 1960, personnel of the Crime Records and Domestic Intelligence Divisions combined to effect the arrest of [redacted]

[redacted] subject of a UFAP--Armed Robbery case of which Seattle was office of origin.

[redacted] strolled into the Department of Justice Building at Ninth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, at 2 p.m. on the day before Thanksgiving. Approaching Tour Leaders [redacted]

[redacted], who were on duty to greet visitors, the fugitive requested to see an "FBI detective to turn myself in."

Not surprised by any request from the many people who enter the building each day, the tour leaders promptly summoned SA W. Donald Stewart of the Domestic Intelligence Division who was passing in the corridor at the time. Sizing up the situation, SA Stewart solicited the aid of SA Victor R. Schaefer of the same Division, and the two marched [redacted] to a nearby room where he could be questioned.

A quick search of [redacted] produced an unloaded automatic pistol. [redacted] informed the Agents that he had arrived in Washington on August 8, 1960, and had been working at a local grill. He

Alexander

JANUARY

I like this month! It's cold
and brisk.
It whets the brain and scours
the lung.
It has a carefree, crisp zest.
But doesn't everything that's
young?



explained that his sister recently had informed him via long distance telephone call from Seattle that the FBI was looking for him, adding that his girlfriend had persuaded him to surrender. A check with the fugitive desk at SOG confirmed that he was wanted on a UFAP warrant issued in the State of Washington on June 20, 1960.

[redacted] admitted to SAs Stewart and Schaefer that he had burglarized an establishment in Seattle in March; had committed two armed robberies in May, one in San Francisco and one in Seattle; and another armed robbery in Cleveland, Ohio, in August. From Cleveland, he traveled to Pittsburgh and Baltimore before stopping in Washington.

SAs Calvin R. Ford and [redacted] of WFO took custody of the fugitive later on November 23, and he thereafter was lodged in Municipal Jail, Washington, under \$10,000 bond pending a hearing in December.

Not to be outdone, the New York Office recorded an apprehension on the same date in much the same manner. [redacted] the subject of an extensive search in the East in connection with an armed robbery in Washington, D. C., in which he and a police officer were wounded in an exchange of shots, walked into the New York Office and surrendered.

Base-Brawl

Winning the World Series created more than baseball history in Pittsburgh. The town was thrown into an epic frenzy which resulted in some unusual situations:

Mrs. Bill Mazeroski, whose husband hit the winning run, signed so many autographs that she forgot how to spell her last name.

At a usually staid and very proper athletic club--one of the city's most exclusive private organizations--members and guests threw tables, tablecloths, and china out the windows.

Some Pittsburgh businessmen discovered that all their office supplies had been thrown out the window during the victory celebration, to add to the streamers and confetti.

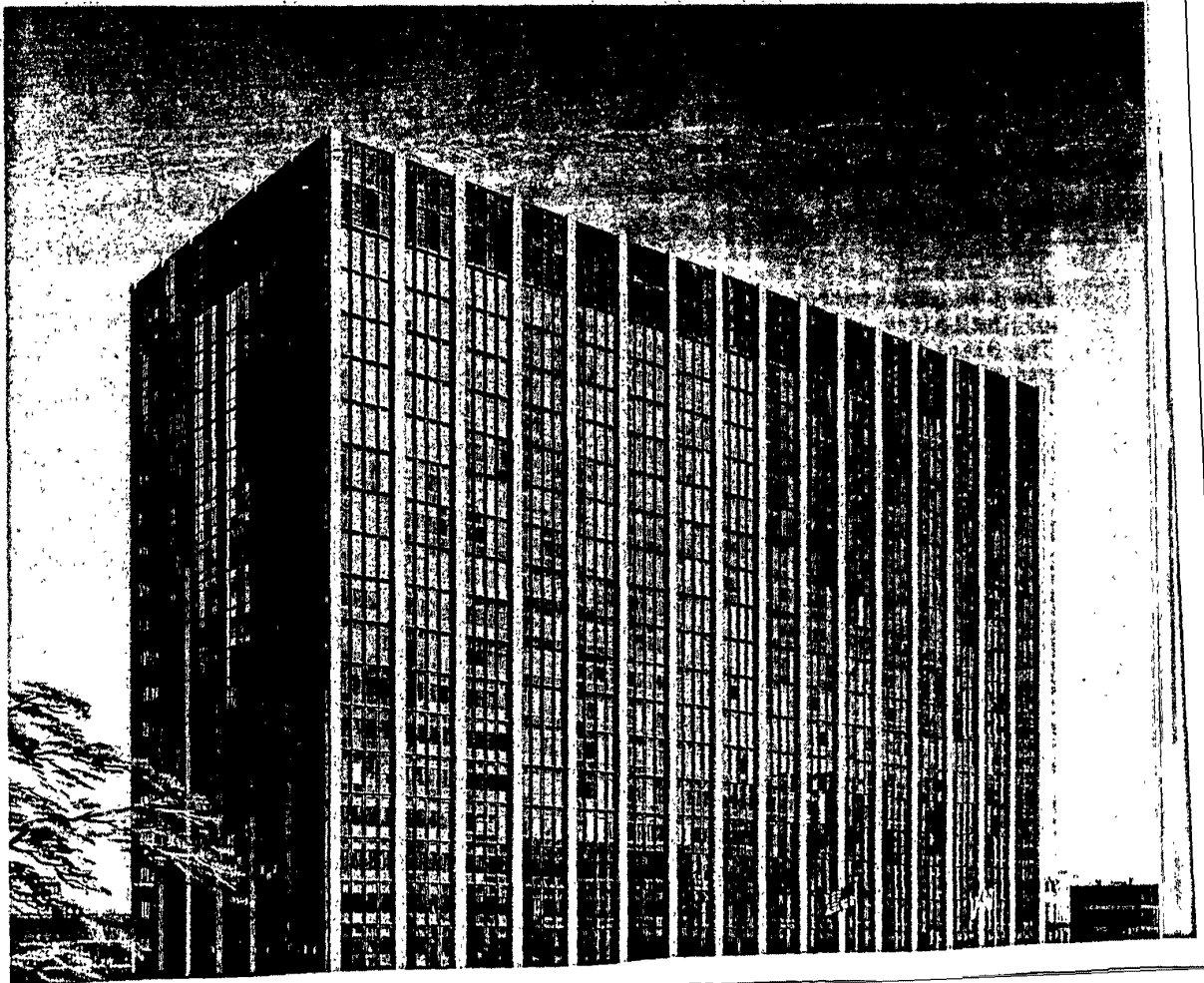
Two men drove along one of the main downtown streets, bashing in the top of their car with sledge hammers. They had lost the car betting on the Series, and had to turn it over to the winner later that night.

Police Officers who rescued catcher Hal Smith from autograph seekers shoved him into a black Cadillac and insisted that he drive off in it. It was not his car.

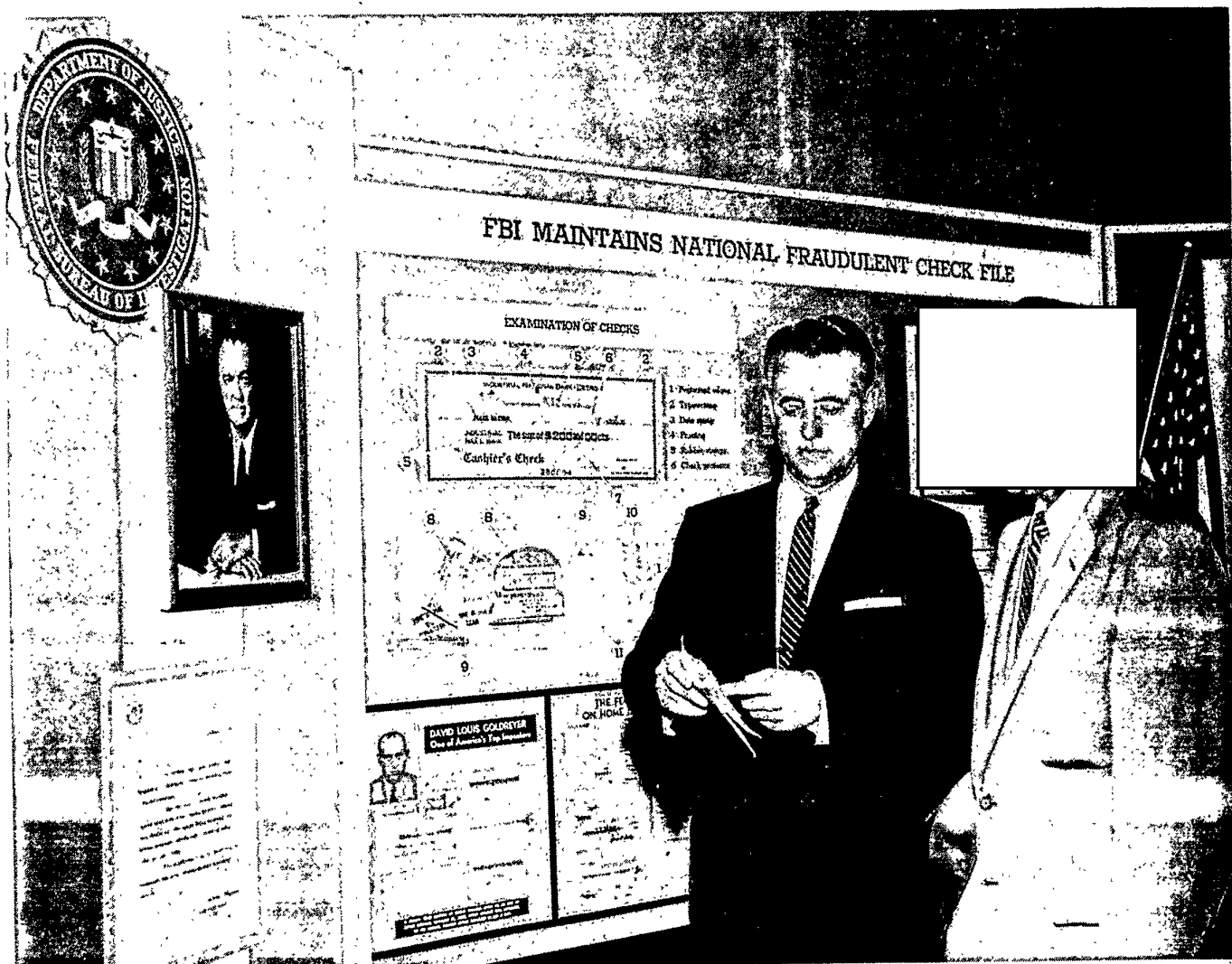
b6

New Quarters

At right is an architect's conception of the new Federal Building to be erected in San Francisco. The building, which is scheduled for completion late in 1963, will be the new home of the San Francisco Office.



Popular Exhibit



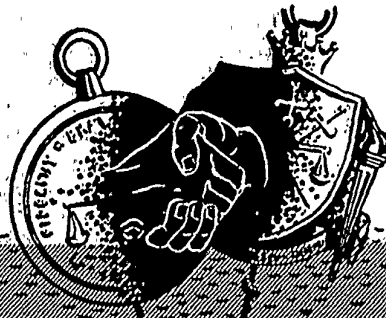
For the past seven months, an exhibit depicting the work of the FBI has been on display in the lobby of the United States National Bank at San Diego and in the lobbies of several of its branch banks. The display was prepared by the Bureau's Exhibits Section at the request of bank officials. Here, SAC Frank L. Price of the San Diego Office and [redacted] manager of one of the branches of the U. S. National Bank, are shown in front of the display.



Unusual Welcome

This photograph of Assistant Director John Malone of the Training and Inspection Division and his wife [redacted] was taken recently at Los Angeles, California, where they attended the wedding of Lawrence Welk's daughter. Mr. Welk, who is a personal friend of the Malones, extended his welcome to "Margaret and John" via the marquee in the background.

Distinguished



Service

SA Raymond C. Renneberger

SA Renneberger of the Administrative Division reached a milestone in his Bureau career on November 12, 1960. On that day, 35 years ago, he launched what has proven to be a career of outstanding accomplishments.

SA Renneberger, who is known to his friends and associates as "Renne," is one of those rare individuals one meets in the District of Columbia who was born, reared, and educated there. He was graduated from Benjamin Franklin University with a B.C.S. degree in 1930.

He entered the Bureau as a clerk while still in his teens, and later served as Assistant Chief Clerk, and acting Chief Clerk. In 1931 he was named an Administrative Assistant and served in that capacity for four years. Renne was appointed a Special Agent in 1934, and has headed the Mechanical Section of the Administrative Division since its inception approximately 27 years ago. He has a working knowledge of nearly all the operations of the Administrative Division and has been responsible for many new techniques



SA and [redacted] with the Director.

procedures which have contributed greatly to efficient operations of his Section.

When Congress gave Agents the authority to carry firearms and make arrests in 1934, Renne played an important role in the selection of the various types of weapons to be used. His efforts relative to the establishment of the first local firearms ranges at Camp Ritchie and Camp Simms are invaluable.

Aside from his regular assigned duties, Ren-

ne has been treasurer of the FBIRA for many years. He has always been an ardent sports enthusiast, and at present, other than a great interest in the Sport of Kings, his favorite activity is fresh-water fishing.

Renne and his wife [redacted] reside in Silver Spring, Maryland. Their daughter, [redacted] is the wife of SA [redacted] of the Investigative Division. [redacted] has one son, [redacted]

SA Nathan L. Ferris

"Nate" Ferris, one of the most popular and well-known Agents in the Bureau, on November 3, 1960, completed 30 years of service. He entered the Bureau as a student fingerprint classifier in the Identification Division in 1930 and is now a Supervisor in the Domestic Intelligence Division.

Nate was born and received his high school education in Canisteo, New York. He attended Alfred University in Alfred, New York, for three years, and was awarded his B.A. and M.A. degrees from The George Washington University in Washington, D. C. Nate was named a Special Agent in January, 1943.

His first assignment was in the Domestic Intelligence Division. Soon afterwards, he was sent abroad and participated in the SIS Program during World War II. His talents as a capable investigator and fluent linguist proved most beneficial. He returned to the Domestic Intelligence Division in 1945 at which time he was appointed a Supervisor in the Liaison Section where



SA Ferris and his wife [redacted] with the Director.

his vast experience is of inestimable value.

Nate and his wife [] have a daughter and young grandson. Though his interest in his official duties has absorbed a great part of his time, Nate has been able to gather a number of records of Latin American music over the years, some of which have now become collector's items. For the past several summers, an annual trip to Daytona Beach, Florida, has been a pleasant source of relaxation, and for other recreation, Nate acts as assistant gardener for Concha. Their successful efforts have earned the admiration of their neighbors.

[]
Three decades of faithful and devoted service with the Bureau were celebrated at a reception honoring [] of the Identification Division on November 4, 1960.

[] hails from Cedarville, Maryland, and she joined the Bureau in November, 1930. She



[] receives congratulations from Director Hoover.

was assigned first to the Posting Section of the Identification Division after which she served in the Fingerprint Correspondence Section for several years. [] became a supervisor in 1945, and at present she is a training instructor. She has always been admired for her patience and for the personal interest she has shown in each individual employee. She also takes an active interest in all sport activities.

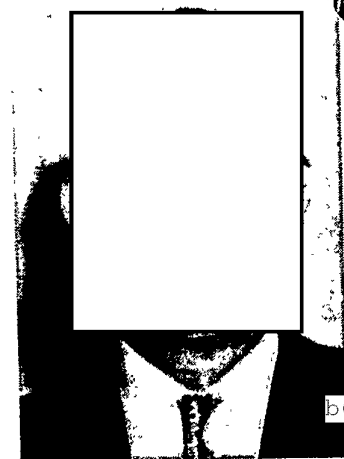
[] resides in Washington with her mother and brother. Her principal outside interests center around her sister who is in charge of a home for the children of patients confined to the Leper Colony in British Guiana. [] also makes frequent trips to Oklahoma City to visit a niece who is a Carmelite Nun.

SA []

SA [] of the Baltimore Office celebrated his 25th anniversary with the Bureau on November 1, 1960.

[] was born and raised in Baltimore, Mary-

land, and attended the University of Baltimore where he received a B.B.A. degree. In 1935, [] entered the Bureau as a messenger at the Seat of Government. While working at the Bureau, he attended law school and was appointed a Special Agent in May, 1939. He was assigned first to the Little Rock Division and has since served at Chicago, Milwaukee, New York, SOG, and Baltimore.



SA []

A thorough knowledge of accounting work and experience in this field make [] a valued employee. His steadfast loyalty and ability to handle complex accounting matters are of immeasurable importance.

[] and his wife [] reside in Timonium, Maryland. He is a gardening and boating enthusiast as well as a loyal fan of both the Baltimore Orioles and the Baltimore Colts.

SA []

The Bureau career of SA [] of the Little Rock Office spanned a quarter of a century on November 8, 1960.

[] as he is called by his host of friends, was born and reared in the area of McCaskill, Arkansas, and attended grade and high schools there. He was graduated from Hendrix College in Conway, Arkansas, with an A.B. degree in 1935. In November of that year, [] entered the Bureau as a messenger in the Identification Division. During his free hours, he attended Southeastern University at Washington, D. C., receiving a B.C.S. degree in accounting in 1939, and subsequently entered New Agents' class.

Detroit was [] first office. He has



Director Hoover congratulates SA [] upon receipt of a 25-year-key.

since served at New York, SOG, and Little Rock since 1952. He is currently the Resident Agent at Camden, Arkansas.

[redacted] thorough knowledge of accounting work has won for him the respect and admiration of all his associates. His home at Camden is the house of the three "R's"—[redacted], his wife, [redacted] and their son, [redacted]

Donald A. Bucher

Mr. Bucher of the New York Office observed his 25th anniversary with the Bureau on November 13, 1960.

A native of Biglerville, Pennsylvania, Don received his elementary and high school education in his home town. He later was graduated from the U. S. Army Air Corps Technical School of Photography at Randolph, Illinois. He subsequently received a diploma from New York University in advanced photography.

Don started his FBI career at SOG as a photographer on November 13, 1935, and was transferred to the New York Office in 1939 as head photographer in charge of the Photographic Laboratory. From 1943 to 1946, he served on foreign assignment under the



Mr. Bucher

SIS Program. On his return in 1946, he was again assigned to the New York Office as head photographer. Don is one of the Bureau's top photographers, and under his direction the photo lab of the New York Office has become one of the finest of its kind in the country. His numerous contributions in this field have played an important role in the efficient development of this phase of the Bureau's work.

Golfing is Don's favorite sport. He and his wife, [redacted] and two sons, [redacted] reside in Plainfield, New Jersey.

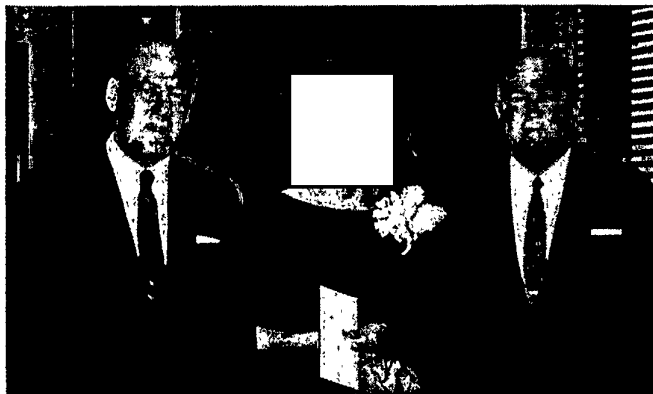
[redacted] an Administrative Assistant in Mr. Tolson's Office, joined the charmed circle of silver anniversary celebrants on November 25, 1960.

[redacted] was born in Washington, D. C., and has lived in the Nation's Capital all of her life. She attended Strayer Business College after graduation from high school and entered the Bureau in November, 1935, at the Washington Field Office. A transfer to the old Research Division at SOG followed in 1936, and three years later she entered the Investigative Division. She was transferred to Mr. Tolson's office in April, 1940 as secretary to L. B. Nichols, who at that time was Mr. Tolson's assistant, and in December of that year was promoted to the position of Assist-

ant Secretary to Mr. Tolson.

[redacted] is fond of dogs, especially a certain little long-haired chihuahua named Bambi which belongs to her daughter [redacted] is married to Special Agent Benjamin H. Cooke of the Tampa Field Division.

A reception honoring [redacted] was held in the Director's Reception Room on November 25, at which time her many friends and associates in the FBI gathered to congratulate her on her years of unfaltering Bureau service. Her experience and knowledge of Bureau operations have won the admiration and respect of all who know her.



[redacted] receives congratulations from Mr. Tolson and Mr. Hoover.

SA Bruno F. Dreyer

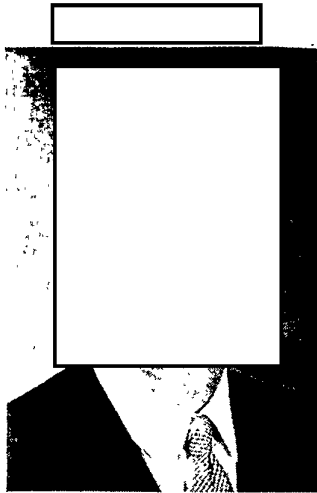
For 25 years, SA Bruno Dreyer of the San Antonio Office, has served the Bureau as one of its most capable and valuable employees. On November 28, 1960, he received his 25-year key.

Marion, Texas, is Bruno's home. He attended Texas Lutheran College in Seguin, and Draughton's Business College in San Antonio. In 1931, he received a D.C. degree from Texas Chiropractor College in San Antonio, and, for several years, he was a practicing chiropractor. Bruno entered on duty in May, 1935, as a typist at the San Antonio Office. He left the Bureau early in 1936 but returned several months later and served as a clerk, stenographer, and translator, until his appointment as a Special Agent in May, 1943. He served in a foreign assignment in connection with the SIS Program, and has seen service in the Newark, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Houston, and San Antonio Offices.



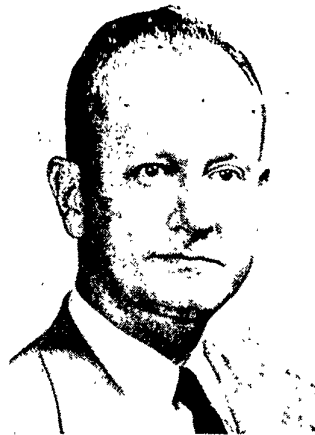
SA Dreyer

The Dreyer family--Bruno, his wife [redacted] and their daughter [redacted]--make their home in San Antonio. Church and fraternal obligations occupy most of SA Dreyer's free time but he also enjoys an occasional hunting or fishing trip.



[redacted] of the Investigative Division received his 20-year key November 3, 1960.

SA Jerry T. Batts, Jr.



SA Batts of the Norfolk Office celebrated his 20th anniversary on November 4, 1960.

SA Malcolm P. Carr

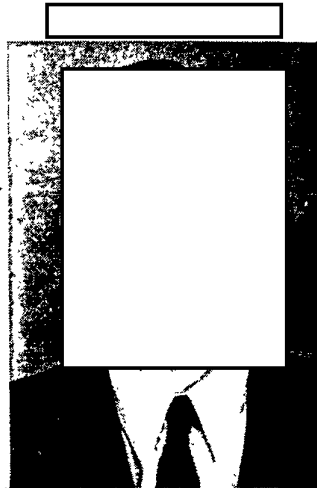


Assigned at WFO, SA Carr received his 20-year key on November 4, 1960.

SA Donald M. Chapin

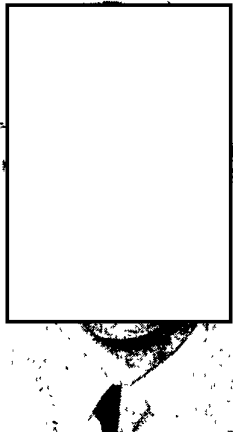


On November 4, 1940, SA Chapin of the New York Office entered the Bureau's service.



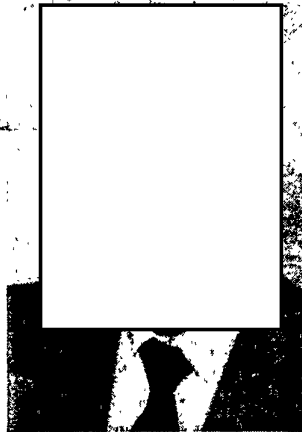
Assigned at Quantico, [redacted] celebrated his 20th anniversary on November 4, 1960.

SA [redacted]



SA [redacted] of the Buffalo Office has served the Bureau since November 4, 1940.

SA [redacted]



SA [redacted] of the San Francisco Office began his Bureau career on November 4, 1940.

SA Joseph G. Engelhardt



SA Engelhardt of the Shreveport RA (New Orleans) entered the FBI on November 4, 1940.

SA Cecil M. Franklin



The Bureau career of SA Franklin of the Jacksonville Office began on November 4, 1940.

SA John H. Gassaway



On November 4, 1960, SA Gassaway of the Milwaukee Office celebrated his 20th anniversary.

SA Carter E. Jones



SA Jones of the Salt Lake City Office began his Bureau career on November 4, 1940.

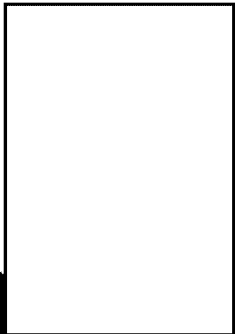
SA Graham W. Kitchel



The FBI career of SA Kitchel of the Houston Office spanned 20 years on November 4, 1960.

sin

SA [redacted]



On November 4, 1960, SA [redacted] of the Los Angeles Office celebrated his 20th anniversary.

SA Richard E. Stephens



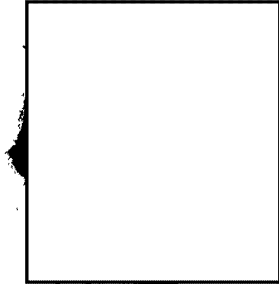
SA Stephens of the San Francisco Office celebrated his 20th anniversary November 4, 1960.

SA Edward P. Brown



November 12, 1940, was the day SA Brown, SRA at Alexandria (Richmond), entered the Bureau.

[redacted]



A 20-year key was presented [redacted] of the Baltimore Office on November 4, 1960.

Mrs. [redacted]



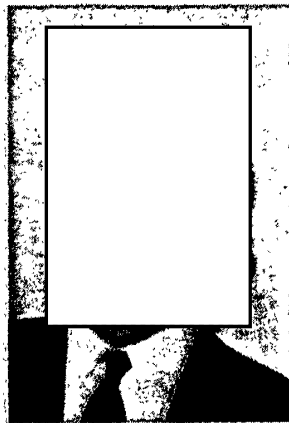
[redacted] of the Identification Division received a 20-year key on November 4, 1960.

SA Fred A. Coots



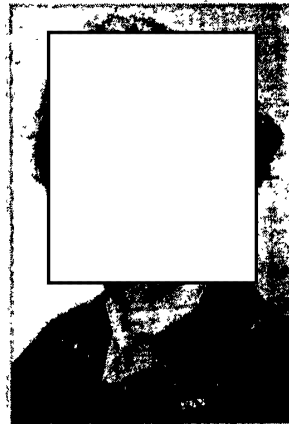
Assigned at the Hartford RA (New Haven), SA Coots received his 20-year key on November 12, 1960.

SA [redacted]



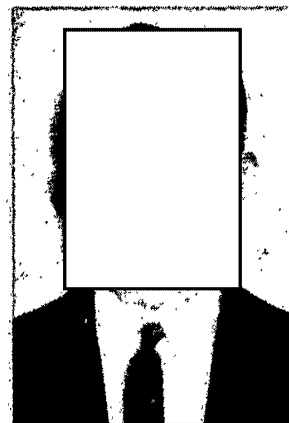
A 20-year key was presented SA [redacted] of the Albany Office on November 4, 1960.

Mrs. [redacted]



[redacted] Domestic Intelligence Division, celebrated her anniversary November 4, 1960.

SA [redacted]



SA [redacted] of the Milwaukee Office passed the 20-year mark on November 12, 1960.

SA James G. Short



SA Short of the Cleveland Office finished 20 years on November 4, 1960.

SA Richard H. Blasser



SA Blasser of the Boston Office has served the Bureau since November 12, 1940.

SA J. Herbert Foley



SA Foley of the Philadelphia Office celebrated his 20th anniversary on November 12, 1960.

b6

SA Ralph D. House



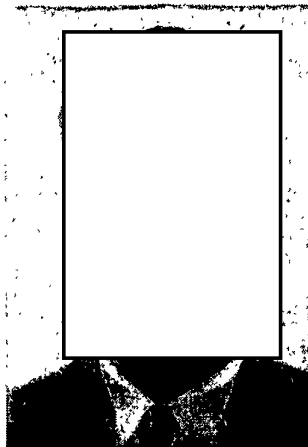
SA House of the Cincinnati Office celebrated his 20th anniversary on November 12, 1960.

SA Charles R. Monticone



A 20-year key was presented SA Monticone of the Laboratory on November 12, 1960.

SA



On November 12, 1940, SA [redacted] SRA at Ogden (Salt Lake City), entered the Bureau.

SA Hugh J. Pharies



Assigned to El Paso, SA Pharies entered the Bureau on November 12, 1940.

Inspector R. R. Roach



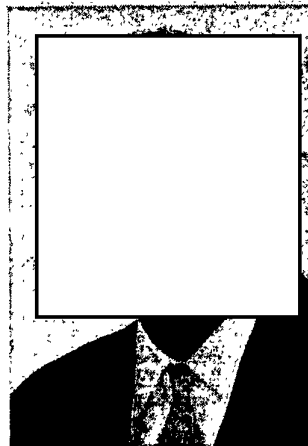
Mr. Roach of Training and Inspection Division received a 20-year key on November 12, 1960.

SA Roswell T. Spencer



On November 12, 1960, SA Spencer of the Chicago Office received a 20-year key.

SA



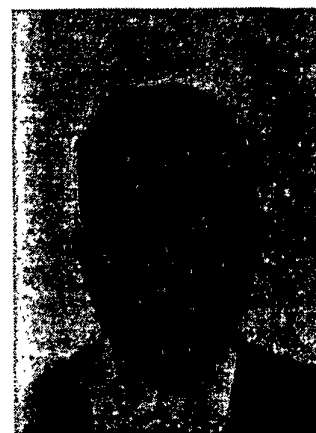
SA [redacted] of the Chicago Office received a 20-year key on November 12, 1960.

SA Stanley J. Eager



On November 16, 1940, SA Eager of the San Francisco Office entered the FBI.

SA F. John M. Beattie



SA Beattie of the Cleveland Office received his 20-year key on November 18, 1960.

SA Asher B. Heiser



SA Heiser of the Newark Office received a 20-year key on November 18, 1960.

SA Warren J. Kenney



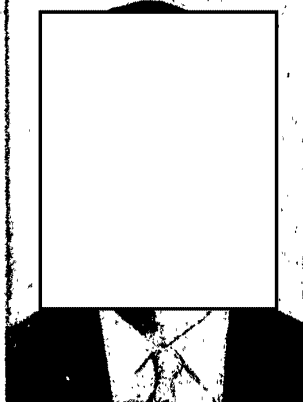
November 18, 1940, was the day SA Kenney of the Milwaukee Office entered the FBI.

SA Samuel G. McEldowney



SA McEldowney of the San Francisco Office received his 20-year key on November 18, 1960.

SA [redacted]



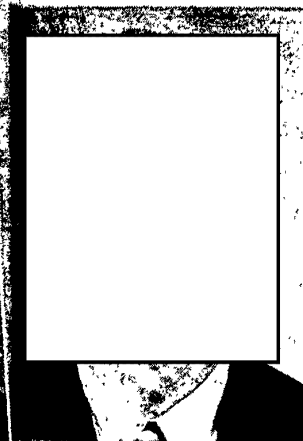
SA [redacted] of the Pittsburgh Office celebrated his 20th anniversary on November 18, 1960.

SA Arthur W. Pejeau



On November 18, 1960, SA Pejeau of the Cleveland Office celebrated his 20th anniversary.

SE [redacted]



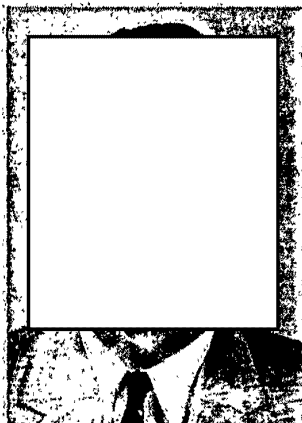
SE [redacted] of WFO completed 20 years of service on November 19, 1960.

SA John T. Murphy



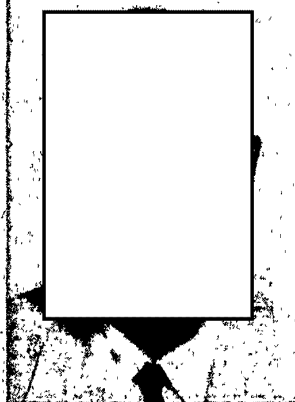
SA Murphy of the Newark Office began his Bureau career on November 18, 1940.

SA [redacted]



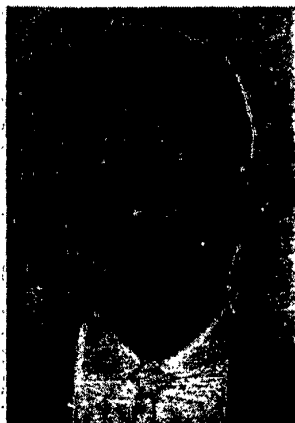
SA [redacted] SRA at Roanoke (Richmond), was awarded a 20-year key on November 18, 1960.

SA [redacted]



On November 18, 1940, SA [redacted] of the Chicago Office entered the FBI.

SA Wilbert W. Smith



Assigned at Knoxville, SA Smith began his Bureau career on November 18, 1940.

SA Leo S. Brenneisen



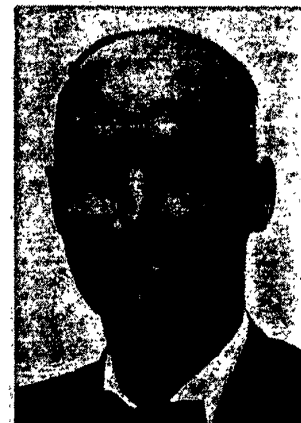
On November 25, 1960, SA Brenneisen of the Honolulu Office received his 20-year key.

SA James T. O'Brien



SA O'Brien of the New York Office celebrated his 20th anniversary on November 18, 1960.

SA David E. Walker



SA Walker of the Philadelphia Office received his 20-year key on November 18, 1960.

SA Charles F. Bullard



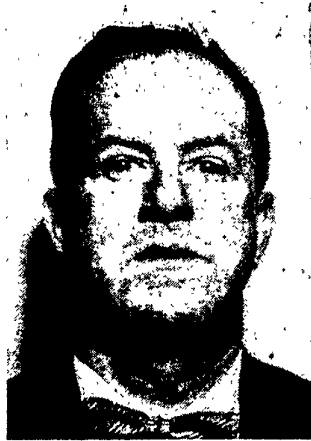
A 20-year key was presented SA Bullard of the Oklahoma City Office on November 25, 1960.

SA Harry F. Clifford, Jr.



On November 25, 1960, SA Clifford of the San Francisco Office received his 20-year key.

SA William D. Cronin



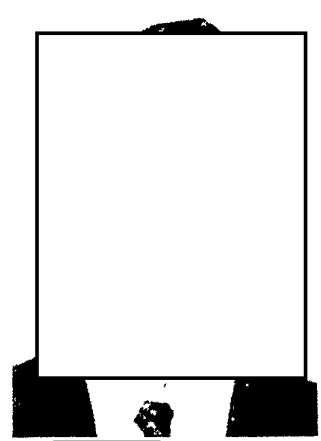
SA Cronin of the Boston Office completed 20 years of service on November 25, 1960.

SA John F. Desmond



Presently on foreign assignment, SA Desmond received his 20-year key November 25, 1960.

SA [redacted]



SRA [redacted] of the Flint RA (Detroit) completed 20 years of service on November 25, 1960.

SA Salvatore F. Ducibella



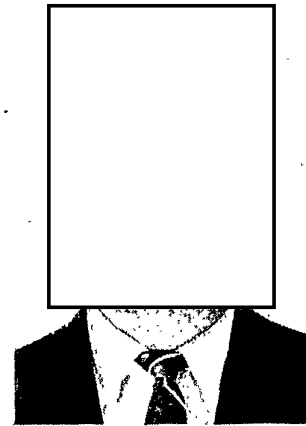
SA Ducibella of the New Haven Office celebrated his 20th Anniversary on November 25, 1960.

SA Roy L. Erickson



SA Erickson of the San Francisco Office received a 20-year key on November 25, 1960.

SA [redacted]



SA [redacted] ASRA at Pomona (Los Angeles), celebrated his 20th anniversary on November 25, 1960.

SA Walter A. Hilgendorf



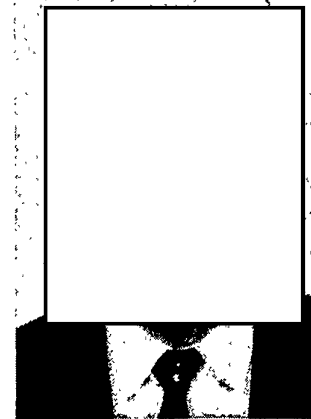
SA Hilgendorf of the St. Louis Office joined the Bureau on November 25, 1940.

SA Dwight E. Newberg



A 20-year key was presented SA Newberg of the San Francisco Office November 25, 1960.

SA [redacted]



SA [redacted] of the Los Angeles Office celebrated his 20th anniversary November 25, 1960.

SA Curtis L. Perryman



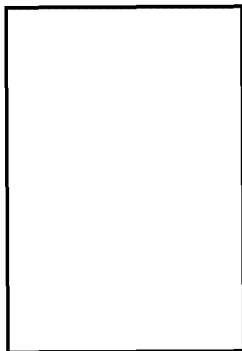
SA Perryman of the Chicago Office began his FBI career on November 25, 1940.

SA Leo I. Prorise



SA Prorise of WFO received his 20-year key on November 25, 1960.

SA [redacted]



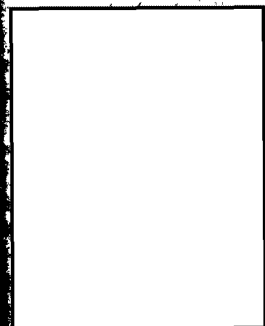
SA [redacted] of the Kansas City Office completed 20 years of service November 25, 1960.

SA Charles H. Schafer



SA [redacted] 20-year key was presented SA Schafer of [redacted] on November 25, 1960.

SA [redacted]



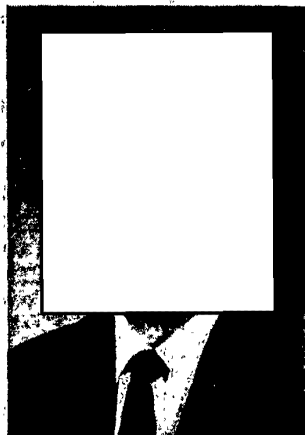
SA [redacted] of the Rocky Mount RA (Charlotte) began his Bureau career on November 25, 1940.

SA Edward J. Rodgers, Jr.



SA Rodgers, SRA at Colorado Springs (Denver), received his 20-year key November 25, 1960.

SA [redacted]



Assigned at Butte, SA [redacted] received his 20-year key on November 25, 1960.

SA Edwin L. Sweet



A 20-year key was presented SA Sweet of the Miami Office on November 25, 1960.

Philip M. Breed Retires

The long and distinguished career of SA "Phil" Breed of the Boston Office came to a close on November 8, 1960. On that day, he retired after having served the Bureau for more than 31 years.

Phil is a native of Massachusetts. He attended Amherst College at Amherst, Massachusetts, and later furthered his education at the National University Law School in Washington, D. C., where he earned his LL.B. degree in 1928, and his LL.M. degree in 1929. Phil began his Bureau career in June, 1929, and he served at offices in



Mr. Breed

Charlotte, Boston, Jacksonville, New York, Detroit, Birmingham, New Orleans and Atlanta. In 1938, he returned to the Boston Office where he remained until his retirement.

Phil resides at Salten Point Road, Barnstable, Massachusetts.

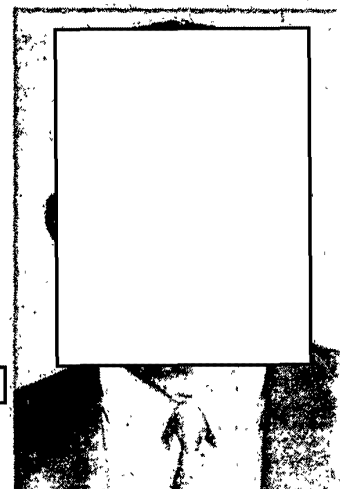
b6

[redacted] Retires

SA [redacted] of the New York Office brought his career of more than 23 years to a close with his retirement on November 9, 1960.

[redacted] was born at Big Island, Virginia. He attended Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia, and earned an LL.B. degree from the Columbus University School of Law in Washington, D. C. Prior to joining the Bureau, he played professional baseball with the Richmond "Colts" in the old Piedmont League; at Albany, New York, with the International League; and with the Washington "Senators" for a short time. [redacted]

entered the Bureau as a clerk at SOG and was appointed a Special Agent in July, 1940. He served at the Des Moines and Little Rock Offices before beginning his assignment at New York in 1941. At the time of his retirement, [redacted] was assigned to the Resident Agency at Babylon, New York.



The Routs-- [redacted] --have three children. They reside at [redacted] New York.

David K. Rankin Retires

On November 14, 1960, SA Rankin of the Denver Office retired and thus brought his career of more than 21 years to a close.

Dave was born and raised at Wakefield, Kansas. He earned an A.B. degree from the University of Kansas in 1931 and an LL.B. degree from the University of Michigan in 1934. Prior to joining the Bureau in November, 1939. He practiced law in Kansas and was Probate and County Judge of Geary County, Kansas. His Bureau assignments took him to San Francisco, Seattle, Denver, SOG, Kansas City, and Houston. In August, 1956, he returned to the Denver Office where he remained until his retirement.

He and his wife [redacted] have three daughters. The family resides at 5015 Aspen, Littleton, Colorado.



Mr. Rankin

LL.B. degree from the Chicago-Kent College of Law in Chicago. He practiced law in Chicago for a short time before joining the Bureau as a Special Agent in October, 1939. Bill's first assignment took him to the Richmond Office, and he was later transferred to Louisville. During World War II, he served for several years in South America. He subsequently worked at Salt Lake City, SOG, Los Angeles, and as ASAC at Birmingham.

Bill began his second tour of duty at Los Angeles in 1957 where he remained until his retirement.

Bill will reside at 1600 Amberwood Drive, South Pasadena, California.



Mr. Buys

Last Month's Cartoon

The winning caption and honorable mentions for the November "Caption the Cartoon" contest appear here. The February issue, which will contain the winning entries for the December, 1960, cartoon, will conclude this contest.



"For this we should be thankful?"

[redacted] San Francisco

HONORABLE MENTIONS

"Him wantum know if Pocahontas gotum sister."

[redacted] Crime Records Division

"We asked for foreign aid and this is what we get."

[redacted] Files and Communications Division

"If you think this is funny, wait till he starts the 'How, Me Friend' routine."

[redacted] Milwaukee

Philip C. Dunne Retires

The retirement of SA Dunne of the Chicago Office on November 15, 1960, brought to a close a Bureau career that spanned more than 26 years.



Mr. Dunne

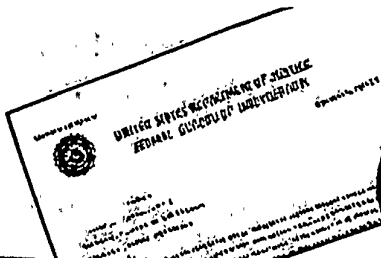
Born in Chicago, Phil completed his early education there and then attended the Loyola University in New Orleans where he earned his LL.B. degree in 1930. He joined the Bureau in March, 1934, and was first assigned to the Birmingham Office. Following this assignment, he served in Offices at St. Paul, Salt Lake City, Seattle, Peoria, and Springfield. He has been assigned to the Chicago Office since October, 1939.

Phil and his wife [redacted] have two sons and a daughter. The family resides at 618 Fairfield, Elmhurst, Illinois.

William H. Buys Retires

Over 21 years of loyal Bureau service were ended on November 30, 1960, when SA "Bill" Buys of the Los Angeles Office retired.

Bill is a native of Utah, and he earned an



TEN-YEAR SERVICE AWARDS

Hobson H. Adcock
Crime Records

Robert D. Aldrich
Newark

Norman A. Auger
Chicago

Harold N. Bassett
Administrative

Frank L. Belsante
Los Angeles

Thomas T. Cacavas
New York

Victor Carrelli
Cincinnati

Robert J. Collins
Washington

Charles W. Cooke
New York

Joseph M. Culkin
Chicago

William P. Curtis
Kansas City

Joseph J. Dooling
Houston

Marvin C. Evans
Louisville

Robert E. Farrelly
New York

James J. Finley
Philadelphia

Bernard J. FitzGerald
Washington

Hugh G. Ford
New York

Stanley H. Fuehrer
Los Angeles

John Andrew Galway
New York

George A. Gardner
Washington

Raymond H. Geisen
New York

Joseph A. George
New York

Richard J. Gerrity
Newark

Ellsworth Gustafson
New York

Edmund Haggerty
Atlanta

John B. Harrington
Houston

Ernest Harrison, Jr.
Springfield

Robert W. Houseal, Jr.
Los Angeles

Herbert E. Hoxie
Kansas City

John William Joyce
New York

John R. Kellison
Seattle

Charles Wylie Kelly
Miami

R. J. LaJeunesse, Jr.
Los Angeles

Harry L. Lee
Atlanta

William F. McLaughlin
San Francisco

James T. McShane
New York

Edward S. Miller
San Francisco

James F. Mitchell
New York

Thomas H. Moore
Los Angeles

William John Quinn
Kansas City

James F. Reilly
New York

Theodore P. Rosack
Domestic Intelligence

Charles H. Sanderlin
Norfolk

Walter B. Savage
San Francisco

Thomas J. Stickney
San Juan

Elmer Lee Todd
Washington

Joseph E. Travers
Chicago

b6

b6

Congratulations are extended to those employees who recently have received cash awards under the Government Employees' Incentive Awards Program or for outstanding performance ratings.

b6

ALBANY

[Redacted]

ALBUQUERQUE

[Redacted]

ATLANTA

[Redacted]

BALTIMORE

Thomas J. Feeney, Jr.

BIRMINGHAM

[Redacted]

BUFFALO

James A. Comfort

[Redacted]

BUTTE

Harry G. Maynor

[Redacted]

CHICAGO

[Redacted]

Lloyd H. Nelson
George H. Parfet

[Redacted]

CINCINNATI

[Redacted]

CLEVELAND

[Redacted]

DALLAS

[Redacted]

DENVER

Glenn H. Bethel

[Redacted]

Douglas J. Williams

DETROIT

Donald S. Hostetter

LOS ANGELES

[Redacted]

Jack V. Householder
John R. Jones

Charles F. Ogle

[Redacted]

Georgè A. Paine, Jr.

MEMPHIS

[Redacted]

MIAMI

Vincent K. Antle

William P. Kelly

[Redacted]

MINNEAPOLIS

Paul R. Casey

Richard N. Pranke

NEW YORK

[Redacted]

Thomas T. Cacavas
Thomas M. Duffin
Robert Russ Franck

[Redacted]

James H. Kavanagh

[Redacted]

James P. Martin

[Redacted]

PHILADELPHIA

Jeremiah W. Doyle

[Redacted]

PORTLAND

[Redacted]

SALT LAKE CITY

[Redacted]

Norman S. Higson

SAN ANTONIO

Julian W. De La Rosa

SAN FRANCISCO

Charles G. Campbell

Jesse R. Wagner

SEATTLE

Eugene P. Clark

[Redacted]

James E. Milnes

[Redacted]

TAMPA

[Redacted]

WASHINGTON

[Redacted]

Robert L. Scharf

IDENTIFICATION

[Redacted]

Edwin S. Deiss

[Redacted]

TRAINING AND INSPECTION

[Redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE

[Redacted]

Maurice F. Row

[Redacted]

FILES AND COMMUNICATIONS

[Redacted]

b6

[Redacted]
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

[Redacted]

INVESTIGATIVE
J. Robert Boger

[Redacted]

LABORATORY
George A. Berley

[Redacted]
Joseph M. English, Jr.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]
Donald C. Steinmeyer
[Redacted]

CRIME RECORDS
Cartha Dekle DeLoach

[Redacted]

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

[Redacted]

MR. TOLSON'S OFFICE

[Redacted]

MR. MOHR'S OFFICE

[Redacted]

MR. PARSONS' OFFICE

[Redacted]

FOREIGN ASSIGNMENT

[Redacted]

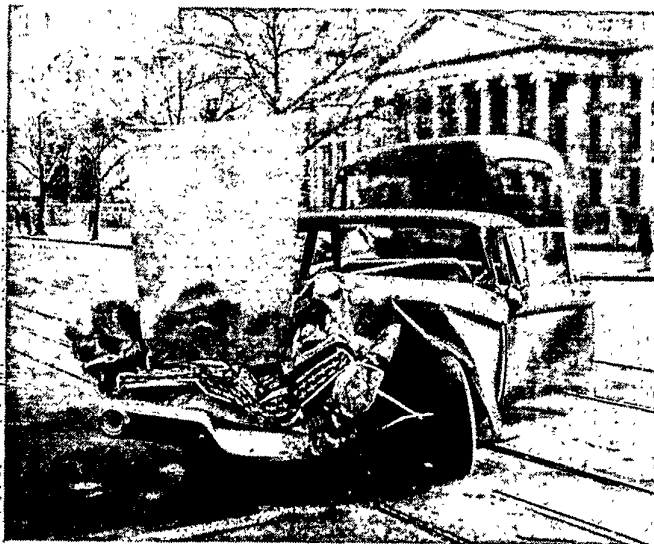
b6

WFO Agents Injured in Crash

SPECIAL AGENTS Calvin R. Ford, 33, and Bernard E. Buscher, 47, two of the top criminal investigators in the Washington Field Office, were seriously injured on December 1, 1960, when their automobile crashed into a Fire Department rescue truck.

Both vehicles were on an emergency call and proceeding with sirens screaming. The accident occurred just east of the White House at the intersection of Pennsylvania Avenue and Madison Place, Northwest, at 11:25 a.m.

The Agents were en route to the Fourteenth Street Bridge across the Potomac between the District of Columbia and Virginia in an effort to



The Bureau car in which SAs Ford and Buscher were injured is shown in the middle of the street where it came to rest after the crash with the Fire Department truck. The photo was taken from the Northeast corner of the White House grounds and shows the Treasury Department Building in the background.

firemen on the rescue truck also were injured slightly.

The Bureau car was traveling south on Madison Place while the rescue truck was going west on Pennsylvania Avenue. The view of each driver was blocked by a building which sits close to the street on the Northeast corner of the intersection. The Bureau vehicle struck the truck broadside. The truck then spun in the street and smashed into two other automobiles, causing damage to each.

In the bank robbery, the two armed bandits escaped with \$1,855 from the Monroe Avenue Branch of the Burke and Herbert Bank. One of the men, armed with a snub-nosed revolver, wore dark glasses, while the other robber concealed his appearance behind a Halloween-type mask.



SA Ford

SA Buscher

possibly intercept two gunmen who minutes before had held up a bank in Alexandria, Virginia, and reportedly were headed toward Washington. The rescue truck was going to the aid of an elderly woman who had been knocked down by strong wind.

SA Ford was the most seriously injured. He was thrown from the Bureau automobile and sustained a skull fracture. SA Buscher suffered a fractured left wrist and multiple lacerations. Both were admitted to The George Washington University Hospital in critical condition. Five



FROM BACK INVESTIGATORS

Editor's Note--The FBI has had a most colorful history. Much of it has been widely publicized, but there are many events about our past which have been recorded only in the pages of THE INVESTIGATOR. With this issue, we are instituting a new column which will contain some of the high lights of items published 25 years ago.

JANUARY, 1936

An inspirational message for the New Year, 1936, by Assistant Director Harold "Pop" Nathan, was the main feature of our magazine a quarter century ago. Mr. Nathan, who retired in 1945, now resides in San Francisco.

His message, entitled "The Bells of New Year's," said in part:

"The fairest flowers of achievement may blossom for us before the bells ring in another year. We may, at least, bathe in the silver light of the rising sun and thrill to the splendor of a golden sunset. We still have love, the beauty of simple things, and hope. We still may demonstrate the glory of goodness, the power of kindness, the wisdom of simplicity or, as the ancient prophet all-inclusively expressed it, 'the beauty of holiness, and always we may wonder. While the spirit of wonder remains within us, the angel of peace is always near us. He who wonders shall reign, and he who reigns shall rest.'"



Mr. Nathan

A Pittsburgh contribution reported that Agent [redacted] during the time the office was being painted, was assisting in moving the ammunition in order that the painters could gain access to the supply room. For several hours he withstood the ordeal--the odor of the paint being almost suffocating--when finally, with tears in his eyes, puffing and panting, he flopped on a chair and very resignedly said, "The Government rests."

"Intellectual Interests" was the caption on an item which showed that 45.6 percent of the

763 FBI clerical employees working at the Seat of Government were pursuing further education. This report included students in the schools of interior decorating, engineering, and post graduate law studies. (Today, a quarter century later, 49.6 percent of the 1,493 eligible male clerical employees at SOG and WFO are attending or plan to attend college classes after work.)

Another feature related to the Bureau's educational program which had "assumed the proportions of a university made up of many schools and colleges." Schools referred to were:

FBI Training School for Newly Appointed Special Agents (New Agents' Class), which then lasted for 14 weeks; FBI Retraining School (In-Service) which covered 4 weeks; FBI School for Special Agents in Charge; FBI Chief Clerks' Training School; Police Training School of the FBI (National Academy), which started its second session on January 6, 1936; Monthly Conferences at the Bureau; Special Agents' Monthly Conferences in Field Offices; Monthly Conferences for Field Office Clerical Employees; and Instruction Classes for Bureau Stenographers.

This article also recorded that firearms training is afforded all officials and supervisors at SOG once each month, and that at an early date both an indoor and outdoor gymnasium would be completed for 45 minutes of physical training daily for members of training schools and SOG personnel.

The Kansas City Office reported "some of the Agents must think their conduct is above reproach. A telegram from Special Agent H. A. Dietz arrived at the office signed 'DIETY.'"

Included in "Manhattan Mutterings" by "Men O'Randum," the title of a column about the New York Office, the question was asked, "Is It True That when Jay Smith of 'ole' Missouri spoke to an upstate informant over the phone, the informant who had never heard the Southern dialect, especially as spoken by Smith, said, 'What is that guy, a furriner?'"

Assistant Director "Nick" Callahan of the Administrative Division was a messenger in the Identification Division 25 years ago.

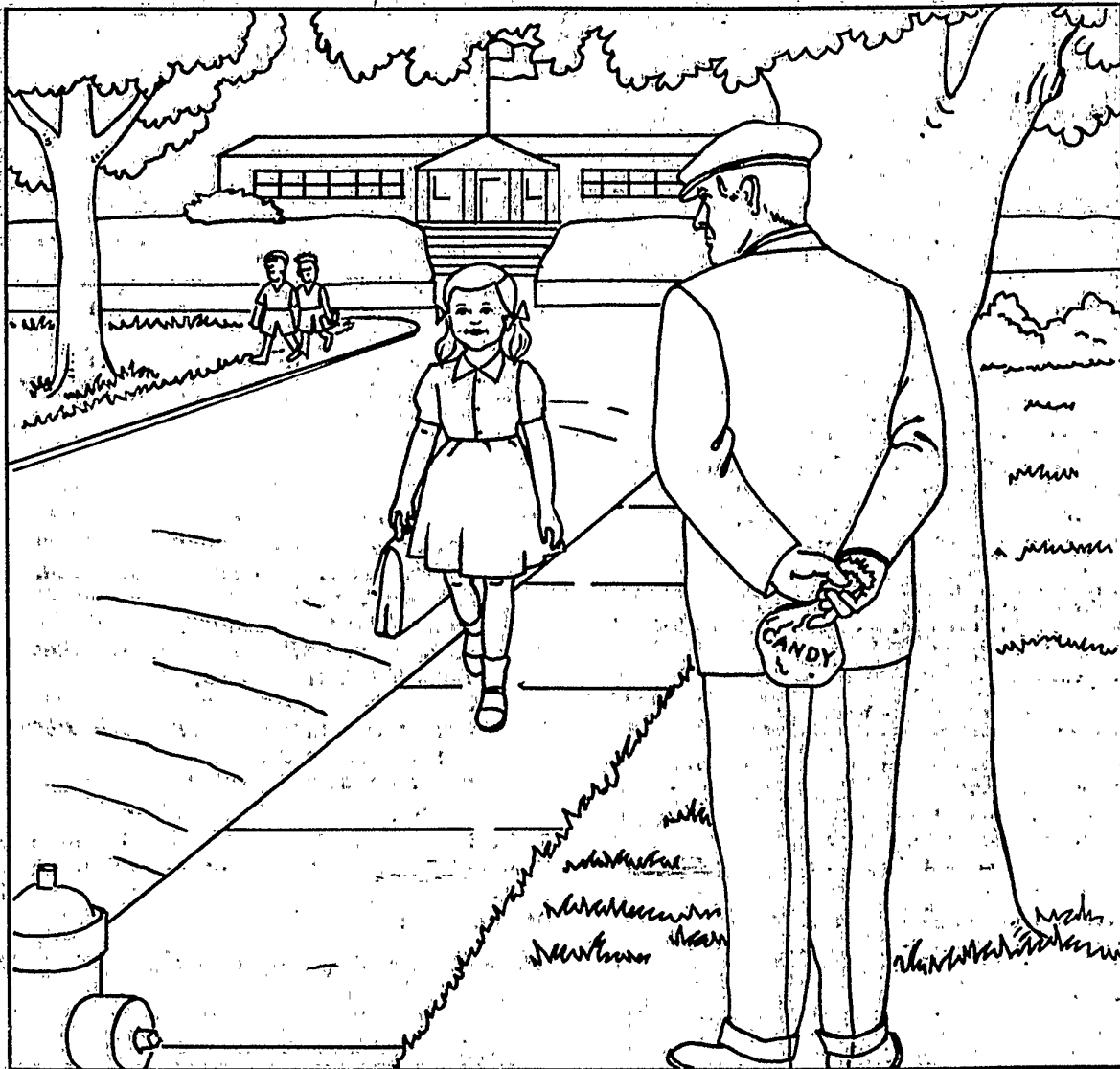
It's an old joke from 1936?--

Minister: "What church does your father go to, little girl?"

Small Girl: "I donno, but I think he say it's contributational."

Boys and Girls

COLOR THE PICTURE AND MEMORIZE THE RULES



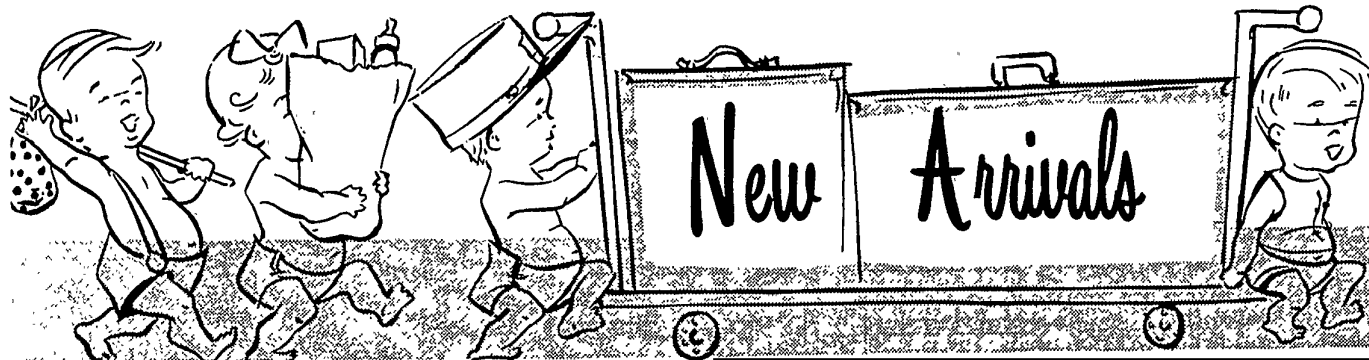
FOR YOUR PROTECTION, REMEMBER TO:

- Turn down gifts from strangers
- Avoid dark and lonely streets
- Refuse rides offered by strangers
- Know your local policeman

J. Edgar Hoover

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

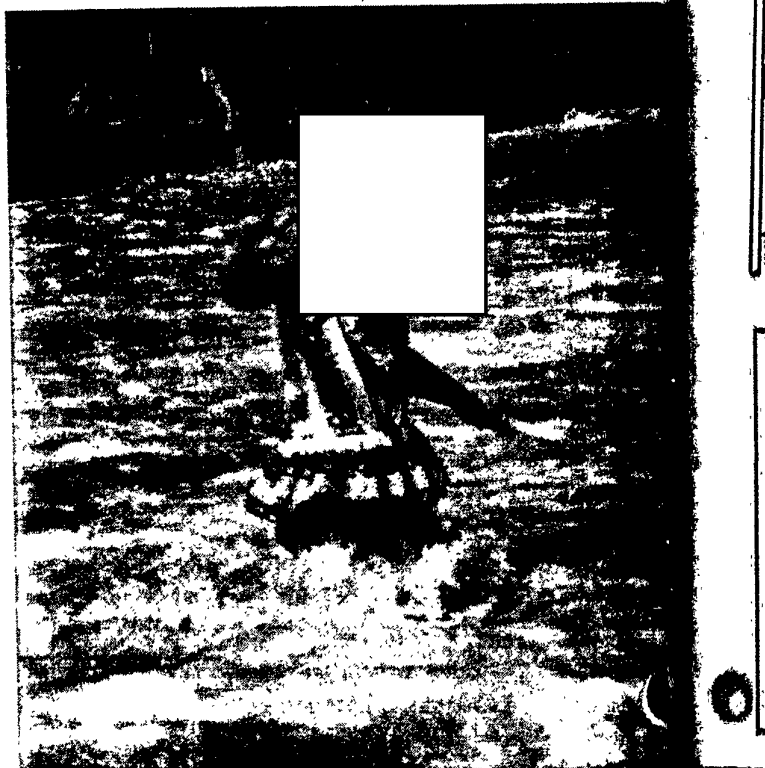
Among the most vicious of crimes are those committed against children who often are enticed by their attackers with offers of rides, gifts, etc. Any child is a potential victim. Several years ago the Director issued a poster which children can color and at the same time learn the few simple rules which they should follow to avoid those criminals who prey on young people. A reproduction of this poster appears above. Copies of the poster are available in quantity, and each FBI employee can perform a definite service by bringing the poster to the attention of schools and civic groups and insuring that interested organizations receive an adequate supply for distribution to school children.



SEA GLEE

*Bold glances were cast
And remarks were passed,
As the beauty descended the beach.
And all were agreed
That this girl, indeed,
Held every man's heart within reach.
Ignoring their stares,
She gathered her airs
And strode into the surf with a bolt;
And there, in a wink,
Her decorum did shrink—
"Wow," that water was cold.*

This little seafarer is the daughter of SA George Wiggins of the New York Office. The photo was taken during the summer at the Newark Office beach party.

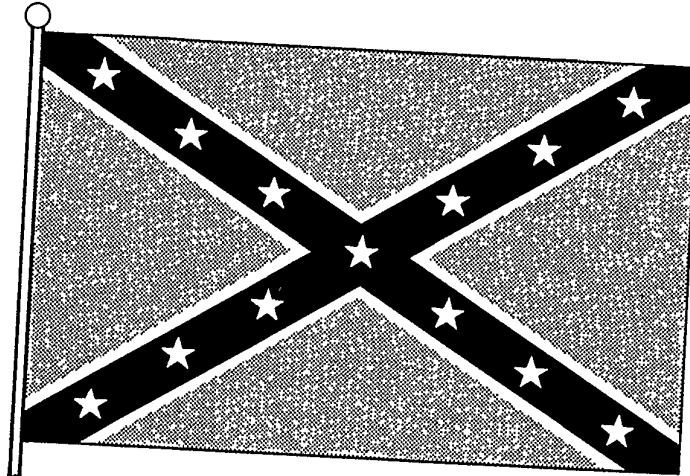


b6

r
J
ne
re
ci

Bu
st-
st
tl
tl
Co

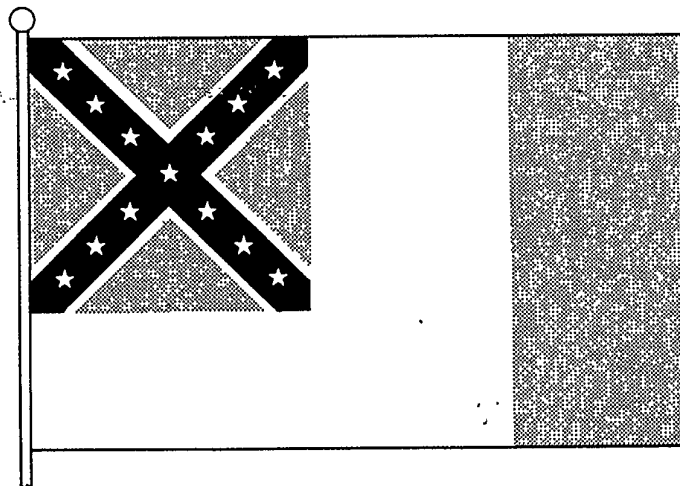
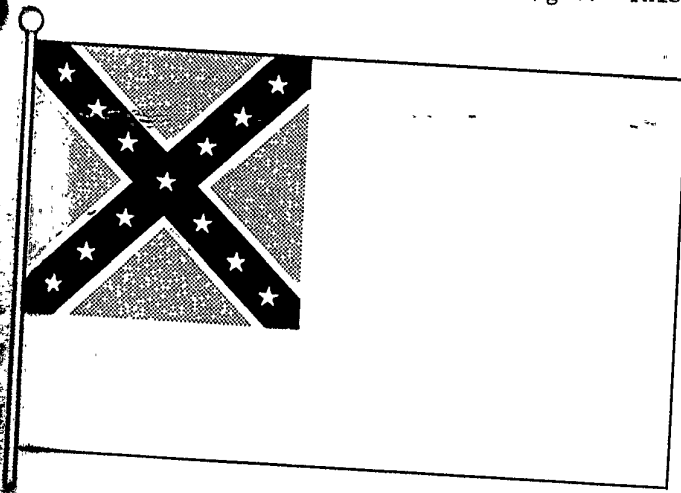
C



About the Cover...

THERE IS one technical inaccuracy on our cover this month, but it does not pertain to the Confederate flag as some may think. We have added a star to the U. S. flag for a total of 34, when actually there were only 33 stars in the flag at the start of the Civil War. The star we added represents Kansas which was admitted to the Union on January 29, 1861; however, her star was not officially added until July 4, 1861.

The Confederate flag on the cover and shown in the upper left of this page is the "Stars and Bars," which was the first flag design used by the Confederacy. The stars represent the first seven states of the Confederacy. It was the official flag from March, 1861, to May, 1863. The design shown in the upper right often is improperly referred to as the "Stars and Bars." This was the battle flag and naval jack of the Confederacy and is the design copied nowadays. In the lower left is the second official flag of the Confederacy, used from May, 1863, to March, 1865, while the final Confederate flag is seen on the lower right. This design was adopted on March 8, 1865.



THE INVESTIGATOR
Published by the
FBI RECREATION ASSOCIATION
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Investigator Staff

EDITOR: M. A. Jones
ASSISTANT EDITOR: David W. Bowers
MANAGING EDITOR:
WOMEN'S EDITOR:
DESIGN AND LAYOUT: Exhibits Section
PRINTING AND
PHOTO REPRODUCTION: Mechanical Section

FBIRA Officers

PRESIDENT: C. Ray Davidson
VICE PRESIDENT: Donald E. Moore
SECRETARY:
TREASURER: R. C. Renneberger
ACTIVITY PROMOTER: Carl A. Harris
ASSISTANT ACTIVITY PROMOTER:

b6



Investigator

FEBRUARY 1961





Honorable Robert F. Kennedy Attorney General

THE Honorable Robert F. Kennedy took office on January 21, 1961, as Attorney General of the United States.

Mr. Kennedy was born on November 20, 1925, at Boston, Massachusetts. He attended Milton Academy at Milton, Massachusetts, and subsequently entered Harvard University where he earned a B.A. degree in 1948. In 1951, he was graduated from the University of Virginia Law School with an LL.B. degree and was admitted to the Massachusetts State Bar later that same year. He also has been admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court.

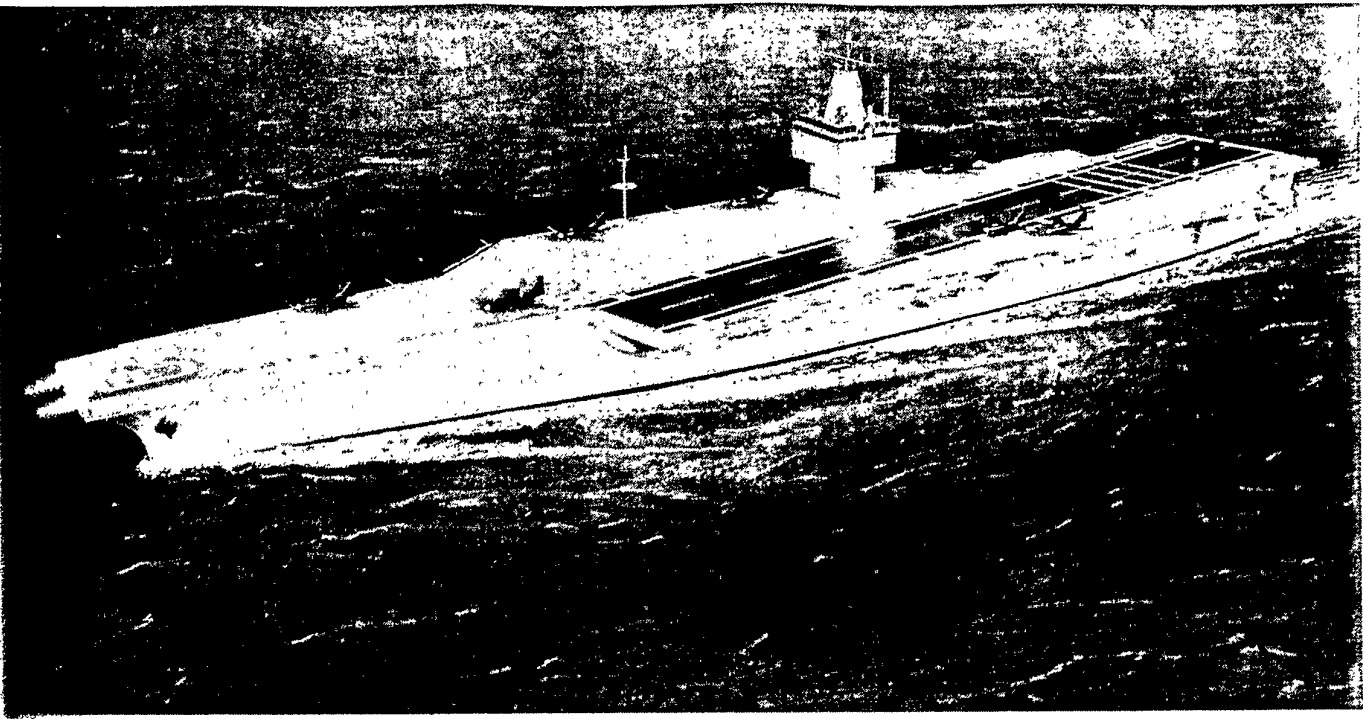
In 1951, Mr. Kennedy entered the Government service as an attorney in the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. He was designated a Special Assistant to the Attorney General in February, 1952, and conducted a grand jury investigation in New York which resulted in one of the biggest tax prosecution cases ever held.

He was appointed assistant counsel for the Hoover Commission and the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations in 1953. Later, he became Chief Counsel to the minority and Chief Counsel and Staff Director of the latter committee. From 1957 to 1959, Mr. Kennedy was Chief Counsel for the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field.

During World War II, Mr. Kennedy served as a seaman aboard the destroyer "Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr.," a ship named in honor of his brother who had been killed earlier in the war while flying a mission over Germany.

Mr. Kennedy authored the book, "The Enemy Within," and he served as a correspondent for the "Boston Post" in 1948, covering the war in Palestine. He has received a number of outstanding awards, including the "Patriotism Award" from the Senior Class of the University of Notre Dame, and the "Lantern Award" from the Massachusetts State Council of the Knights of Columbus. He was selected "One of the Ten Outstanding Young Men in the United States" by the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1954, and was named "Outstanding Investigator, 1957," by the Society of Professional Investigators, Inc.

The Attorney General and his wife Ethel have seven children. The family resides at McLean, Virginia.



Scale model of the completed USS Enterprise.

USS ENTERPRISE-- COLOSSUS OF THE SEA

A PROUD and historic name was restored to the fleet of the United States Navy on September 24, 1960, when the mammoth USS Enterprise was launched at Newport News, Virginia. The new ship--the first nuclear-powered aircraft carrier--opens the door for the nuclear era in naval aviation.

The launching of the Enterprise climaxed more than two and a half years of construction at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company. Since 1953 when the company first established its nuclear power design organization, it has become the world's largest builder of nuclear ships, and for many years it has been a leading yard in designing and building Navy aircraft carriers. Though the company has built a vast fleet of tankers, cargo, and passenger ships, including the liner United States, constructing the Enterprise was the biggest task it had ever undertaken.

Even before it left the drawing boards, the Enterprise had grown to colossal proportions. The number of designers who drew plans for the ship reached 915 with their individual drawings totaling over 16,000. These plans would make a pathway 30 inches wide across the country, from Newport News to the west coast.

From these drawings, the shipyard made a compilation of the amount of steel and other materials to be used. A total of more than 60,000 tons of steel and over 1,500 tons of aluminum were needed. These, as well as a mass of other

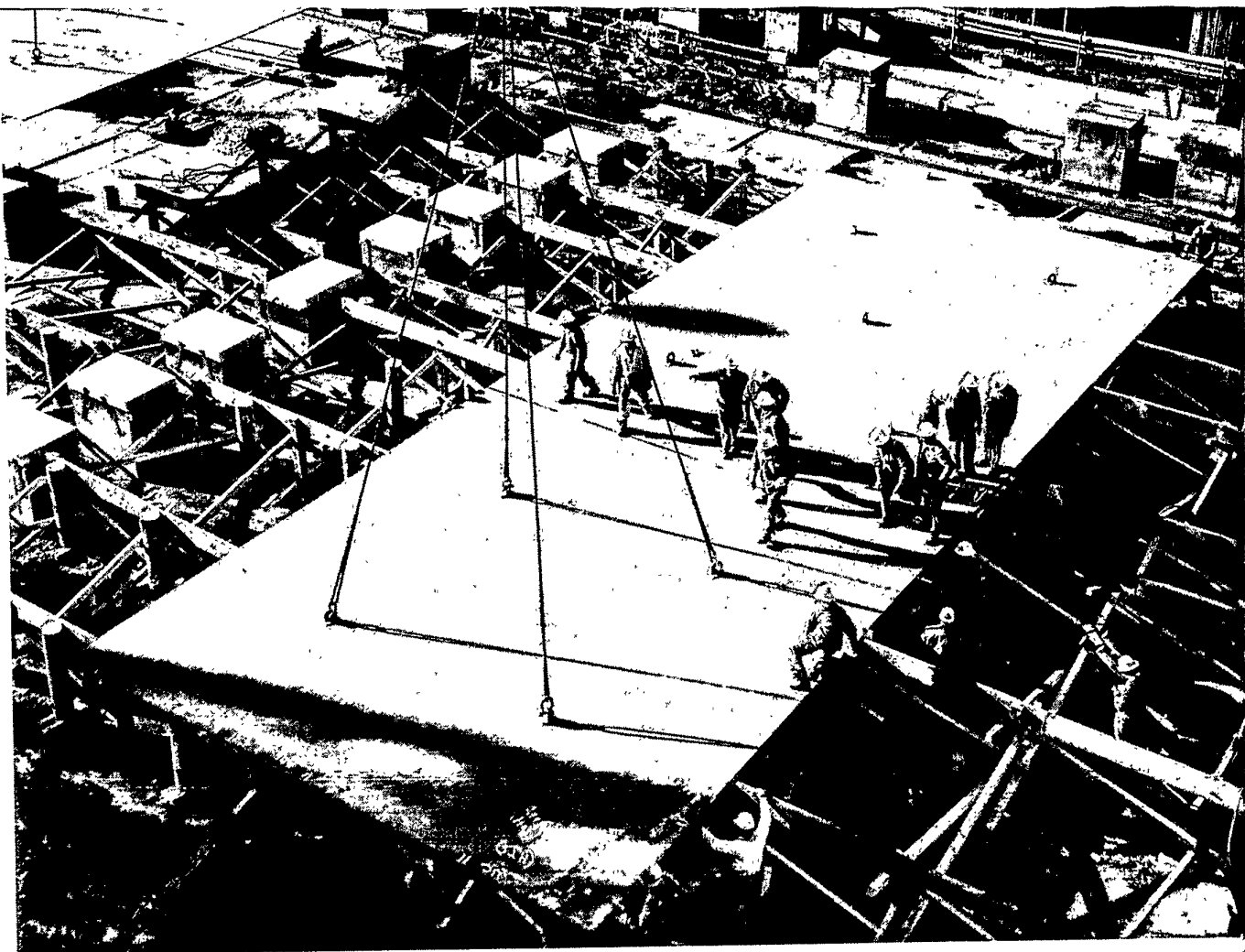
materials and thousands of items of equipment, were furnished by manufacturers from all over the country.

The first step in the actual construction of the Enterprise took place in the "mold loft." Here, on an unbroken floor the size of a city block, full scale wooden patterns were made for "laying off" some of the huge steel plates. Other pieces of steel were marked for cutting and moved to the fabricating shop. From there, they were sent to the assembly areas where they were fitted and welded into sub-assemblies to be taken to the building dock for erection.

The massive steel plates and sub-assemblies for the Enterprise were moved from one area to another by some 30 cranes with capacities of up to 100 tons. If any one item of equipment can be called the backbone of shipbuilding, it is the crane. Large and small, cranes are the major tools used by the shipbuilder to magnify his strength and reach. The most difficult and unusual job for the cranes during the construction of the Enterprise was the handling of the nuclear reactors which will propel her.

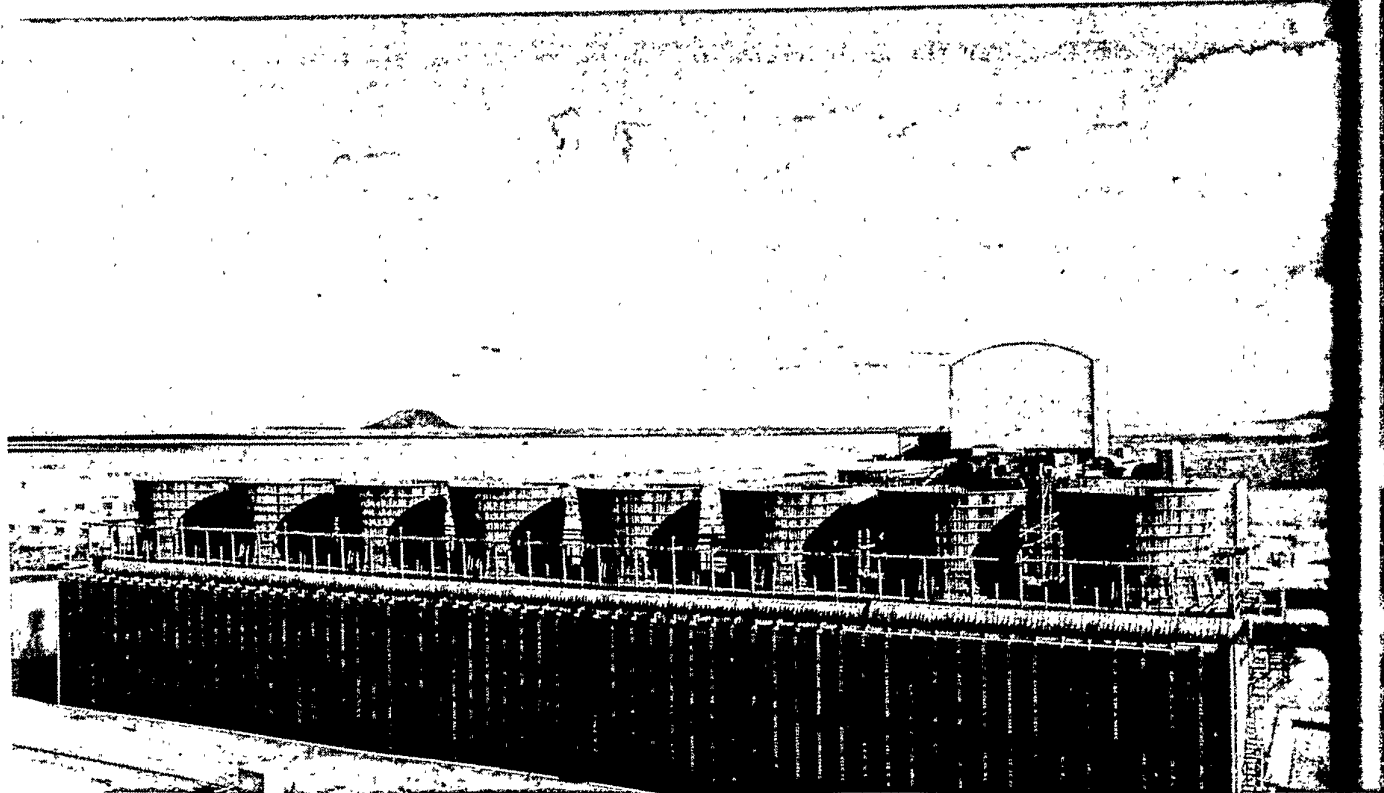
Because of her enormous size, the Enterprise was not constructed on an inclined shipway. She was built in a surmerged shipway which was constructed below sea level. A set of sea gates could be opened to flood the shipway and launch the ship. The long, expensive preparations for launching were therefore greatly reduced.

For the spectators, the launching of the Enterprise was a simple ceremony for they were deprived of the traditional thrill of seeing the ship slide down the way. To float the Enterprise, all blocking not essential to her support



Construction of the Enterprise was begun on February 4, 1958, with the laying of five keel plates.

"Ship in the desert"--this is a land-based prototype of the nuclear reactors which will propel the Enterprise. Located at Idaho Falls, Idaho, it is used for training purposes.



was removed and the remaining blocking was secured to the bottom of the dock to prevent it from coming to the surface when the ship was floated. The dock was then filled with water and the ship lifted clear of her supports.

Although the Enterprise was the ninth aircraft carrier to be floated in this manner, she was the first to signal the instant of becoming afloat. Lights which spelled out her name were activated electrically through relays attached to the keel blocks on which she rested. The relays transmitted a signal as she lifted free from each series of blocks.

It was a thrilling twenty minutes from the time the first letter of her name glowed to indicate the massive bow was lifting until the lighting of the last letter signaled the instant of christening. Mrs. William B. Franke, wife of the then Secretary of the Navy, christened the huge carrier with the traditional bottle of champagne. At that moment, the Enterprise could claim the title of the world's largest ship. The launching program was highlighted by the addresses of the Honorable Mr. Franke and Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, Chief of Naval Operations.

For the first time in history, a nuclear underseas craft and a nuclear surface vessel appeared side by side. The submarine, USS Robert A. Lee, recently delivered by the Newport News

shipyard, was in the dock adjacent to the Enterprise. Following the christening, the Lee fired a test salute to the new carrier from one of her Polaris missile tubes.

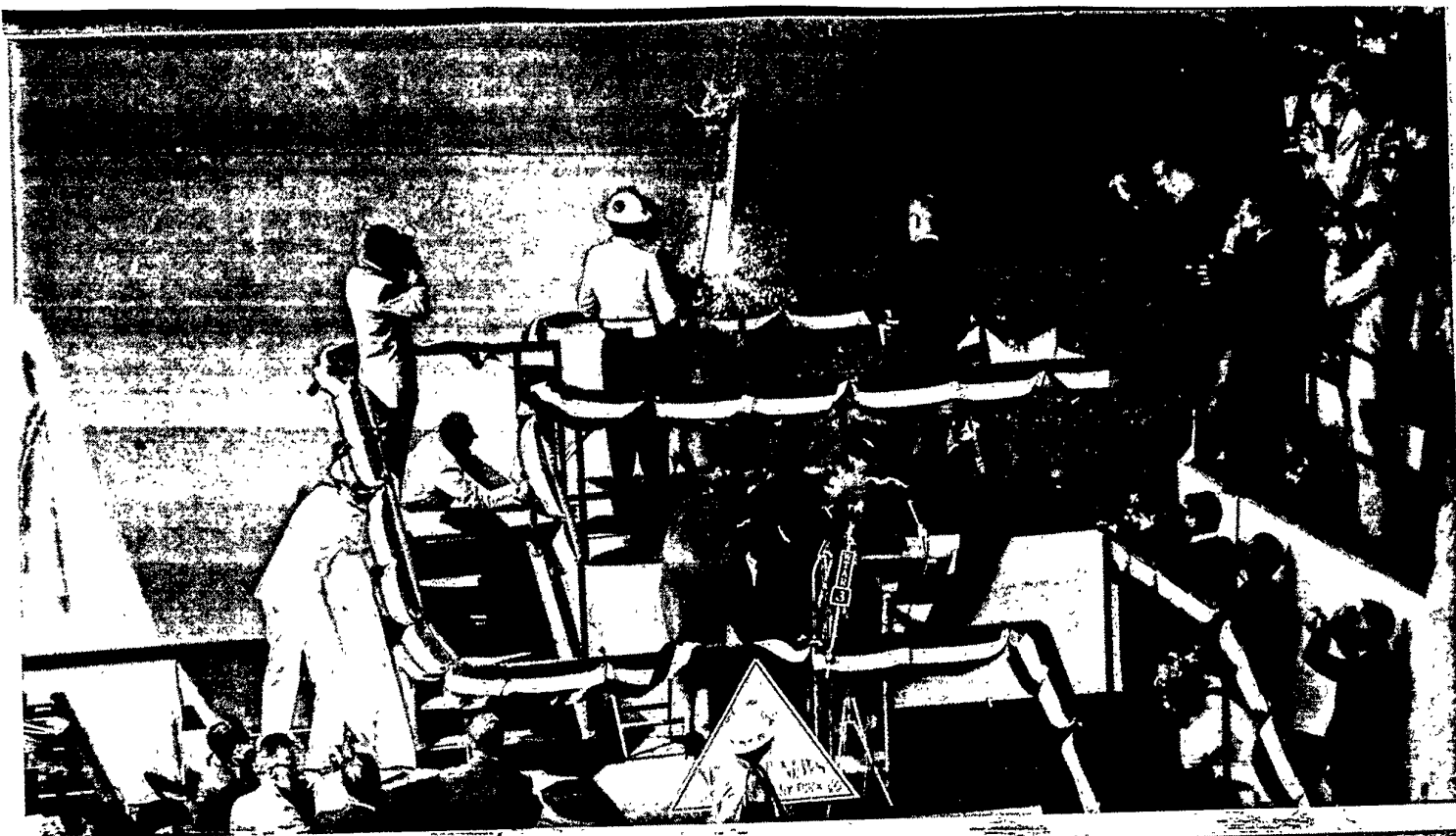
How big is the Enterprise?

She has an official over-all length of 1,101 feet, 6 inches, making her longer than any ship ever built. Measured from the extreme ends of her protrusions, the length of the Enterprise as taken from the designer's drawings is 1,123 feet, 2 inches. But that length, like the official, will vary several inches with changes in temperature. This means that anyone who decides to measure her with a tape or some other relatively short device might find the length has changed before the measurement could be completed. To be perfectly accurate, any statement of length must be qualified by the temperature at the time the measurement was taken. In any event, three football games could easily be played at the same time on her decks. When completed and outfitted, she will displace 85,350 tons.

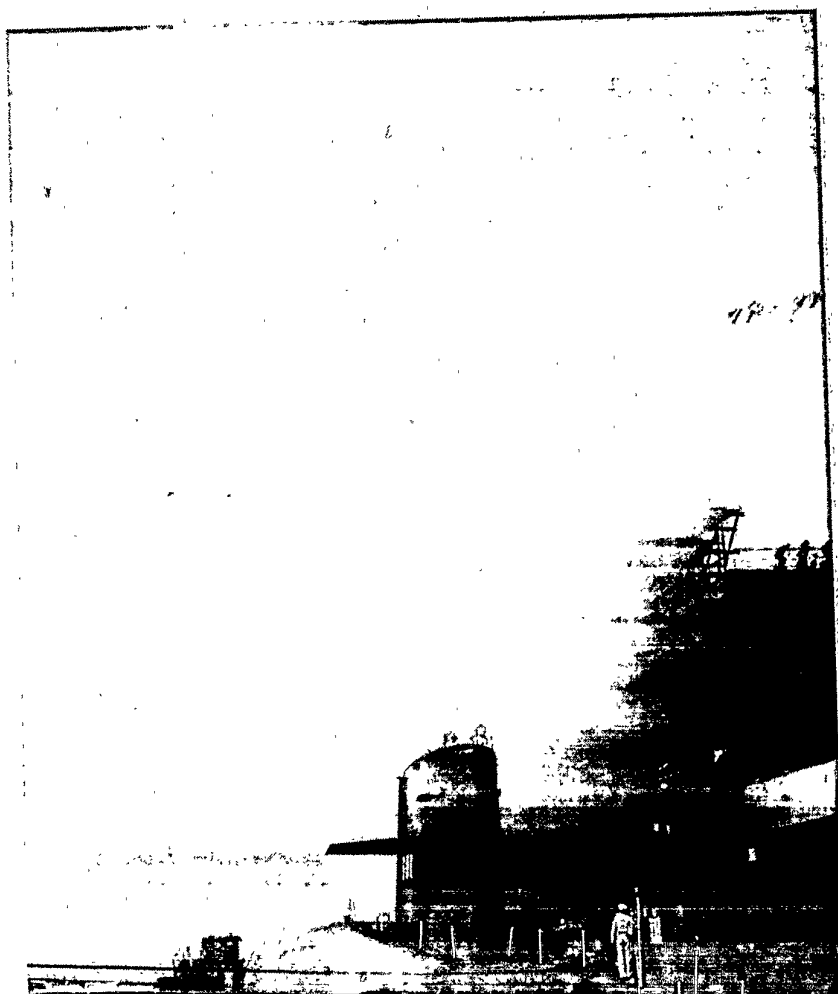
A distinctive feature of the Enterprise is the complexity and amount of her electrical and

A part of the large crowd gathered to witness the christening ceremony of the Enterprise.

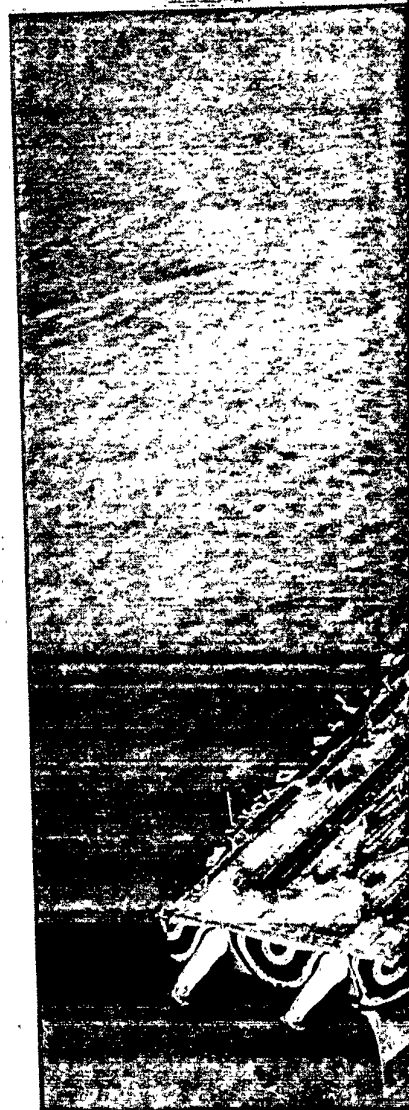




Mrs. William B. Franke christens the Enterprise with the traditional bottle of champagne.



The submarine Robert E. Lee fires a test salute from one of her Polaris missile tubes to celebrate the christening of the Enterprise.



electronic equipment. The equipment to be on her when she becomes operational this fall is the latest and most compact assortment of its kind on any ship. It will require about 625 miles of cable and wiring, a total length of more than three thousand times the length of the ship. Placed end to end, the copper conductors from the cables would reach from Newport News to Hawaii.

The ship's power plants can generate enough electricity to supply the needs of a city of over two million persons. The total radiated power of the electronic systems alone is equivalent to approximately 300 powerful commercial radio stations operating simultaneously.

The Enterprise is the first vessel ever designed with more than two nuclear reactors. She will have eight pressurized water reactors arranged in four dual systems to drive her four propellers. Special instructions on the installation, operation, and other techniques of the reactor system were given to Navy and shipyard personnel at the Naval Reactor Facility at Idaho Falls, Idaho.

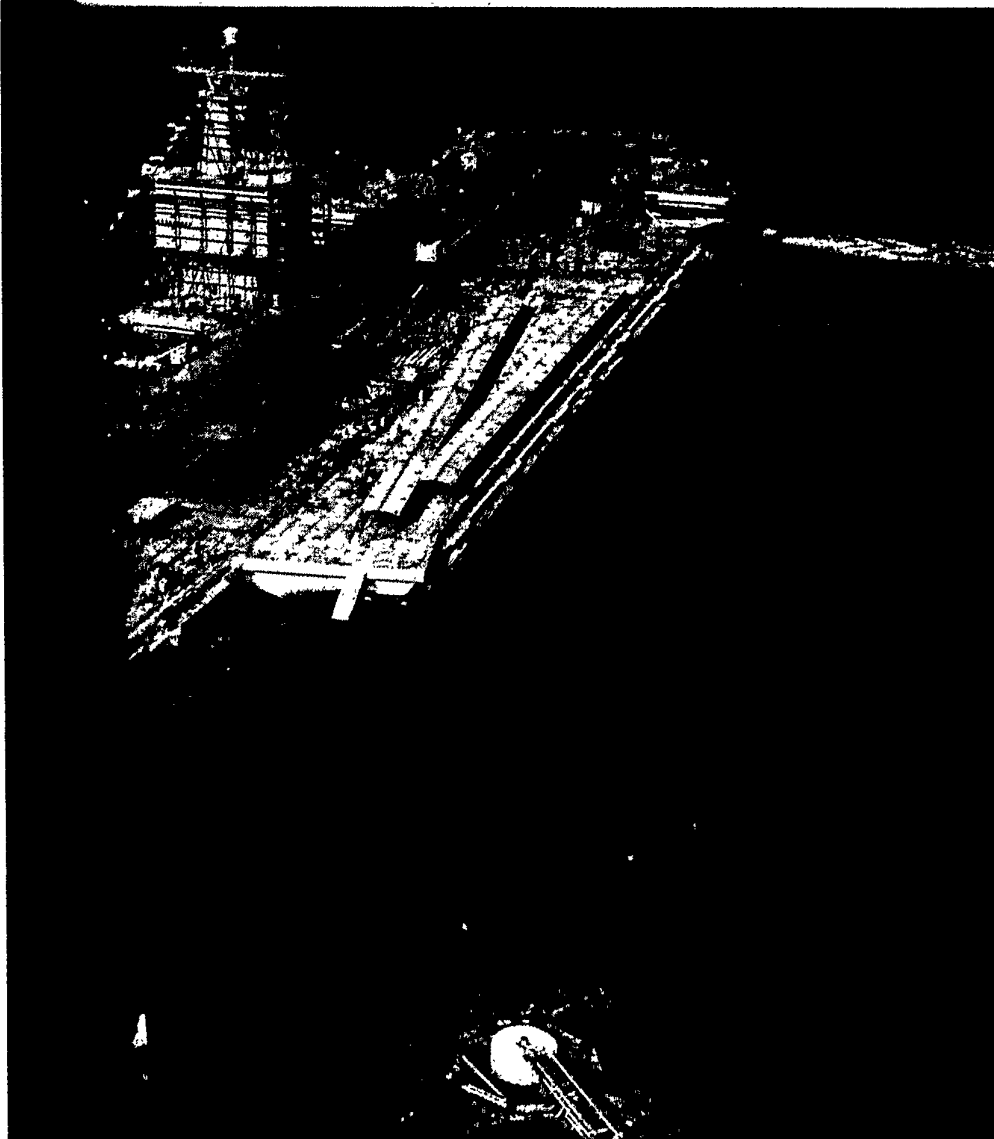
In combination, the Enterprise's nuclear reactors comprise the world's most powerful atomic

power plant, afloat or ashore. The plant will produce horsepower officially rated at "over 200,000," and will drive the ship at speeds "in excess of 30 knots." The ship will be capable of operating for several years without refueling, and in continuous operation will be able to circle the earth at high speeds several times without stopping.

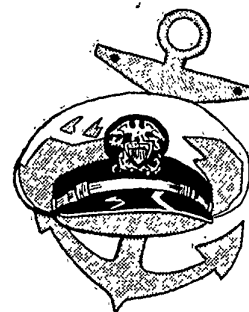
Having nuclear propulsion will also increase the capabilities of the supersonic jet planes which will operate from the carrier. The tank spaces normally required for ship fuel on oil-burning carriers will be available for extra aviation fuels.

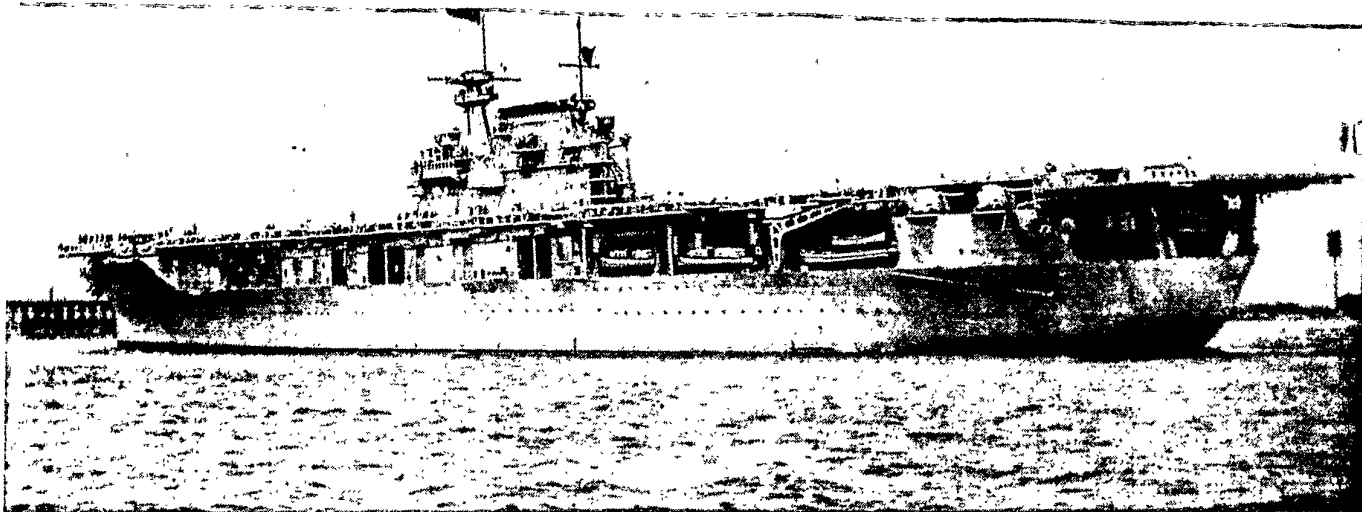
As might be expected, the world's largest ship will also have the world's largest crew. The Enterprise is a veritable floating city, with fully air-conditioned quarters for 4,600 men. Among the facilities available on the ship will be fire stations, a hospital, jail, laundry, library, pharmacy, barber shop, bakery, post office, shoe repair shop, soda fountains, ice cream plant and bars, weather bureau, TV lounges, waterworks, and even four ladies' powder rooms for those rare occasions when the fair sex is aboard.

The new Enterprise is a worthy successor to



The Enterprise being moved to an outfitting dock following the christening where the interior and the finer points of the exterior construction will be completed. She will be ready for sea duty this fall.





One of seven forerunners of the new Enterprise, the Enterprise VII. This is the most decorated ship in U. S. Naval history.

a title that has been perpetuated by the Navy since the beginning of our Nation's history. Seven vessels have proudly and often heroically borne the name Enterprise. These include Enterprise I which was captured from the British in Canada in the summer of 1775 and fought in the Revolutionary War against the British. Enter-

prise VII, nicknamed the "Big E," was the most decorated ship in U. S. Naval history. During four years of battle action in World War II, she was never once out of operation, and, during a period when she was the only active aircraft carrier in the Pacific, she was so skillfully maneuvered that enemy intelligence reported her as three ships. The eighth Enterprise--the colossus of the sea--is a fitting tribute to her seven predecessors.

(Photos: courtesy Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company)

THE CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL

The next feature article in our series on the "War Between the States" is scheduled for publication in April. We will continue each month to publish the dates of important events during the Civil War era as well as Centennial observances planned.

IMPORTANT CIVIL WAR DATES

FEBRUARY 1861

- 11--Lincoln departs for Washington from Springfield, Ill.
- 13--Lincoln's election as President is made official by the electoral college.
- 15--In Montgomery, the Confederate Convention, acting as a provisional congress, adopts a resolution calling for the capture of Fort Sumter, S. C., and Fort Pickens, Fla., by force if necessary.
- 18--Jeff Davis and Alexander Stephens are inaugurated as provisional President and Vice President of the Confederacy.
- 23--Lincoln reaches Washington after a secret all night trip from Harrisburg, Pa., made necessary by threats to kill him.

MARCH 1861

- 1--The Virginia-sponsored peace conference, boycotted by the South, makes certain proposals, but the U. S. Congress refuses to consider them.
- 4--Lincoln is inaugurated President of the United States.

- 4--Major Anderson sends a report to Washington that the shortage of food may force his evacuation of Fort Sumter.
- 5--Lincoln announces his cabinet--Secretary of State, William H. Seward; Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase; Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles; Secretary of War, Simon Cameron; Secretary of the Interior, Caleb B. Smith; Attorney General, Edward Bates; and Postmaster General, Montgomery Blair.
- 6--Davis announces his cabinet--Secretary of State, Robert Toombs; Secretary of War, LeRoy P. Walker; Secretary of the Navy, Stephen R. Mallory; Secretary of the Treasury, Christopher G. Memminger; Attorney General, Judah P. Benjamin; and Postmaster General, John H. Reagan. The Confederacy had no Secretary of the Interior.
- 6--The Confederacy, having no Army, issues call for 100,000 volunteers.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL EVENTS

FEBRUARY 1861

- 12-18--Ceremonies commemorating the arrival and inauguration of Jeff Davis as President of the Confederacy at Montgomery, Ala.

MARCH 1861

- 3 & 4--Ceremonies commemorating inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President.

show
are
Roger
son,
Will
lary
was

New FBIRA Officers



Shown above with outgoing President John J. McGuire are the 1961 officials of the FBIRA. From left to right: [redacted] Assistant Activity Promoter; James R. Malley, Board of Directors; Chester L. [redacted] Permanent Assistant Treasurer; Carl A. Harris, Activity Promoter; Mr. McGuire; C. Ray Davidson, President; Donald E. Moore, Vice President; Raymond C. Renneberger, Permanent Treasurer; and William V. Cleveland and Jamie S. Johnson, holdover members of the Board of Directors. FBIRA Secretary [redacted] and Roy K. Moore, Board of Directors, who were not present when this photo was taken are shown below.

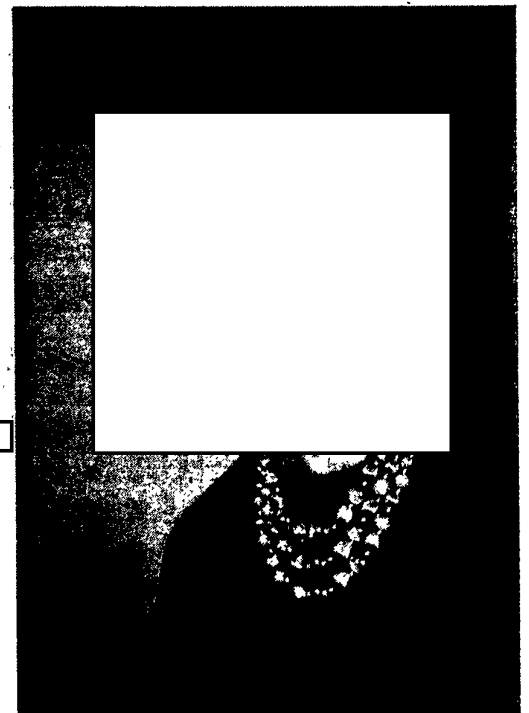
b6



Mr. Roy K. Moore
Board of Directors



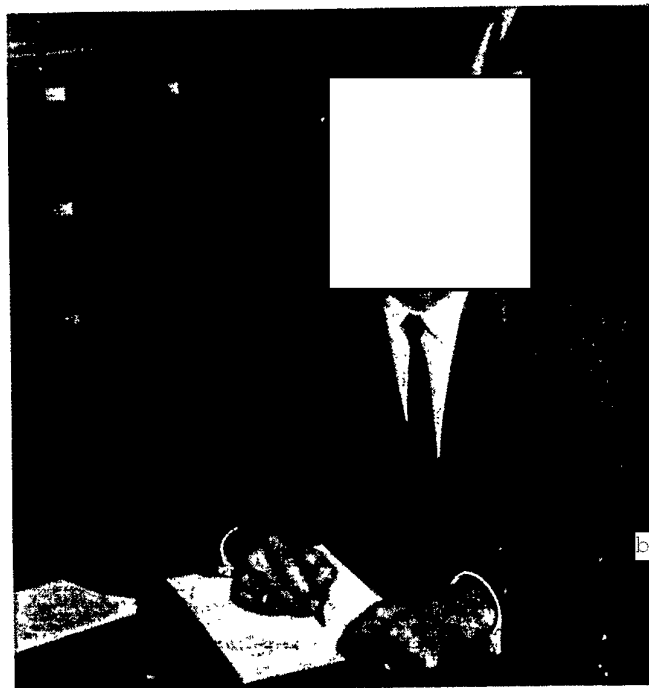
[redacted]
Secretary



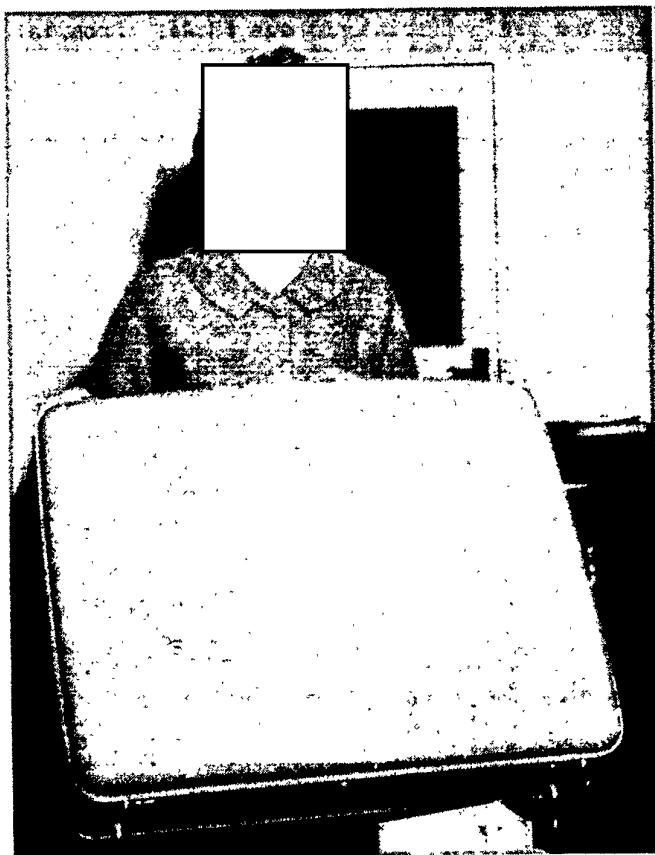
Comin's and Goin's



SA [] displays a camera presented him by the employees of the Boston Office on the occasion of his transfer to Buffalo.



SA [] is shown beginning his assignment at the Memphis Office. [] arrived at Memphis from New Agents' Class.



Employees of the Milwaukee Office presented Chief Steno [] a piece of luggage on the occasion of her transfer to the San Francisco Office.



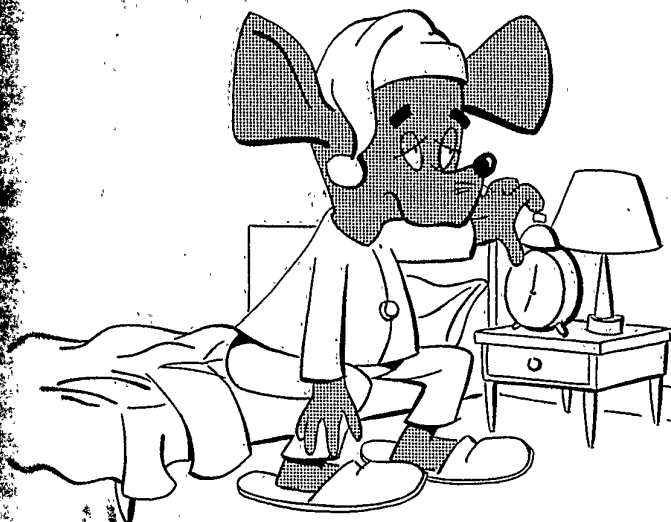
SA [] (left) and SA George M. Kuker are shown in the Missoula, Montana, Resident Agency (Butte), shortly before they left to testify in Federal Court. After their courtroom appearance, SA [] returned to the Identification Division where he is assigned and SA Kuker left for a new assignment at the Detroit Office.



ASAC Secretary of the Denver Office, is shown with Assistant Chief Clerk Dean Ray shortly before she left Denver for a foreign assignment.



SA J. J. Casper (left) of the Little Rock Office presents an engraved fountain pen to SA August J. Micek who was leaving for his new assignment at the New York Office.



December Cartoon

With this issue, we are concluding our "Caption the Cartoon" contest. The winning caption and honorable mentions for the December, 1960, cartoon appear below.

The staff of THE INVESTIGATOR extends appreciation to all who participated in this contest and to Exhibits Section Artist [redacted] whose thoughts and talents produced the excellent cartoons for this series.



"Not yet! The Senior Resident Agent at Nome still has his sleigh."

[redacted] Baltimore

HONORABLE MENTIONS

"He parked his sleigh in a tow-away zone."

[redacted] Identification Division

"Listen, that guy should look worried. Have you seen what he's flying these days?"

[redacted] Baltimore

"He can't find the Christmas list..."

[redacted] Quantico

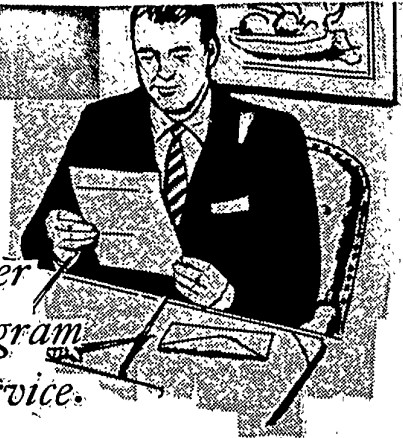
Alexander

WEEKENDS

Man's satellites and rockets
With their nose cones and their shriekends
Compete with light and sound for speeds.
But faster than his metal steeds
Are man's split-second weekends.

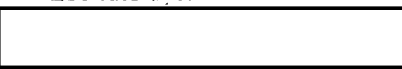
WE CONGRATULATE...

Employees of the FBI take great pride in the outstanding accomplishments of their associates listed here, who have recently received cash awards under the Government Employees' Incentive Awards Program in recognition of exceptional contributions to the Service.



A. LEWIS BARNETT
NEW YORK

JOHN ROBERT BARRON
LOS ANGELES



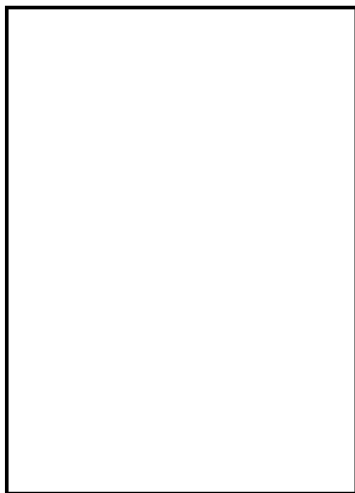
GEORGE A. BERLEY
LABORATORY



JERRY H. BREIDENFELD
CHICAGO



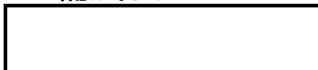
WILLIAM L. BYRNE, JR.
LOS ANGELES



STEPHEN L. DURKIN
LOS ANGELES

ROBERT W. FEUER
WASHINGTON

JOHN G. FLEMING
NEW YORK



JAMES E. FREANEY
NEW YORK

JOHN F. GALLAGHER
LABORATORY

ROBERT E. GEBHARDT
SAN DIEGO



CARL E. GRAHAM
WASHINGTON

ARTHUR J. GREENE, JR.
NEW YORK



JOHN R. HAWKEN
NEW YORK

DONALD S. HOSTETTER
DETROIT



JAMES P. KEHOE
NEW YORK

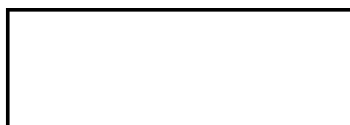
JOHN R. KINSINGER
NEW YORK



LOGAN J. LANE, JR.
LOS ANGELES



VERN F. LOETTERLE
LOS ANGELES



NEAL McGINNIS
LOS ANGELES



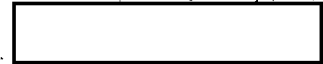
LAWRENCE McWILLIAMS
NEW YORK



HARRY G. MAYNOR
BUTTE

PETER J. MEANEY, JR.
LOS ANGELES

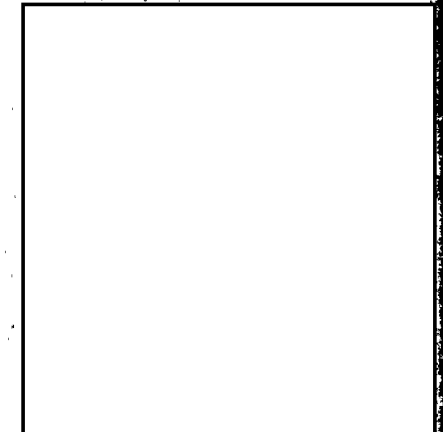
CARLYLE W. MILLER
NEW YORK



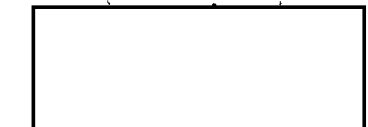
DONALD E. MOORE
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE



JAMES ARCHIE NORTON
LOS ANGELES



J. ROBERT PEARCE
PHILADELPHIA



[REDACTED]
FRANK L. PRICE
SAN DIEGO

HAROLD P. QUINN
NEW YORK

THEODORE P. ROSACK
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

GERALD P. RYAN
NEW YORK

WAYNE H. SHAW
LOS ANGELES

WILLIAM G. SIMON
LOS ANGELES

HAROLD L. STEVENS
PITTSBURGH

ALPHONSE J. SUTKUS
NEW YORK

ROBERT G. SWEENEY
NEW YORK

CHARLES B. TEBBS
WASHINGTON

MARK LAKE THOMPSON
LOS ANGELES

JOHN J. TUCKER, JR.
NEW YORK

JOSEPH V. WATERS
NEW YORK

HARRY H. WHIDBEE
LOS ANGELES

EARL H. WILLIAMS
LABORATORY

ROGER S. C. WOLCOTT
LOS ANGELES

b6

OLD MAN RIVER

SA Andy Uggan of the St. Cloud, Minnesota, Resident Agency (Minneapolis Office), stands at the spot officially recognized as the source of the Mississippi River. Beginning here, the "Mighty Miss" flows for 2,552 miles on its winding way to the Gulf of Mexico. There are four FBI field offices and fourteen resident agencies located along the Mississippi and all are dependent to some degree on the river.



IN MEMORIAM

SA John F. Sullivan

THE SUDDEN death of SA John F. Sullivan of the Washington Field Office has deeply saddened his many friends throughout the Bureau. He died following a heart attack on January 19, 1961, shortly after leaving the office en route to his home. SA Sullivan had served the Bureau

since December, 1939, and had gained wide respect for his resourcefulness and ingenuity.



He was 48 years of age and was born and reared in Brooklyn, New York. In 1933, he was graduated from the School of Commerce at St. John's College in Brooklyn with a B.B.A. degree and then furthered his education at St. John's University School of Law where he earned an LL.B. degree in 1937 and a J.S.D. degree in 1939. SA Sullivan had served the Bureau at Salt Lake City, Milwaukee, New York, SOG, Washington Field Office, and in several foreign assignments.

The death of SA Sullivan took one of the Bureau's most personable and valuable employees. He is survived by his wife

IN MEMORIAM

Miss Patti Sue Morton

A tragic automobile accident on December 26, 1960, claimed the life of Patti Sue Morton and resulted in serious injuries to her companion, [redacted] both employees in the Identification Division.

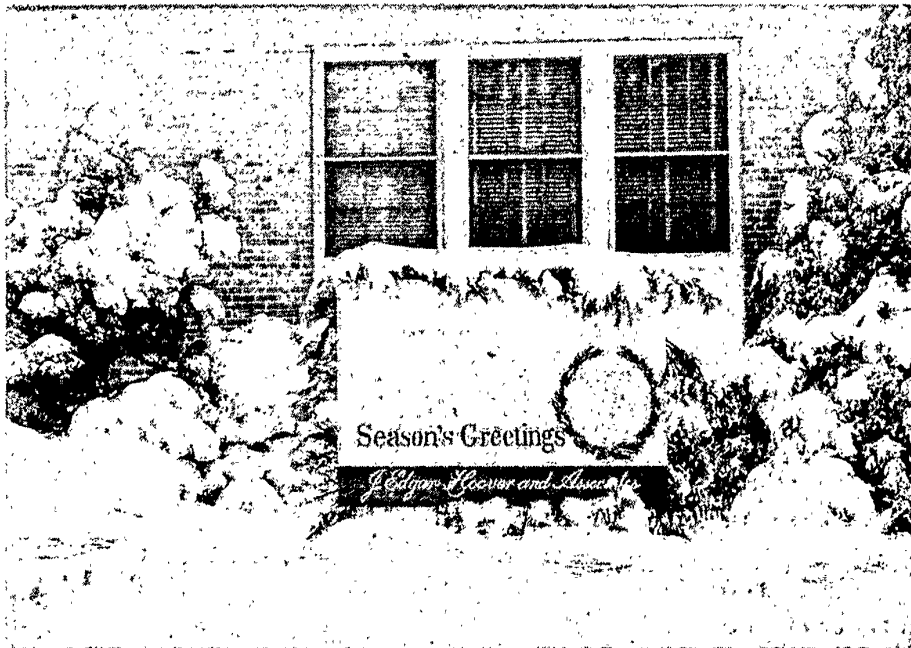
They were returning to Washington after spending the Christmas week end in Ohio when their vehicle was involved in a collision with another automobile near Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

Patti, who was 18, was born at Layland, West Virginia, and received her education in that area. She joined the Bureau in July, 1960, following graduation from high school and was assigned to the Identification Division. Though with the Bureau only a short time, Patti had won many friends and had established an excellent record. Her co-workers mourn the loss of such a pleasant friend and associate.



Patti is survived by her mother and a stepsister.

Christmas Around the FBI

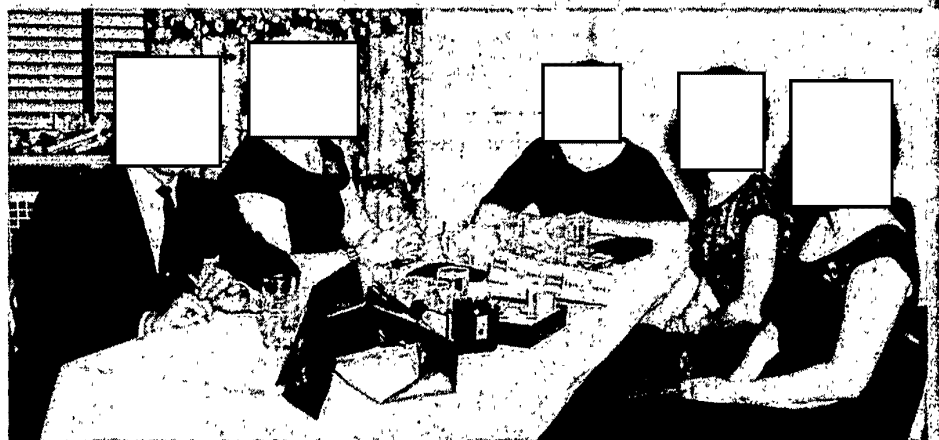


Quantico

The employees at Quantico extended their Christmas greetings this year via a large replica of the FBI Staff Christmas card mounted in front of the Academy building. The display was designed and constructed by the Exhibits Section, and prompted many favorable comments, while the snow was real and plagued the Washington area for several days prior to Christmas.

Charlotte

The annual Christmas dinner-dance of the Charlotte Office was held this year at the Hotel Charlotte. Shown following the dinner are



Charlotte employees relax after a turn around the dance floor. From left are SA



Seattle

At the Seattle Office, the clerks and stenos treated the Agents to a Christmas buffet. Carols were sung to the accompaniment of the Seattle Office "Combo," which is shown at left. From left are SAs Julius L. Mattson, [redacted] Reese H. Chipman, and George L. Lewis.

b6

Members of the Seattle Christmas buffet committee are (left to right) [redacted]



The Seattle Christmas party also doubled as a farewell tribute to SA Lloyd "Duke" Ducommun who was retiring from the Bureau. Here, Duke receives a farewell gift from SAC Milnes.



b6

The Seattle Office Christmas party, dubbed the "Silver Holiday," was held this year at Seattle's Olympic Bowl. More than 200 employees and their friends attended and enjoyed a prime rib dinner followed by an evening of fun and frolic. Shown above as they arrived for the evening are (from left to right) SAC J. Earl Milnes, [redacted] and [redacted]

New Haven



The annual children's Christmas party of the New Haven Office was an overwhelming success last year, thanks to the talents and efforts of four employees who defrayed expenses by creating and selling decorations and centerpieces. Shown above with SA [redacted] the four talented ladies are (from left) [redacted]



b6

[redacted] take a turn around the dance floor at New Haven's Christmas dinner-dance.



The annual FBIRA Christmas dinner-dance of the New Haven Office was held this year at "Frankie's" Restaurant at Orange, Connecticut. Vocal entertainment was provided by the New Haven "quartet plus one," consisting of (from left) [redacted] proprietor of "Frankie's," and SAs Winthrop Young, William Glossa, William Grickis, and Salvatore Ducibella. ◀

Below - The New Haven children's party--Santa Claus (SA Winthrop Young) distributes gifts to the kiddies. ▶



b6

Los Angeles



b6

For the 16th year, the Los Angeles Office Choral Group, under the direction of [redacted], sang Christmas carols at the Office party.

San Antonio



Bird's bird--SA J. Martell Bird (right) was the lucky winner of a large turkey offered as a Christmas prize at the Los Angeles Office party. Marcus M. Bright, Jr., makes the announcement. The SA Bird attempts to subdue his bird with a no-along hold.



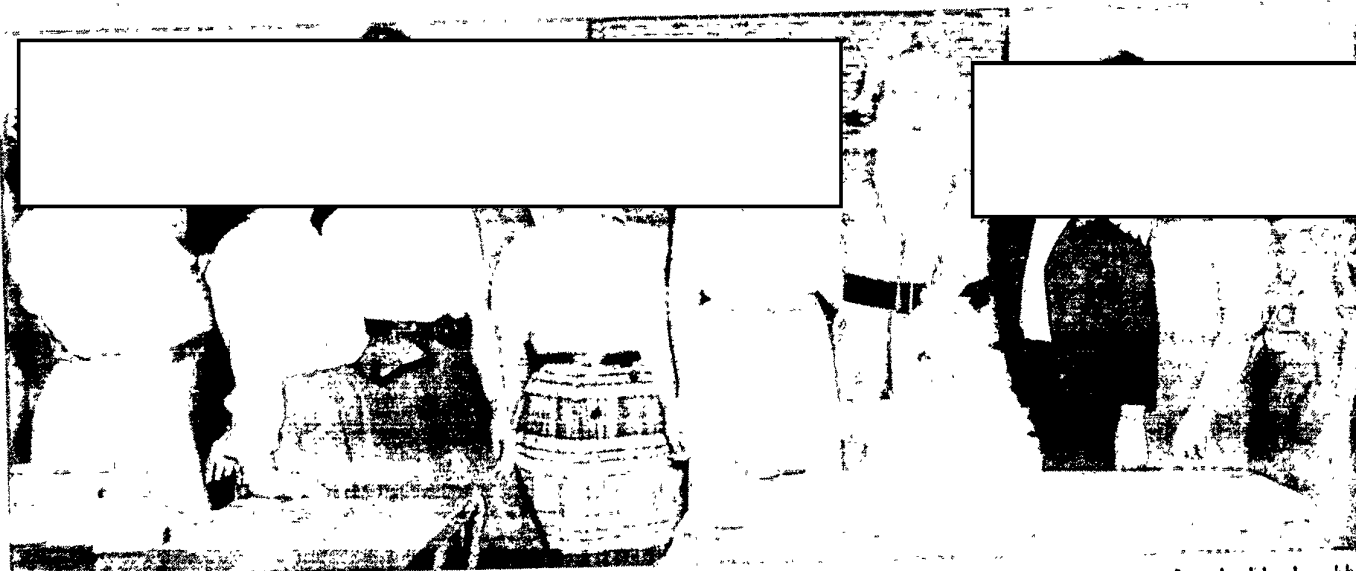
b6

At the San Antonio Office, [redacted] serves Christmas refreshments to [redacted] (left) and Richard Kilcourse.

Newark

The employees of the Newark Office held their annual Christmas dinner-dance this year at "Wally's" in Watchung, New Jersey. Shown here are (from left) SA [redacted]

[redacted]
SA Winston Gunners,
and [redacted]
[redacted]



Santa (SA Winfred Jester) is shown with a group of Newark stenographers during his annual visit to the steno pool.



Boston

The annual project of the Boston Office at Christmas time is the collection and distribution of toys to needy children. This year was the most successful thus far, with over 400 toys received. Shown here with some of the contributions are (from left) [redacted]



Philadelphia

Employees of the Philadelphia Office "decked the halls" of the Chief Clerk's Office and the Steno Pool with gaily decorated Christmas trees. Shown at right in the Chief Clerk's Office are (from left, standing)



b6



After a busy evening, the talented tree-trimmers of the Philadelphia Office Steno Pool pause to admire their beautiful Christmas tree. Standing from left, are

b6

Atlanta



The "door prize" committee of the Atlanta Office party. From left are SA Thomas H. Davis, SA Daniel F. Dunn, and [redacted] [redacted] "sings for her dinner" at the Atlanta Office Christmas party.

b6

Chicago



For the fourth consecutive year, the Chicago Office played Santa to underprivileged children at the settlement home in Chicago's densely populated Northwest side. A complete suit of clothing was provided for 50 needy children through the kindness and generosity of the Chicago Office personnel. Shown here with the gifts are (kneeling) [redacted] Standing are [redacted]

Kansas City

The Kansas City Christmas dinner-dance featured a buffet-style dinner and entertainment by office personnel. In the "dinner line" shown at right

(from left) SA [redacted]
[redacted] SAC
Mark Felt, [redacted]
[redacted]

Flow - SA William J. Quinn, director of ceremonies at the Kansas City Christmas party, presents a Christmas "dinner line" to Chief Steno [redacted]
[redacted]



b6



ent - Kansas City employees enjoying their Christmas dinner are (from extreme left)



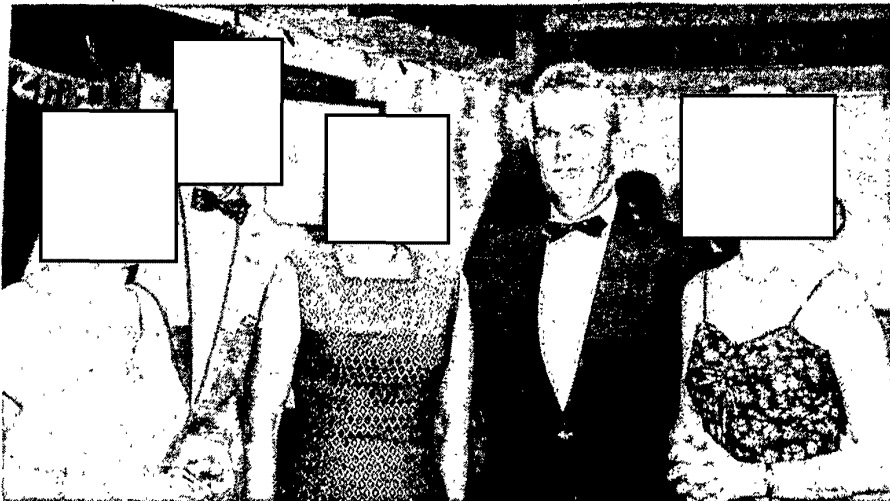
b6

Buffalo

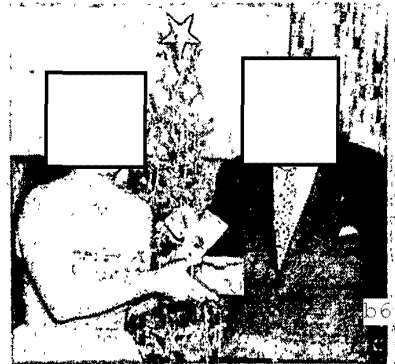
A dance floor scene typifies the enjoyable time had by Buffalo Office employees at their Christmas party.



San Juan



San Juan employees donned their best Christmas spirit for the annual FBIRA Christmas party held this year at Fort Buchanan. Shown here (left to right) are [redacted] SA John Cochrane, and [redacted]



One of the highlights of the San Juan party was a raffle, which offered among its prizes a fine new wallet. Chief Steno [redacted] won this prize and is shown above with her husband [redacted] who graciously fills the new wallet with money.

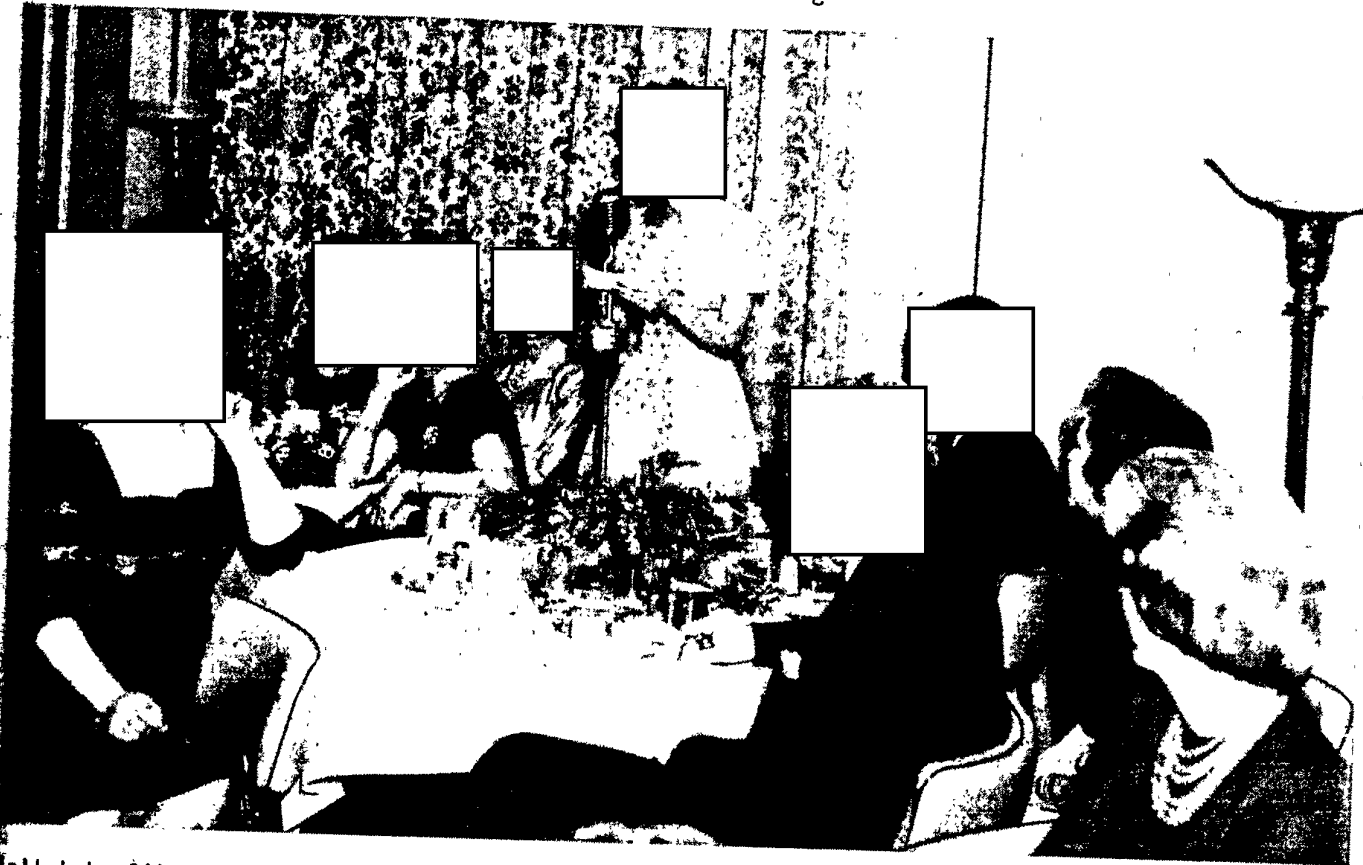
Oklahoma City

View of the dance floor at the Oklahoma City Christmas party. From left are [redacted] SA [redacted] and [redacted]



The Hillcrest Country Club at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, was the scene of the annual Christmas party of the Oklahoma City Office. Shown at left following the dinner are (from left) SA [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted] (partially hidden). Across the table (from left) are SAC [redacted] Wesley G. Grapp, SA [redacted] Karl Nau, [redacted]

Salt Lake City



b6

Salt Lake City Office employees held their Christmas party at the local Elks Club this year. Entertainment was provided by talented office personnel, such as Steno [redacted] who is shown above giving an original reading.

Anchorage



SAC Heber M. Clegg and his wife enjoying their dinner at the Salt Lake City party.



b6

The family of ASAC Robert W. Evans (right) of the Anchorage Office enjoyed a fine, 21-pound turkey for Christmas dinner, thanks to Bob's skill on the firing range. On December 18, 1960, he won the Fort Richardson Rod and Gun Club's bird skeet match, defeating approximately 40 participants. Bob broke 49 out of 50 to win the prize turkey. (U. S. Air Force Photo)

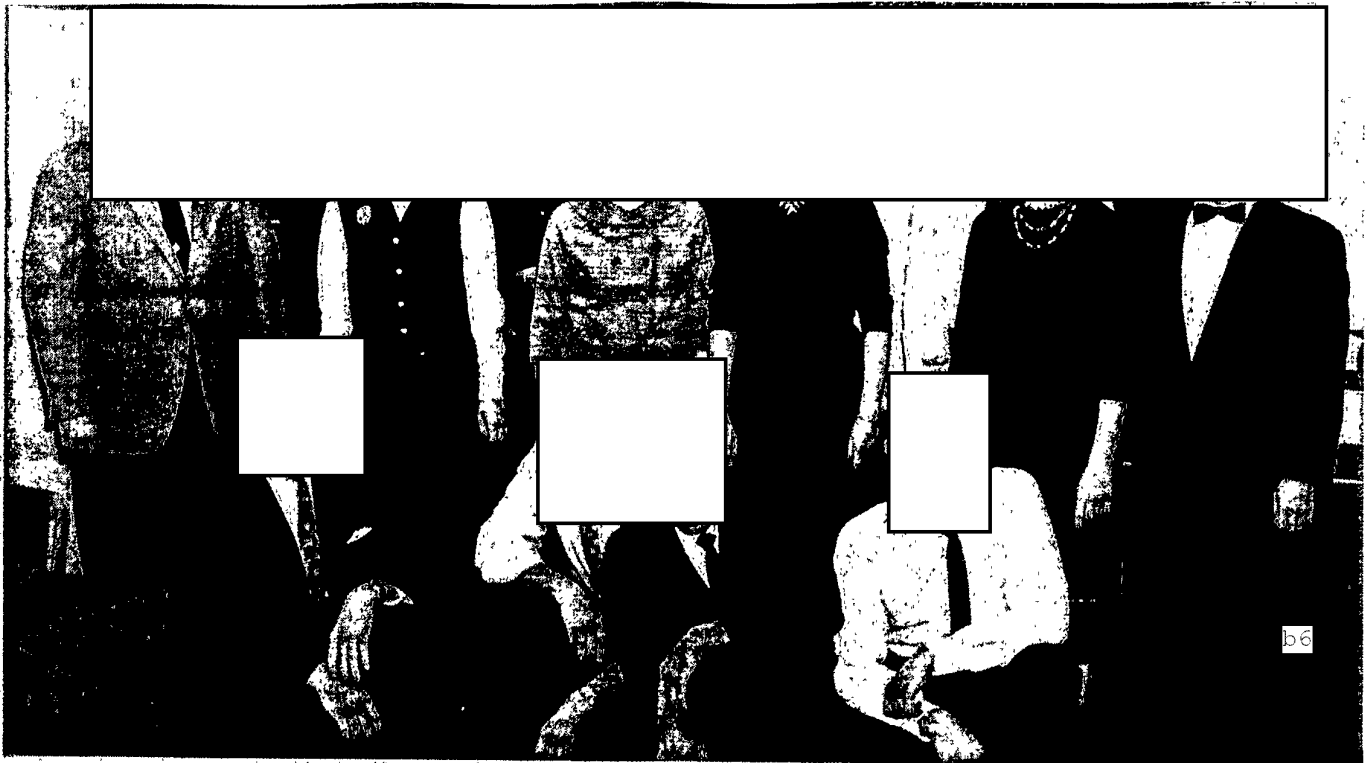
Identification Division

Right - Putting the finishing touches to the Christmas tree in the Recording Section of the Identification Division are (from left) [redacted]

Center - Shown with the "front office" Christmas tree of the Identification Division are (left to right) [redacted]

Bottom - Christmas carols were sung at the Christmas party of the Identification Division's Fingerprint Correspondence Section. Santa [redacted] and a few helpers directed the singing. From left are [redacted]





Domestic Intelligence Division

Above - Prior to beginning their annual Christmas party, the employees in the Name Check Section posed for this "family portrait." Later, refreshments were served, and the party concluded with an anonymous gift exchange.

Right - The employees in the Central Research Section were the lucky winners of a prize awarded to the best decorated room in the Division.

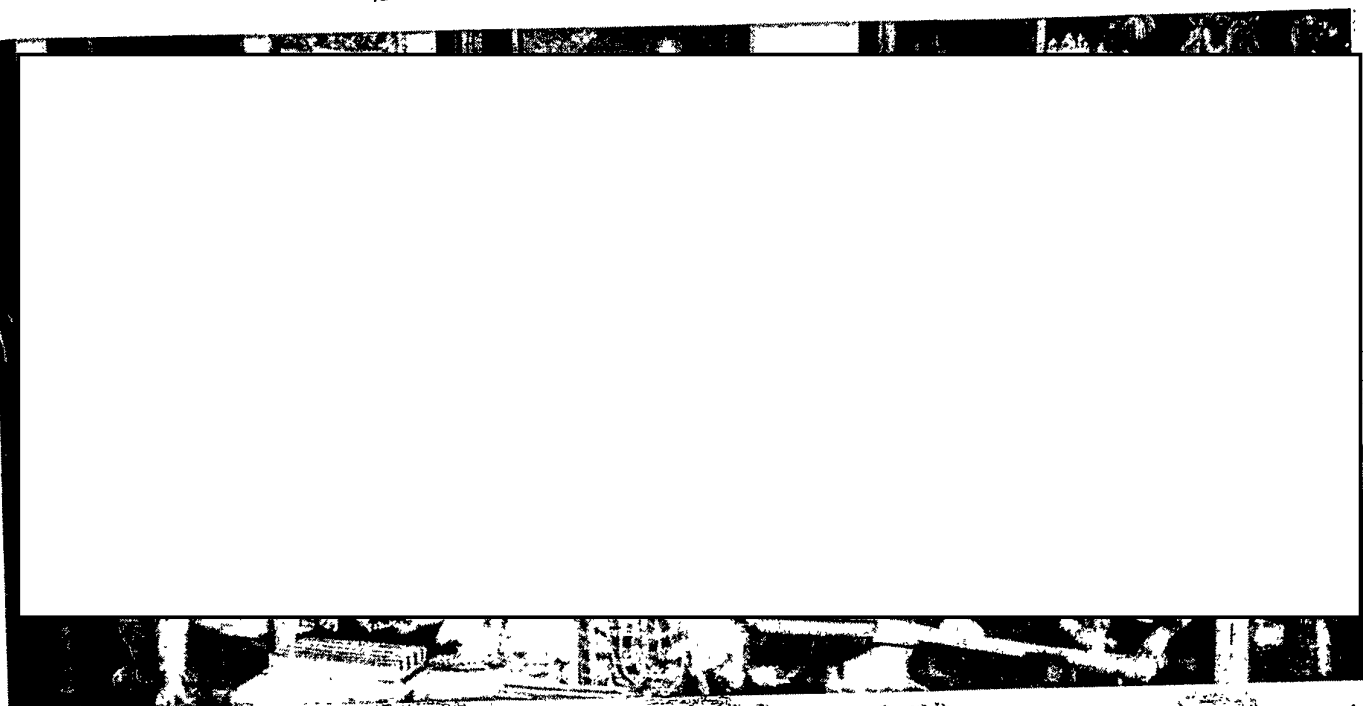
(left) presents the prize to [redacted]

Below - Employees in the Nationalities Intelligence Section developed a "harmonious" atmosphere at their Christmas party with their own special renditions of Christmas Carols. From left are [redacted]

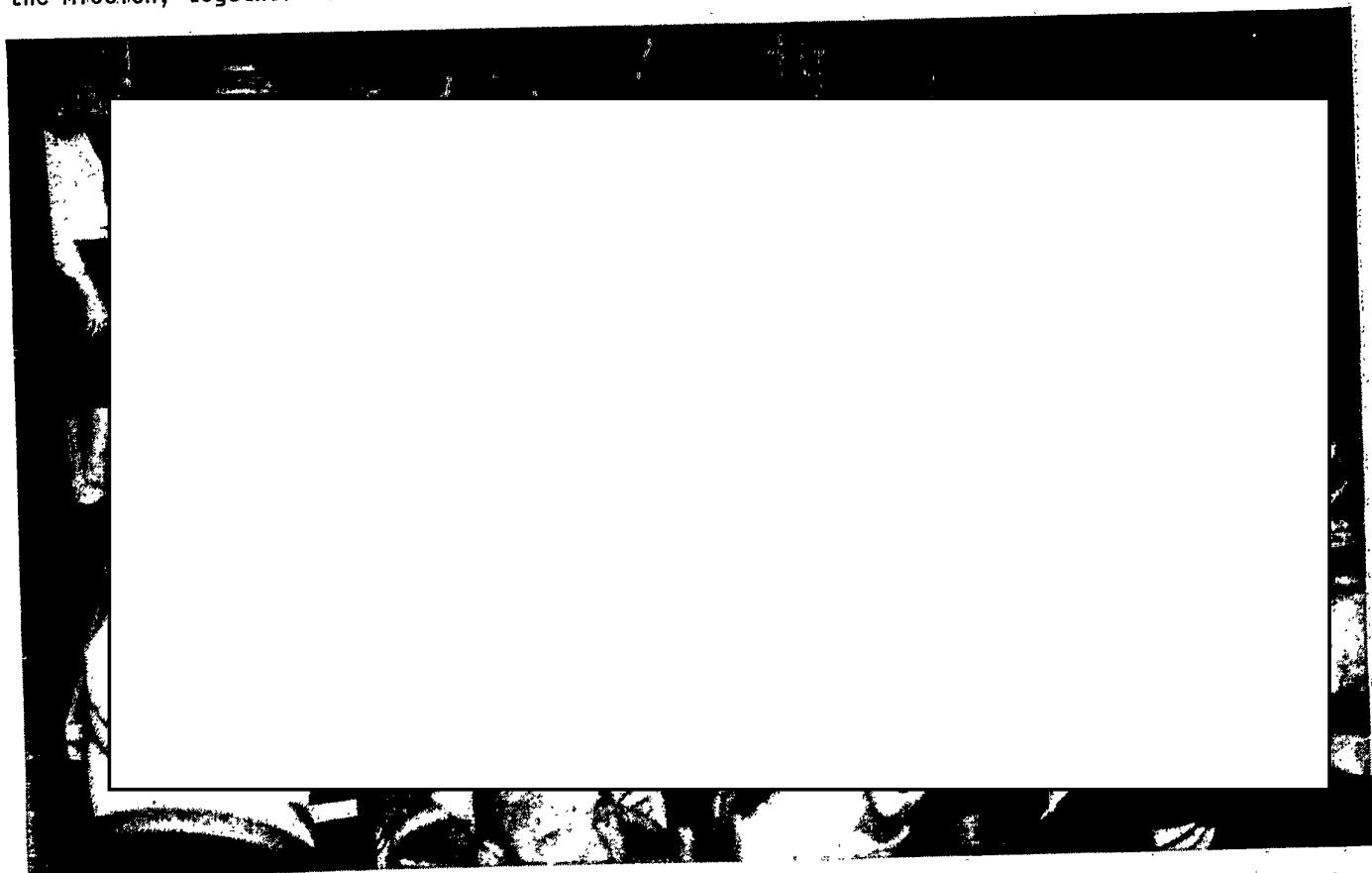
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] W. Raymond Wannall [redacted]
[redacted]



Files and Communications Division



For the fourteenth consecutive year, the Files and Communications Division gave a Christmas party for the children living at the Central Union Mission in Washington, D. C. Gifts of food and clothing were presented to the children living at the Mission, and nearly 300 additional underprivileged children were treated to Christmas dinner and a visit from Santa. Shown above are the children of the Mission, together with officials of the Mission and Records Branch employees. b6



Some of the children entertained at the Files and Communications Division party are shown before beginning their Christmas dinner.



Highlight of the Christmas party of the Filing Unit, Files and Communications Division, was a hula-hoop contest. The judges in the contest were (from left) [redacted] SA John Marshall, and SA Lester Short.



Winners of the hula-hoop contest, [redacted] demonstrate their style.

Minneapolis

Employees in the Minneapolis Office held their Christmas party at the nearby Golden Valley Country Club this year. Shown at the "mike" are (left to right) SA Donald Walker, SA Michael Fox, and [redacted]



Shown dining at the Minneapolis Christmas party are (from left) [redacted] and Mr. Kenneth Arnold and [redacted]



Louisville

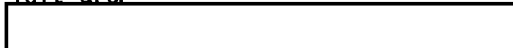
The personnel of the Louisville Office welcomed the holiday season with a buffet-dance party. Shown here just prior to the banquet are (from left)



b6



One of the highlights of the Louisville Christmas party was this chorus line of Agents' wives. From left are



All are wearing dresses which they made for the occasion.

Honolulu



SA and [redacted] were Christmas hosts to their fellow employees in the Honolulu Office. Above, the ladies congregate at the edge of the swimming pool. From left, standing, are Mesdames [redacted]

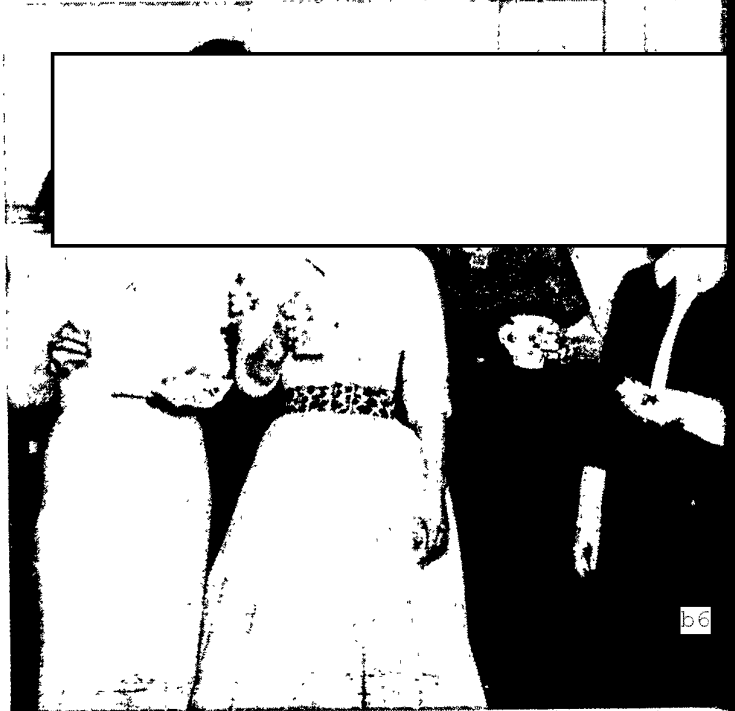
Meanwhile, back in the house, the men stay close to the Christmas tree. Standing, from left, are SAs Harry L. Albrecht, Robert M. Grant, [redacted] and Robert F. Ryan. Kneeling, from left, are SAs Beryl M. Goodenow, [redacted] SAC J. Gordon Shanklin, SAs John F. Wiltgen, and Richard C. Crane. ▽



Birmingham



One of the highlights of the Birmingham Office Christmas party was the return of SA Kyle "Uncle Mac" McPhail who recently transferred from the Memphis Office. "Uncle Mac" had previously been assigned at Birmingham and is shown above renewing his acquaintance with [redacted] (left) and [redacted]



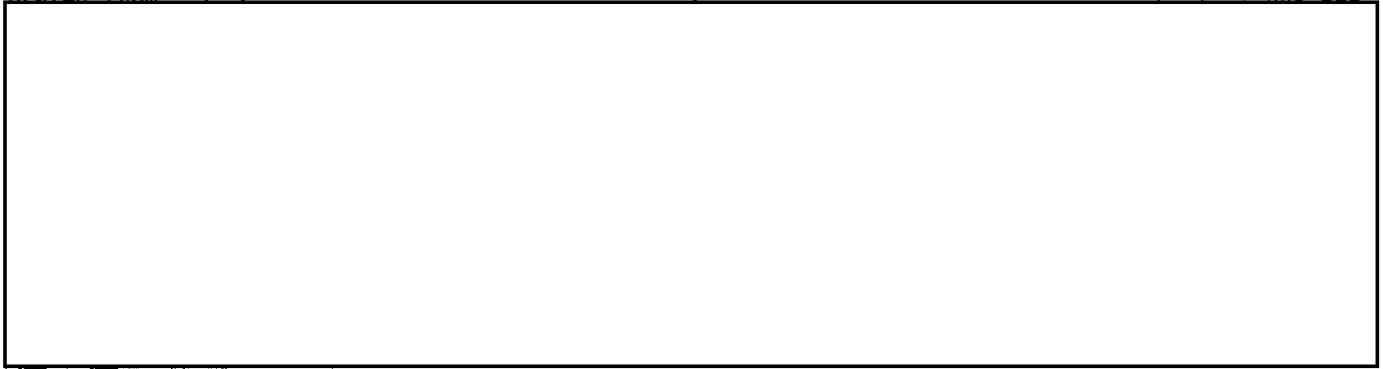
Shown standing under the mistletoe at the Birmingham Office are (from left) [redacted] [redacted]

New York

During the Christmas season, employees of the New York Office contributed toys to their neighbors, the New York Foundling Hospital. Most of the children cared for by the Hospital are three years of age or less. Shown here making the toy presentation on behalf of the New York Office are (from left, background) [redacted] SAC Harvey G. Foster, SA Thomas F. Ring, and [redacted]



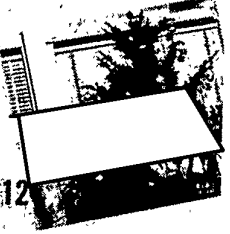
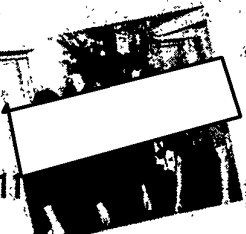
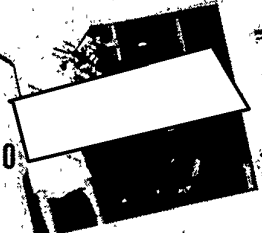
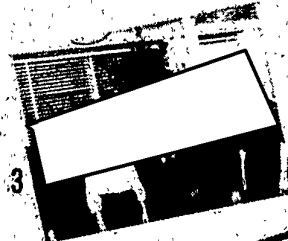
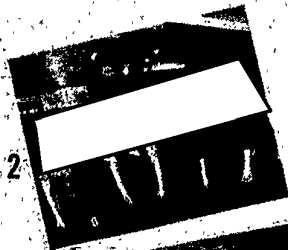
Below is a group of photographs of Christmas trees in the New York Office and the employees who decorated them.



YULETIDE IN NEW YORK 1960



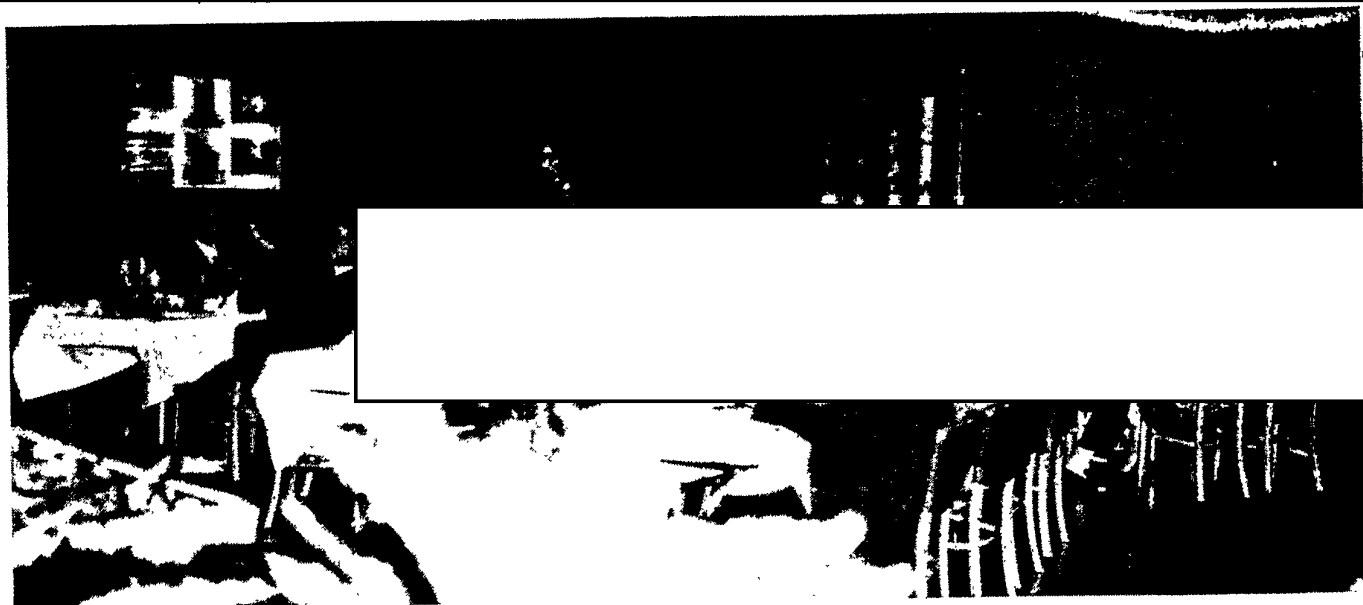
b6



Jacksonville



Pretty faces make pretty decorations in the Jacksonville Office steno pool. Shown from left are



The Jacksonville Christmas party drew a "full house," as evidenced by this shot of the dining area.

Crime Records Division



The employees of the Crime Records Division turned out in full force for their annual Christmas dance. The combo for the occasion was directed by Al Buckmaster, a Bureau photographer, and the entertainment was provided by a few of the talented members of the Division. The evening proved so enjoyable that all in attendance contributed a token in the hat and danced an hour longer.

b6



Shown enjoying themselves during the intermission are, from left to right:

SA Charles "Charlie" Moore, Assistant Director
C. D. DeLoach.

and SA
Donald C. Morrell.

It Only Hurts When I Laugh

A civil complaint filed recently in the county court of a Midwestern state contained "everything but the kitchen sink." The complaint was filed by a woman who was a passenger in a vehicle involved in an accident. She sued the driver of the vehicle for \$48,500, alleging that she had received the following injuries: Divers bones in her body were crushed and dislocated; her neck, back, spine, arms, legs, body, head and the joints, muscles, tendons, nerves, membranes, ligaments, and vessels thereof were seriously cut, contused, bruised, lacerated, sprained, strained, wrenched, swollen, inflamed, infected, weakened, twisted, and torn.

Deft Definitions

- Cynic: One who knows the price of everything and the value of nothing.
Folly: To sneak after somebody.
Gruesome: A little taller than before.
Hard work: An accumulation of easy things you didn't do when you should have.
Joint Tenancy: Living in a place where they throw bottles.
Money: Although it isn't everything, it's way ahead of whatever is in second place.
Polygon: A dead parrot.
Sandwich: An unsuccessful attempt to make both ends meet.





FROM BACK INVESTIGATORS

FEBRUARY 1936

"The opportune appearance of an individual officer at the spectacular moment in the solution of a crime is almost invariably the result of the coordinated efforts of a smooth-working investigative organization. Modern crime cannot be combated by individuals. It is only too often organized. In this war against crime--and it is war--we must have well-disciplined soldiers of peace, whose tactics are those of intelligent coordination. Thus we have the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, with offices in thirty-seven key cities of the United States, and Resident Agents in all other important centers of population, weaving a grapevine of information readily flowing from even the most inaccessible places to the Seat of Government and to any designated point where needed in the solution of a crime."

The foregoing was taken from an article by the late Edward E. Conroy, a former SAC, entitled "The FBI" in the February, 1936, issue of THE INVESTIGATOR. His words are still most appropriate.

Excerpt from applicant's letter: "I am mailing under separate cover approximately 35 feet of 16 mm. motion picture film taken January 8, 1936, which, should you have the time and facilities for projecting it, will better acquaint you with the appearance of the writer. It is not necessary that it be returned."

Included in "Capital Chatter," was a report that SA Walter R. Walsh, recently assigned to WFO, in celebration of his arrival went out to Quantico and established a brand new unofficial record over the National Police 25-Yard Course. We got all the technical dope on it, for the benefit of you aspiring Agents who strive to be "Deadeye Dicks." The course consisted of 10 shots, rapid fire (20 seconds)--his total score being 298 out of a possible 300. That was on the Standard American 25-Yard Target--the diameter of the bull's-eye being three inches. Incidentally, with that record behind him, Agent Walsh commands plenty of respect around these quarters. (SA Walsh resigned from Bureau service in 1947 to return to active duty in the Marine Corps.)

"Indianapolis Interludes" quoted the following excerpt from an Agent's expense voucher as one of the things known as "An SAC's Nightmare:"

"I certify that street car tokens were purchased and all purchases were used for official purposes whenever and wherever possible (none were purchased)."

A report of a unique method of firearms training came out of Portland--

"Recently, while the Portland Agents were engaged in target practice on the range, one Agent walked up to another and said:

"Say, I'll bet if you take off your hat and throw it into the air, I can shoot it."

"With a very confident shrug and a disbelieving smile, the second Agent suddenly jerked his hat from his head and threw it out into space, whereupon Agent number one stood by and patiently waited until the hat had quietly settled to the ground when he walked up very close to the hat and carefully blasted it full of holes." Both Agents have since left the service and such levity on the range has long been outlawed.

"Zephyrs from the Windy City" (Chicago) related that SA Lloyd W. Arms, while in military camp, went to the nearby town with a Mr. Hanz. They returned to camp rather late and as they approached, the sentry yelled, "Who goes there?"

The answer was "Hanz and Arms."

The comments of the sentry could not be repeated according to the report. (SA Arms is now assigned to the Philadelphia Office.)

More "Zephyrs"--"Mrs. Carr (not one of the Packard cars) sprained her wrist while taking dictation. It has not been determined whether the trouble was caused by a defective clutch or excessive acceleration."

The "Georgia Crackers" reported that SA Robert C. Hendon, formerly of the Atlanta Office, had been crowned Parcheesi Champion of the South. In recognition of his ability, SA Hendon had been awarded a membership in the Parcheesi Association of America.

Bemoaning the apartment availability problem in Atlanta, where families with children usually were turned away, a newly arrived Agent

finally found a vacancy where his heirs were allowed. There was a catch, though, the rules of the building being, to wit: \$2.50 extra per month for each child, cat, or dog. Another \$2.50 extra per month should the lessee desire a 30-day cancellation clause. A postscript added that one Agent actually paid \$2.50 extra per month for his mother-in-law.

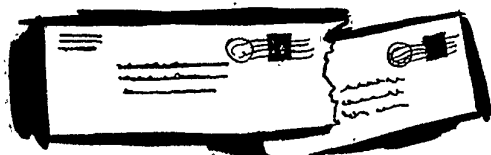
A special feature from the February issue 25 years ago was the publication of photographs of the young sons of Agents under the heading "Future Special Agents of the FBI." Many of the lads pictured in this issue have served the Bureau as summer employees, and several are now



SA Laughlin 25 years ago and today. applicants seeking employment in the Bureau. One of the youths who has become an Agent is James R. Laughlin, the son of former SA Robert Laughlin. Jim joined the Bureau in April, 1951, and is presently at the Paterson, New Jersey, Resident Agency.

A quarter century ago, one of the fastest growing activities of the Bureau was its speaking engagements. The Director, then as now, encouraged this phase of the Bureau's work and the report showed much was being accomplished. A total of 634 speaking engagements were accepted during 1935, and the heaviest month was November with 132. In 1960, a total of 5,411 speeches were made with the heaviest month November with 639 speaking engagements throughout the United States.

A Dallas Office report revealed that when the mother of an impersonator was interviewed to determine his location she stated she did not know where her son could be found. Extended questioning disclosed she had received a letter



from her son several months before which she had destroyed. She stated the only things she could recall were that the letter was mailed somewhere in New Jersey and that her son told her that he would not be home for a long time as he had just joined the "League of Nations."



IN MEMORY OF THE FIELD OFFICES THAT FAILED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THIS ISSUE

The above cartoon was used 25 years ago in an effort to encourage "delinquent" offices to submit material for THE INVESTIGATOR. Even today we could similarly embarrass some of our Associate Editors, not necessarily those shown.

Tire Tattered Trousers

A State Trooper, patrolling a heavily-traveled highway near West Sunbury, Pennsylvania, stopped a large truck to inform the driver that one of his four rear tires was flat.

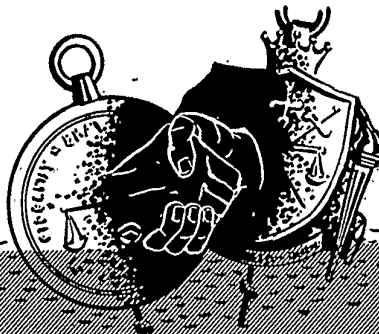
"I can't get out of the truck," said the driver.

"Why not?"

"I just got out back there to look at the tire. It blew out all of a sudden, and blew away all of my pants," replied the bewildered driver.

Cloaked in the Trooper's raincoat, the driver was able to summon garage assistance.

Distinguished



Service

SA Marzette W. Meekins

Three decades of distinguished Bureau service were completed on December 1, 1960, by SA "Bill" Meekins of the Milwaukee Office.

Bill was born in Scotland Neck, North Carolina, and was educated in North Carolina schools. He was admitted to the North Carolina Bar in 1926, a year before he received his LL.B. degree from Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, North Carolina. From 1927 to 1930, he practiced law in Washington, North Carolina, with time out for training as a "Flying Cadet" in the U. S. Army Air Corps.

Thirty years ago, on December 1, 1930, Bill entered the Bureau as a Special Agent. He was assigned to Seattle and since has served in 17 of the Bureau's 54 field offices. Foreign assignments are also included in Bill's three decades of Bureau memories. He participated with distinction in several of the famous cases and assisted to a great extent in making the Bureau's outstanding reputation.



SA Meekins

Federal law enforcement has been singularly enriched by the Meekins family. Bill's father, the late Colonel Jeremiah C. Meekins, was once a Bureau Agent as was Bill's brother, [redacted]

Bill and his wife [redacted] are enthusiastic devotees of the outdoor life, and both enjoy boating, cultivation of their attractive flower and shrub plantings, fishing, and relaxing at their beautiful summer place on Lake Winnebago in Wisconsin's north woods. Their winters are taken up with Bill's stamp collecting and the artistic endeavors of the talented Mrs. Meekins.

[redacted] of the New York Office reached a milestone in her Bureau career on December 22, 1960, when she celebrated her 30th

anniversary.

[redacted] was born in Brooklyn and has lived in New York all her life. In December, 1930, she began her Bureau career as a secretary in the New York Office. Serving in New York continuously for the past 30 years, [redacted] has advanced steadily through the ranks, and today is Administrative Assistant to SAC Harvey G. Foster.



Director Hoover congratulates [redacted] on her 30th anniversary with the Bureau.

Since she was named SAC secretary in 1938, [redacted] has served under some of the well-known Bureau personalities including former Assistant Directors E. J. Connelley and P. E. Foxworth, and former Assistant to the Director Boardman. During her service in New York, the Office has had four different locations and she has seen it enlarge in personnel from about 150 to 1800.

Travel is [redacted] principal relaxation. Over the years she has toured extensively throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, the West Indies, Europe, and Hawaii.

[redacted] of the Investigative Division celebrated her 30th anniversary with the Bureau on December 29, 1960, receiving her 30-year key from the Director and attending a reception given by her friends and associates

at SOG.

A native of the Nation's capital, [redacted] graduated from Notre Dame Academy in Washington, D. C. She came to work for the Bureau on May 7, 1928, in the Identification Division, resigned in 1931 due to ill health, and was reinstated in 1934 after her convalescence. Now a stenographic supervisor, [redacted] has been in the Investigative Division since 1942. She has made many contributions to the success of the Bureau



[redacted] receives congratulations from Director Hoover upon receipt of her 30-year key.

during her three decades of service and has won the respect of her fellow employees.

[redacted] shares an apartment with her sister [redacted]. Her brother [redacted] is with the Bureau of Prisons, and another sister, [redacted] is a member of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, Villanova, Pennsylvania.

A theater and travel enthusiast, [redacted] makes periodic trips to New York to see Broadway shows and plays.

SA Frederick A. Fletcher

A 25-year key was presented SA "Fletch", Fletcher of the Portland Office on December 2, 1960.

Fletch was born in Iowa and received his elementary and high school education in South Dakota. He was graduated with an A.B. degree from the University of Iowa, and an LL.B. degree from the University of South Dakota. Prior to entering the Bureau's service in 1935 as an Agent, he practiced law at Aberdeen, South Dakota.



SA Fletcher

Charlotte was Fletch's first office of assignment. He later served at New Orleans, Birmingham, Pittsburgh, Honolulu, Indianapolis, SOG, Newark, Richmond, San Francisco, and Portland. Fletch is one of the Bureau's most experienced Agents, and he has served as a supervisor at the Seat of Government, and as SAC in the Pittsburgh, Richmond, and Portland Offices.

He is one of three FBI brothers—Howard is a retired Special Agent, and [redacted] is presently assigned to the Minneapolis Office. Fletch and his wife [redacted] have three children [redacted]

Fletch is an enthusiastic hobbyist with a strong interest in fishing, hunting and gardening.

b6

SAC Leo L. Laughlin

A dinner and reception honoring SAC Leo Laughlin of the Boston Office were held on December 2, 1960, on the occasion of his 25th anniversary with the Bureau.

Leo was reared and educated in Pennsylvania. In 1932, he was graduated from Catholic University in Washington, D. C., with an A.B. degree, and in 1935 he received an LL.B. degree from that same institution. Entering the Bureau as an Agent in December, 1935, Leo was assigned in Bureau Offices in Boston, New York, Newark, Cincinnati, SOG, and as ASAC at St. Paul, Baltimore, and Providence before being placed on special assignment in 1945. In April, 1947, he was named an Inspector at SOG. He later became SAC at Washington Field before going to Boston. An outstanding administrator, and one who has served the Bureau devotedly during these 25 years, Leo has gained the highest respect and admiration of his fellow employees.



SAC Laughlin

The center of his activity outside the Bureau is his family. He and his wife [redacted] have five children. [redacted] their oldest son, is a graduate of Georgetown University and is now doing medical research work while studying for his masters degree. [redacted] their oldest daughter, is a secretary at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, while their other children, [redacted] are still in school.

b6

SA [redacted]

One of the Bureau's most valued employees, SA [redacted] of the Administrative Division, completed 25 years of Bureau service on December 9, 1960.

After receiving his early education in

Alexandria, Virginia, [] earned a B.A. degree from the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, in 1934. He entered the FBI on December 9, 1935, and was assigned to the Identification Division as a messenger. While working at the Bureau, [] earned a B.C.S. degree from Southeastern University, and was appointed a Special Agent on May 15, 1939. Since that time, he has served in the Chicago, Philadelphia, Albany, and Washington Field Offices and in the Domestic Intelligence, Investigative, and Administrative Divisions at the Seat



SA [] receives congratulations from Director Hoover.

of Government. He is presently Chief of the Administrative Review Unit.

[] and his wife [] reside in [] with their two daughters, [] [] is attending the University of Maryland and [] is a student at Walter Johnson High School in Bethesda. Both girls have worked in the Files and Communications Division during the summer. The [] family spends its spare time at a cottage on the Chesapeake Bay fishing, water skiing, and boating.

SA John Henry Kleinkauf

December 30, 1960, marked the completion of 25 years of faithful service to the FBI by SA John Kleinkauf of the Domestic Intelligence Division.

John, who hails from Easton, Pennsylvania, began his Bureau career as a messenger at the Seat of Government on December 30, 1935. He attended Benjamin Franklin University while working at the Bureau, and received a B.C.S. degree in 1943. In June of that year, he entered New Agents' Class, and his subsequent assignments have taken him to Los Angeles, Denver, San Francisco, and New York. John has been assigned to the Domestic Intelligence Division since 1953 where his ability to effectively handle complicated investigative matters has earned him the respect and admiration of his fellow employees.

John is a member of a real "Bureau family." His brother Charlie, who will celebrate his



Assistant Director Belmont (right) of the Domestic Intelligence Division presents SA Kleinkauf his 25-year key.

30th anniversary in May of this year, is SRA in Morristown, New Jersey, and his brother-in-law, SA Jim McMahon of the Buffalo Office, will reach the 20-year plateau in April. John's wife [] is a former Bureau employee, and, not quite eligible for Bureau employment at the present time are their three young children, []

The Kleinkaufs reside in Chillum, Maryland, where John busies himself with "do-it-yourself" projects and civic and church activities.

Re Re Re

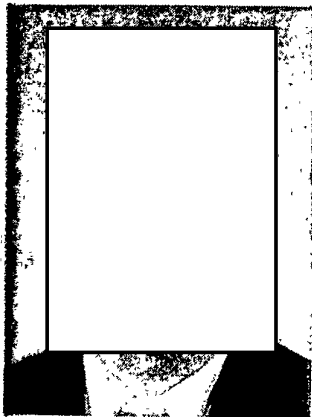
Efficiency

When the words "efficiency" and "speed" are mentioned in the Butte Office, someone invariably relates the following tale. While reading it, remember the times; they are important.

One evening at 9:22 p.m., the Richmond Office sent a teletype to the Butte Office advising that a deserter fugitive was believed to be frequenting a bar in a small town 120 miles distant from Butte. At 8:29 p.m., the Butte Office passed this information on to the Resident Agent whose territory included the small town. The Agent quickly covered the 25 miles between the Resident Agency and the town and at 9:15 p.m., the deserter was in custody--seven minutes before the teletype left Richmond.

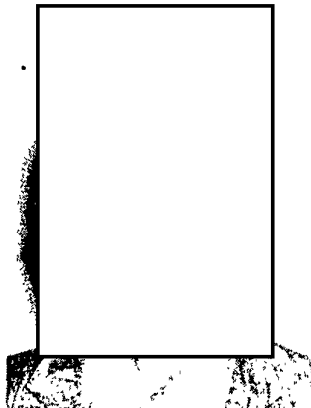
The reason it took so long was that when the Agent and the local sheriff entered the bar, they observed the deserter eating his dinner. So, they sat at a table and waited until he had put down his fork and then arrested him. Oh, yes, and the times--Richmond was on Eastern Standard Time, Butte was on Mountain Daylight Time, and the Resident Agency was on Mountain Standard Time.

~~~~~



Assigned at Washington Field Office, SA [redacted] received his 20-year key on December 2, 1960.

**SA Dwight J. Dalbey**



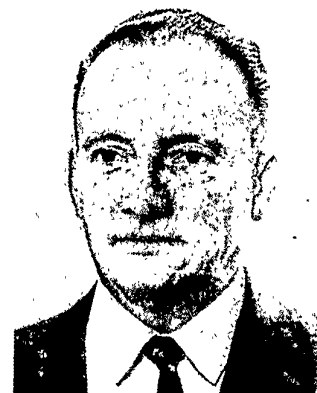
SA [redacted] assigned at Newark, celebrated his 20th anniversary on December 2, 1960.

**SA [redacted]**



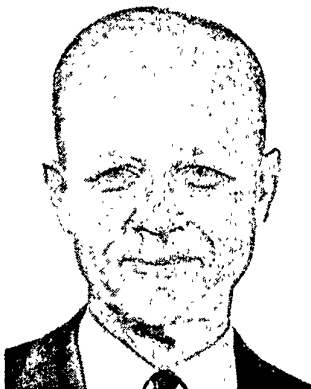
On December 2, 1960, SA Clark of the San Francisco Office received his 20-year key.

**SA [redacted]**



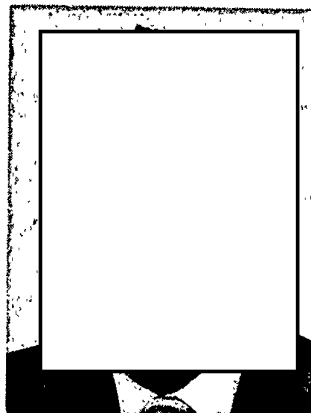
SA Coupe of the Los Angeles Office entered the Bureau on December 2, 1940.

**SA Frank D. Hereford**

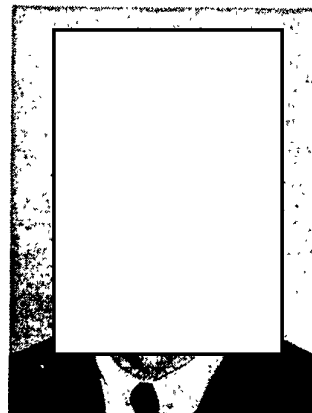


On December 2, 1960, SA Dalbey, Training and Inspection Division, received a 20-year key.

**SA Matthew J. Lightbody**

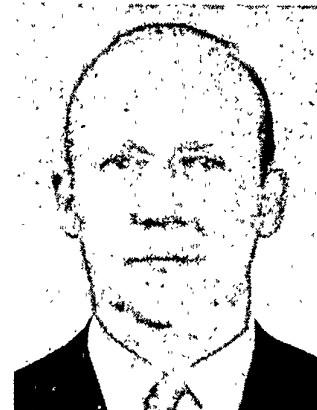


On December 2, 1960, SA [redacted] of Houston celebrated his 20th anniversary with the FBI.



On December 2, 1960, SA [redacted] of the Miami Office received his 20-year key.

**SA E. A. Burke Mitchell**

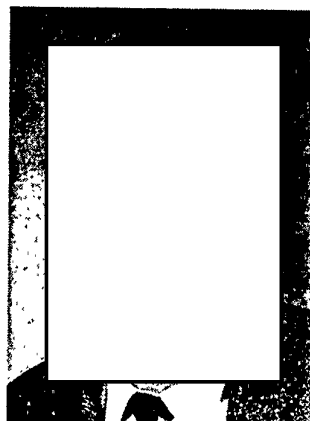


SA Hereford, Administrative Division, began his Bureau career on December 2, 1940.

**SA Richard A. Newby**



On December 2, 1940, SA Lightbody of the San Francisco Office began his Bureau career.



[redacted] of the Identification Division celebrated his 20th anniversary December 2, 1960.



SA Mitchell of the San Francisco Office entered the Bureau on December 2, 1940.



SA Newby of the Washington Field Office received a 20-year key on December 2, 1960.

b6

SA Ernest J. Van Loon



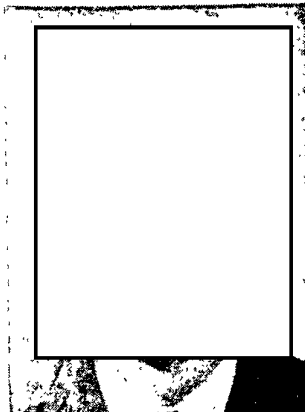
A 20-year key was presented SA Van Loon of the Phoenix Office on December 2, 1960.

SA Marcus S. Wallace



On December 2, 1960, SA Wallace, ASRA at Bowling Green (Louisville), completed 20 years.

SA [redacted]



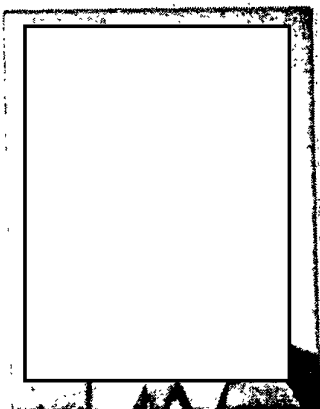
The Bureau career of SA [redacted] of the Laboratory Division began on December 2, 1940.

SA Howard E. Zellers



SA Zellers of the Los Angeles Office entered the Bureau on December 2, 1940.

SE [redacted]



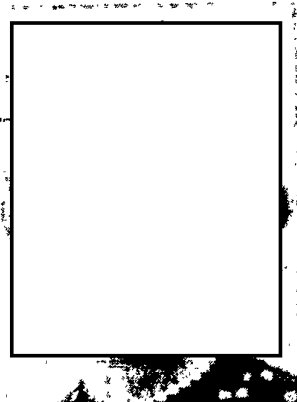
SE [redacted] of Washington Field celebrated his 20th anniversary on December 3, 1960.

W. Frank Cleaver



On December 3, 1960, Mrs. Cleaver, Files and Communications Division, received a 20-year key.

[redacted]



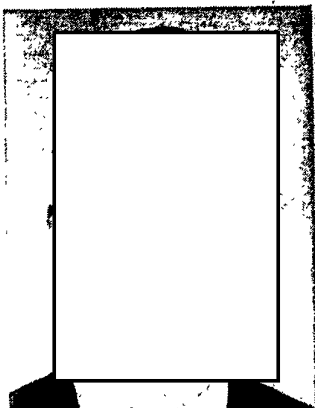
[redacted] of the Minneapolis Office received her 20-year key on December 7, 1960.

SA Harry L. Albrecht



SA Albrecht of the Honolulu Office began his Bureau career on December 9, 1940.

SA [redacted]



SA [redacted] of Washington Field received his 20-year key on December 9, 1960.

SA R. Bert Carter



SA Carter, of Seattle's RA at Yakima, Washington, entered the Bureau on December 9, 1940.

SA Allan F. Croak



A 20-year key was presented SA Croak of the New York Office on December 9, 1960.

SA John A. Deardorff

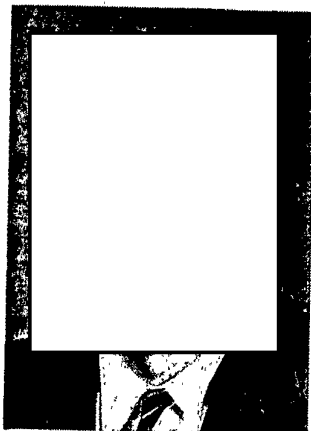


On December 9, 1940, SA Deardorff of the San Francisco Office entered the Bureau.

b6

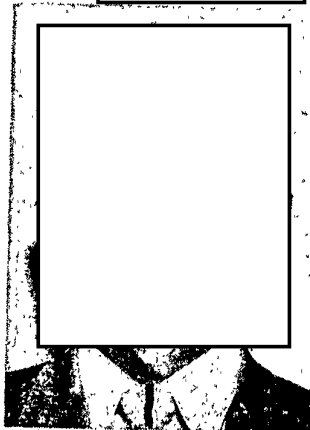


SA [redacted]



SA [redacted] of the Domestic Intelligence Division entered the FBI on December 9, 1940.

SA [redacted]



SA [redacted], an RA at Hannibal (St. Louis), received his 20-year key on December 9, 1960.

Inspector C. A. Evans



Inspector Evans of the Investigative Division received a 20-year key on December 9, 1960.

SA Charles B. Flack, Jr.



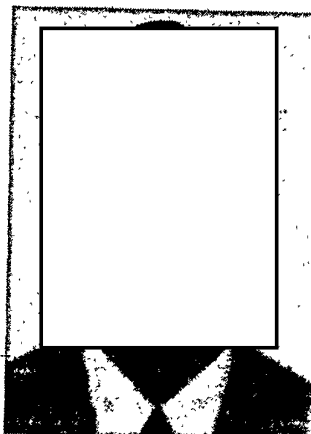
Finishing 20 years with the Bureau on December 9, 1960, SA Flack is assigned at Philadelphia.

SA Jack D. Huguelet



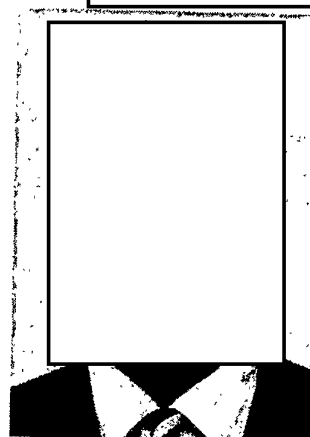
The SRA at Chattanooga (Knoxville), SA Huguelet began his Bureau career on December 9, 1940.

SA [redacted]



Assigned at Cleveland, SA [redacted] completed 20 years with the Bureau on December 9, 1960.

SA [redacted]



On December 9, 1960, SA [redacted] of the Philadelphia Office received a 20-year key.

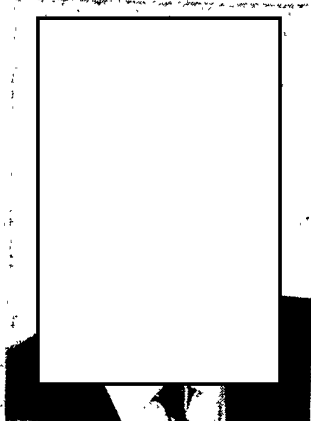
SA Logan J. Lane, Jr.



Assigned at Los Angeles, SA Lane celebrated his 20th anniversary on December 9, 1960.

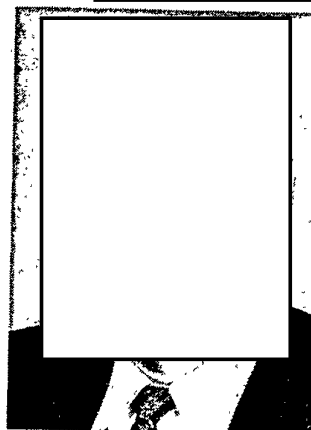
b6

SA [redacted]



On December 9, 1940, SA [redacted] of the Chicago Office began his Bureau career.

SA [redacted]



Assigned in the Domestic Intelligence Division, SA [redacted] entered the FBI on December 9, 1940.

SA H. Dudley Payne



Entering the FBI on December 9, 1940, SA Payne is presently assigned at Washington Field.

SA Jack B. Peden



SA Peden of San Antonio finished 20 years with the Bureau on December 9, 1960.

**SA W. Wallace Reamy**



SA Reamy of the Baltimore Office received a 20-year key on December 9, 1960.

**SA Frederick E. Roderick**



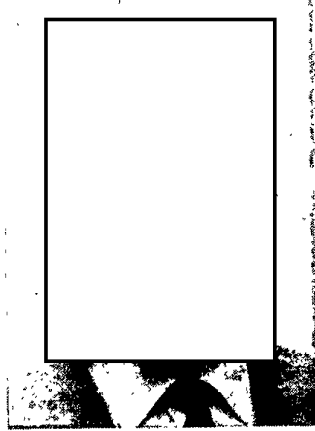
SA Roderick of the Los Angeles Office completed 20 years with the FBI December 9, 1960.

**SAC William G. Simon**



SAC Simon of the Los Angeles Office received a 20-year key on December 9, 1960.

**SA**



Assigned at Philadelphia, SA  received a 20-year key on December 9, 1960.

**SA John W. Lill, Jr.**



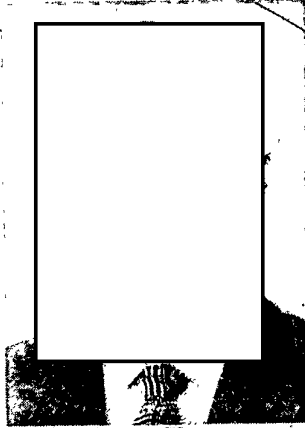
Assigned at Cincinnati, SA Lill entered on duty with the Bureau on December 15, 1940.

**SA James A. Brennan**



Assigned at Boston, SA Brennan completed 20 years with the Bureau on December 16, 1960.

**SA**



Assigned at Dallas, SA  began his Bureau career on December 16, 1940.

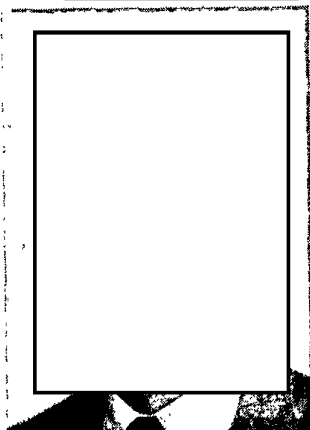
**SA Richard C. Crane**



SA Crane of the Honolulu Office completed 20 years with the Bureau on December 16, 1960.

b6

**SA**



Assigned at Pittsburgh, SA  entered the Bureau on December 16, 1940.

**SA George R. Fletcher**



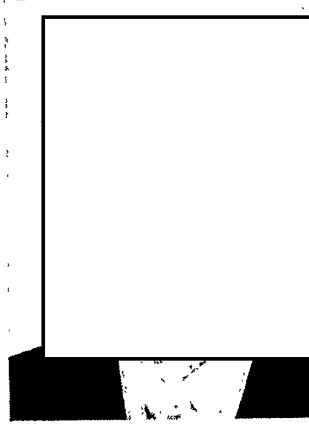
The Bureau career of SA Fletcher of Washington Field Office began on December 16, 1940.

**SA Frank H. Geiermann**



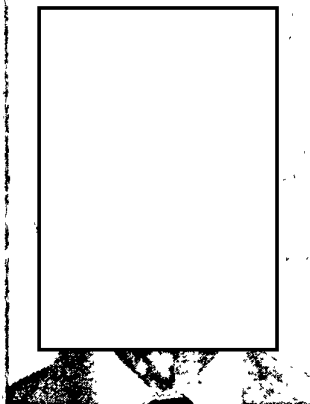
SA Geiermann, ASRA at Erie (Pittsburgh), entered the Bureau on December 16, 1940.

**SAC**



SAC  of the Indianapolis Office received a 20-year key on December 16, 1960.

SA [redacted]



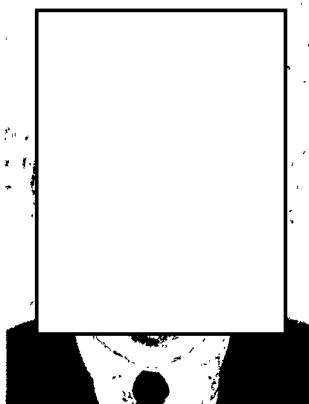
SA [redacted] of the Miami Office received a 20-year key on December 16, 1960.

SA Albert G. MacDonald



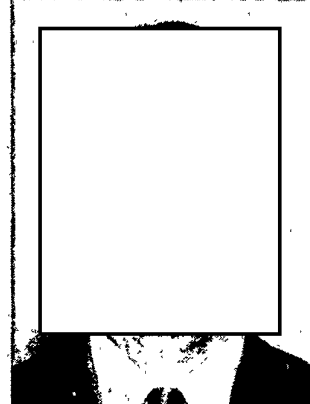
SA MacDonald of the Milwaukee Office entered the Bureau on December 16, 1940.

SA [redacted]



Assigned at Chicago, SA [redacted] received his 20-year key on December 16, 1960.

SA [redacted]



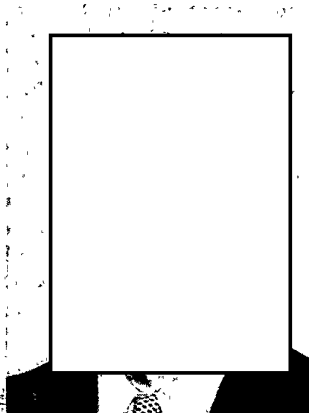
A 20-year key was presented SA [redacted] of the Memphis Office on December 16, 1960.

SA E. Ray Miller



SA Miller, RA at Sacramento (San Francisco), received a 20-year key on December 16, 1960.

SA [redacted]



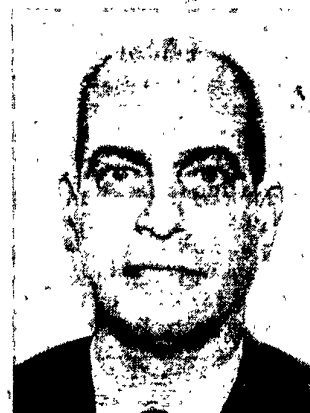
SA [redacted] SRA at San Rafael (San Francisco), began his Bureau career on December 16, 1940.

SA Howard B. Patterson



On December 16, 1960, SA Patterson of the Portland Office reached the 20-year mark:

SA Joseph E. Presley



SA Presley of the New Orleans Office began his Bureau career on December 16, 1940.

SAC Donald E. Roney



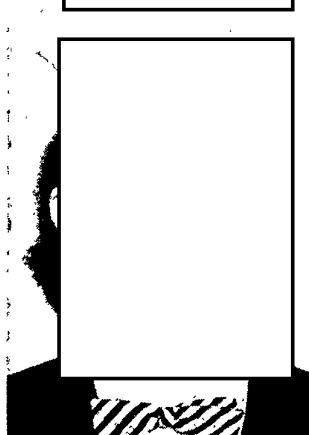
SAC Roney of the Charlotte Office began his FBI career on December 16, 1940.

SA Lawrence M. Shearer, Jr.



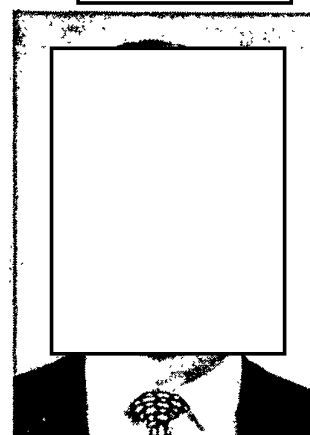
Assigned at New Orleans, SA Shearer completed 20 years with the Bureau on December 16, 1960.

SA [redacted]



On December 16, 1960, SA [redacted] of the Miami Office celebrated his 20th anniversary.

SA [redacted]



SA [redacted] of Washington Field received his 20-year key on December 16, 1960.

b6

SA [redacted]

SA [redacted] of the Boston Office celebrated his 20th anniversary on December 16, 1960.

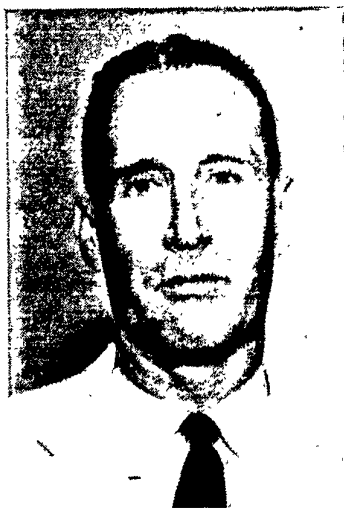
### [redacted] Retires

SA [redacted] of the Detroit Office joined the ranks of retired employees on November 10, 1960. He was a veteran of more than 20 years and had been assigned to the Detroit Office since 1944.

[redacted] was born and raised at Des Moines, Iowa. He attended Drake University in Des Moines where he earned a B.C.S. degree in 1930 and then was employed for several years as an accountant for various Detroit, Michigan, firms. Following his appointment as a Special Agent in July, 1940, [redacted] was assigned to the Dallas Office. Later, he was transferred to the New York Office where he remained until his assignment at Detroit.

He and his wife [redacted] have two sons and a daughter. They reside at [redacted]

### Julius M. Lopez, Jr., Retires



Mr. Lopez

The long and distinguished career of SAC Julius Lopez of the Chicago Office came to a close with his retirement on December 30, 1960.

Julius was born at Biloxi, Mississippi, and received his elementary and high school education there. He attended Loyola University at New Orleans, Louisiana, where he earned a B.S. degree in 1930 and an LL.B. degree in 1932. Following his graduation from

the University, Julius was assistant football coach at the University of Chicago where he remained until March, 1937, when he joined the Bureau as a Special Agent. He left the Bureau in 1937 but returned in May, 1939, and was assigned to the New York Office. Later, he served at Miami, SOG, Memphis, and Kansas City as SA; at New Orleans as ASAC; and as SAC of the Indianapolis, San Juan, Jackson, New Orleans, Birmingham, Savannah, Memphis and Chicago Offices.

In his retirement, Mr. Lopez plans to fish, hunt, and relax in general. He and his wife [redacted] reside at 1660 Father Ryan Avenue, Biloxi, Mississippi.

### Roswell T. Spencer Retires

SA Roswell Spencer of the Chicago Office retired on December 30, 1960, and thus brought a Bureau career of more than 20 years to a close.

Roswell was born at Vallejo, California. He attended schools in California, Indiana, and Illinois, and earned an LL.B. degree from the Wayne University at Detroit Michigan, in 1937. Before coming to the Bureau as a Special Agent in November, 1940, he worked for a Detroit firm and practiced law. Roswell's first assignment was the Kansas City Office, and he later served at New Haven before beginning his assignment at Chicago in 1946.



Mr. Spencer

The Spencers--Roswell and his wife [redacted] have four children. They reside at 619 South Main, Lombard, Illinois.

### Yancy M. Willoughby Retires

On December 30, 1960, SA Yancy Willoughby of the Los Angeles office retired after having served the Bureau for more than 20 years.

Yancy was born at College Hill, Kentucky, and received his elementary and high school education at the Berea College in Berea, Kentucky. He later attended the Detroit Institute of Technology in Detroit, Michigan, and, in 1939, was graduated from the Detroit College



Mr. Willoughby

of Law with an LL.B. degree. After joining the Bureau in October, 1940, Yancy was assigned to the Springfield Office. Later assignments took him to St. Paul, New York, SOG, Chicago, Detroit, Honolulu, and Los Angeles.

The Willoughbys--Yancy and his wife [redacted] reside at 13831 Brenan Way, Santa Ana, California.

## Charles R. Carson Retires



Mr. Carson

The 26-year career of SA Charles Carson of the New Orleans Office came to a close with his retirement on December 31, 1960.

Charlie, who is a native of Indiana, joined the Bureau on June 8, 1934, as a clerk at the Indianapolis Office. While attending the Indiana University night school, he served as a night clerk and as the chief clerk. In October, 1941, Charlie was appointed a Special Agent and was first assigned to the Knoxville Office. Later, he served at the New York Office and, in November, 1943, was transferred to New Orleans where he remained until his retirement.

The Carsons--Charlie and his wife [redacted] have two sons. The family resides at 4769 Overton Drive, New Orleans, Louisiana.

## John C. Doig Retires

SA John Doig of the Detroit Office closed his Bureau career of more than 20 years with his retirement on December 31, 1960.

John is a native of Michigan. He was born at Sault Sainte Marie and attended schools in Ontario, Canada, and Port Huron, Michigan. He earned an LL.B. degree from the Detroit College of Law in 1931, and worked for several Detroit firms before joining the Bureau as a Special Agent in November, 1940. After completion of his schooling, John was assigned to the Portland Office. He subsequently served at the Seattle and Butte Offices before beginning his assign-



Mr. Doig

ment at Detroit in 1945.

He and his wife [redacted] reside at Apartment 517, 505 Cherry, Southeast, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

## Lloyd A. Ducommun Retires

The Seattle Office lost one of its most valuable employees on December 31, 1960, when SA Lloyd "Duke" Ducommun retired after having served the Bureau for more than 25 years.



Mr. Ducommun

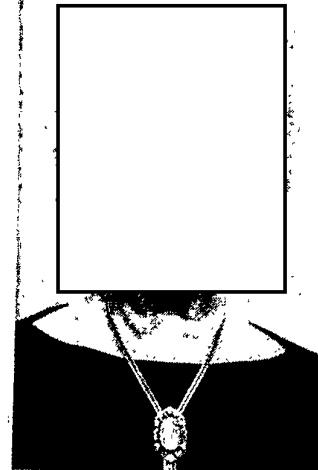
Duke is a native of Tacoma, Washington. He was graduated from Lincoln High School there and earned an LL.B. degree from the University of Washington Law School in 1934. Duke practiced law for a year before joining the Bureau as a Special Agent in October, 1935. He served in Bureau Offices at Cleveland, Chicago, SOG, Denver, Seattle, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Omaha. In 1943, Duke began his second tour of duty at the Seattle Office where he remained until his retirement.

Duke and his wife [redacted] make their home at 5711 Coniston Road, Seattle, Washington.

## [redacted] Retires

December 31, 1960, brought the long and colorful career of [redacted] of the Chicago Office to a close. On that day, after having served the Bureau for more than 42 years, [redacted] retired.

[redacted], as she is known in the Chicago Office, is a native of the "windy city." She entered the Bureau on May 20, 1919, and, with the exception of two very brief periods, once in 1926, she has served continuously in the Chicago Office. [redacted] began her career as a file clerk and was soon promoted to chief clerk, a position which she held the majority of her career. During her many years of service, she handled a variety of assignments, including organizing the chief clerk offices of several other field divisions, participating in many of the Bureau's "headline"



b6

cases, and working on surveillances.

[redacted] capable handling of her duties and personal friendliness earned her the highest regard of her co-workers and associates. She resides at [redacted]

## Leo E. Kuykendall Retires

SA Leo Kuykendall, a veteran of more than 20 years of Bureau service, brought his career to a close with his retirement on December 31, 1960.

Leo is a native of Oklahoma. He was born in Pauls Valley and received his elementary education there. He attended high school at Capitol Hill, Oklahoma, and later entered the Oklahoma City University. Prior to joining the Bureau, Leo worked for several Oklahoma oil firms



Mr. Kuykendall

and was later a member of the Oklahoma City Police Department. His career as a Special Agent began in June, 1940, and took him to Bureau offices in Baltimore, St. Paul, Washington, D. C., Oklahoma City, Houston, Indianapolis, El Paso, and Salt Lake City. At the time of his retirement, Leo was Senior Resident Agent at Las Vegas, Nevada.

He and his wife [redacted] have two children. They reside at 1314 Griffith Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada.

b6

## This Month's Cover

The excellent cover for this month's INVESTIGATOR was prepared by Exhibits Section Artist [redacted]

## Life Is My Prison

While being interviewed in connection with two bank robberies, the prime suspect asked one of the interviewing Agents if he were a good shot. Upon receiving an affirmative answer, the suspect, at the nadir of chagrin and depression, commented, "Good. Could you please shoot me right between the eyes?"

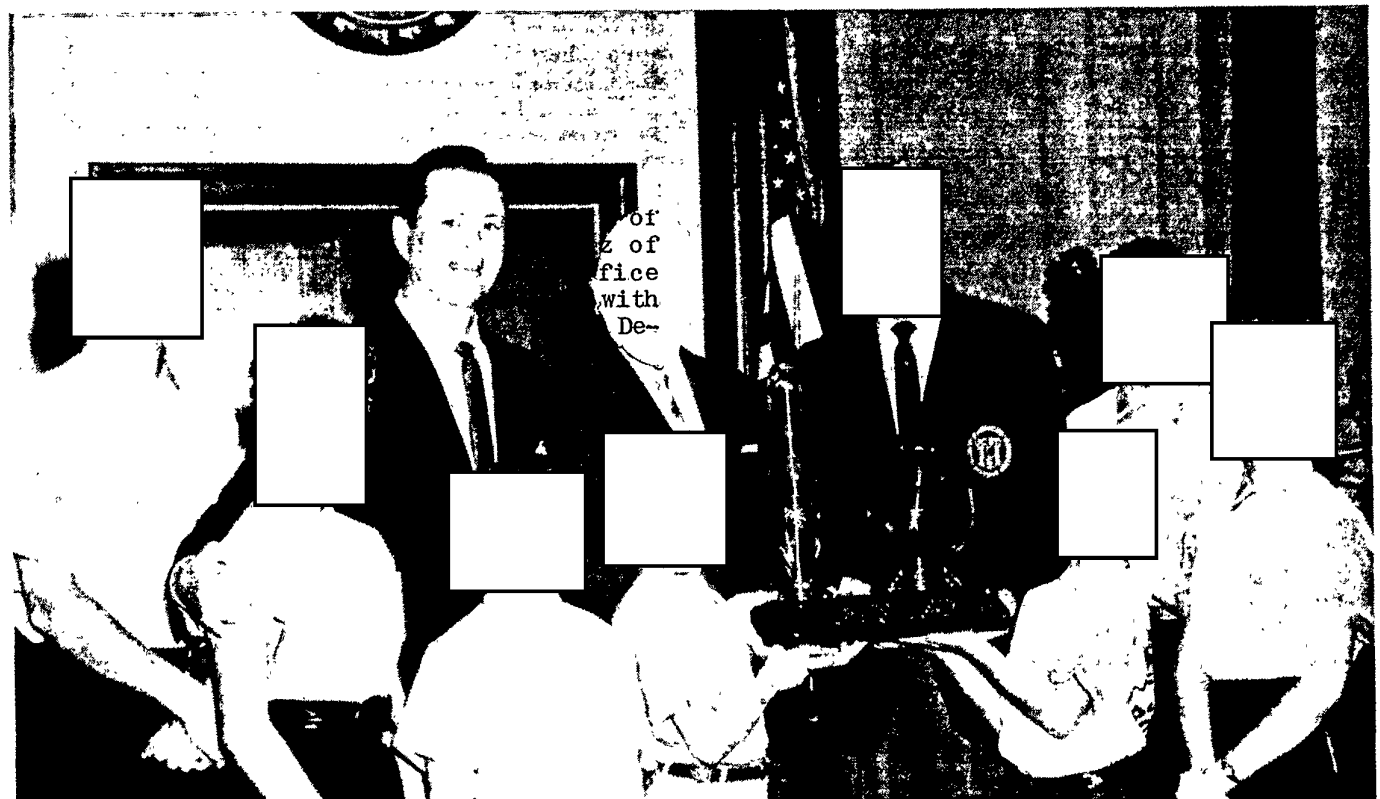
b6

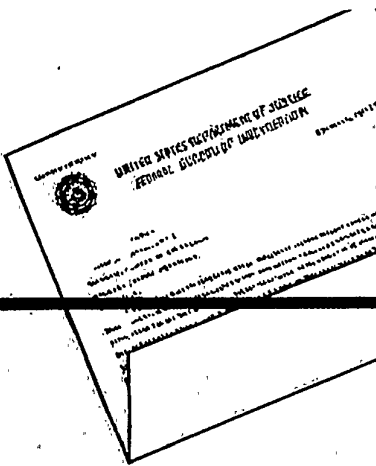
## Director Receives Award

Director Hoover was honored recently by the American Junior Bowling Congress for his fight against youthful criminality. Seven members of that organization presented Mr. Hoover a bowling ball flanked by a bowling pin in recognition of his outstanding service in combating juvenile lawlessness. Shown below in Mr. Hoover's Office are, left to right:

Mr. Leonard R. Viner;

Mr. Hoover;





# TEN-YEAR SERVICE AWARDS

[Redacted]  
Terry R. Anderson, Philadelphia  
James W. Awe, Cincinnati  
Dennis L. Barry, Jr., New York  
[Redacted]  
Noah R. Bass, Philadelphia  
Richard E. Bates, New York  
[Redacted]  
Robert L. Bender, St. Louis  
Hugh G. Berry, Washington  
[Redacted]  
John P. Brown, New York  
[Redacted]  
John E. Byrnes, Washington  
[Redacted]  
R. R. Carmichael, Jr., Los Angeles  
[Redacted]  
Robert G. Casey, Indianapolis  
Russell E. Cecil, Butte  
[Redacted]  
Francis L. Collopy, Jr., San Francisco  
[Redacted]  
Donald G. Cox, Philadelphia  
William O. Cregar, Domestic Intelligence  
John Thomas Crowe, New York  
W. L. Dalrymple, Jr., Phoenix  
[Redacted]  
Laurence E. Danbom, Washington  
Vernon E. Daniels, Chicago  
[Redacted]  
William F. Desmond, Jr., New York  
Walter E. Distler, New York  
James H. Downing, Miami  
[Redacted]  
Mount C. Dulinsky, Jr., Investigative  
Seth F. Eikenberry, Newark  
Carl I. Evensen, Boston  
[Redacted]  
Harry A. Fisher, Jr., Newark  
Robert R. Foltz, Pittsburgh  
John Joseph Fox, New York  
[Redacted]

[Redacted]  
Aldo A. Giannacchini, Los Angeles  
[Redacted]  
James Hoy Grimes, El Paso  
Winston B. Gunnels, Newark  
[Redacted]  
Robert C. Haines, New York  
[Redacted]  
Lawrence P. Harrigan, New York  
Elsum G. Hedges, Louisville  
Neil D. Heiner, New York  
[Redacted]  
James F. Hesketh, New York  
[Redacted]  
James E. Hoffer, Los Angeles  
[Redacted]  
Raymond B. Howe, Los Angeles  
[Redacted]  
Thomas D. James, New York  
Bryan F. Jinnett, Jr., Newark  
Robert Dillon Jones, New York  
Robert E. Kent, Kansas City  
[Redacted]  
Raymond C. Kruger, New York  
Arnold J. Kuta, Omaha  
William G. Laiz, Minneapolis  
[Redacted]  
Robert L. Latchford, New York  
Ewing G. Layhew, Los Angeles  
[Redacted]  
Gentry H. Lowe, Jr., Philadelphia  
Bernard T. McCabe, New York  
James R. McCance, Detroit  
[Redacted]  
Joseph C. McDonald, New York  
Robert T. McEnroe, Baltimore  
Lawrence McWilliams, New York  
[Redacted]  
Robert U. Mann, San Francisco  
[Redacted]  
William A. Meincke, Chicago  
[Redacted]

[Redacted]  
Robert P. Murphy, New York  
E. Clark Murrish, Cincinnati  
Joseph S. Nealon, New York  
N. B. Nestlerode, Jr., San Francisco  
[Redacted]  
Philip B. Nottingham, San Francisco  
[Redacted]  
William C. Piper, New York  
[Redacted]  
John I. Quinn, Detroit  
[Redacted]  
Robert W. Rathke, Seattle  
[Redacted]  
Richard E. Rodermund, Washington  
Harold Rubenstein, Washington  
[Redacted]  
Francis J. Schmidt, New York  
[Redacted]  
J. Francis Sullivan, Seattle  
[Redacted]  
Charles E. Szoka, Washington  
James E. Tarleton, Jr., San Francisco  
Alfred I. Tannerson, Jr., San Francisco  
[Redacted]  
Paul J. Walterscheid, New York  
[Redacted]  
Wayne W. Wesley, Baltimore  
[Redacted]  
J. G. Whittington, Jr., Los Angeles  
[Redacted]  
Ralph E. Willis, Jr., Washington  
William V. Wixted, Seattle  
[Redacted]  
Edward T. Zimmerman, Pittsburgh

b6

## Mrs. Kathryn J. Gorman Dies

Mrs. Kathryn Gorman, a former employee who was known widely throughout the Bureau, died on December 14, 1960, at Providence Hospital in Washington, D. C. She was 71 years of age and had served the Bureau for nearly 30 years.

A native of Indiana, Mrs. Gorman came to the Bureau in July, 1930, and served in the Files and Communications Division at the Seat of Government throughout her long career. Due to ill health, she retired from the Bureau in July, 1959. Mrs. Gorman was a sister of Robert S. Russell, who was the Supervisory Photographer in the Bureau's Mechanical Section until his death in February, 1958. Mr. Russell was a veteran of more than 25 years' Bureau service.





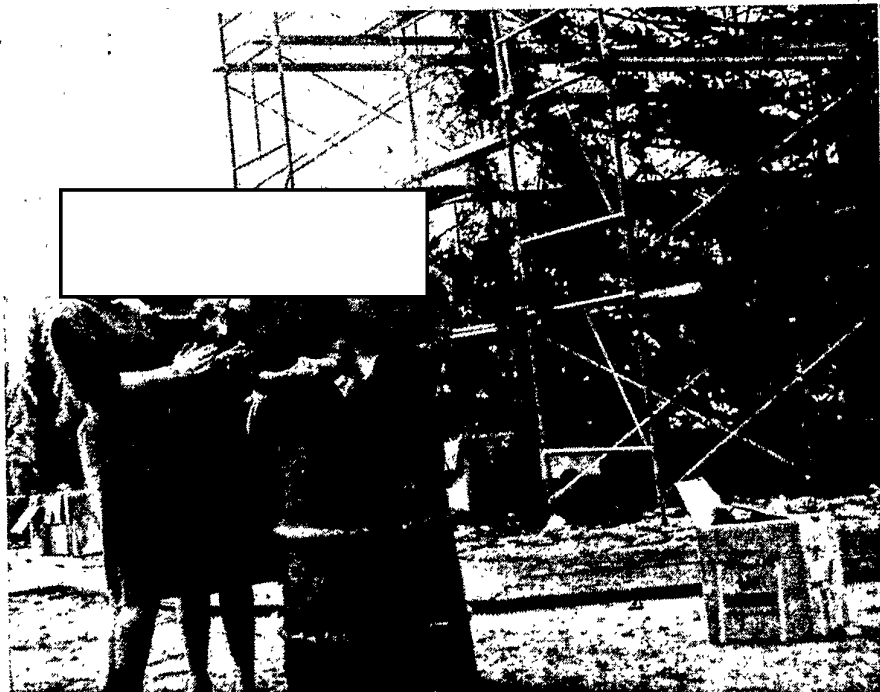
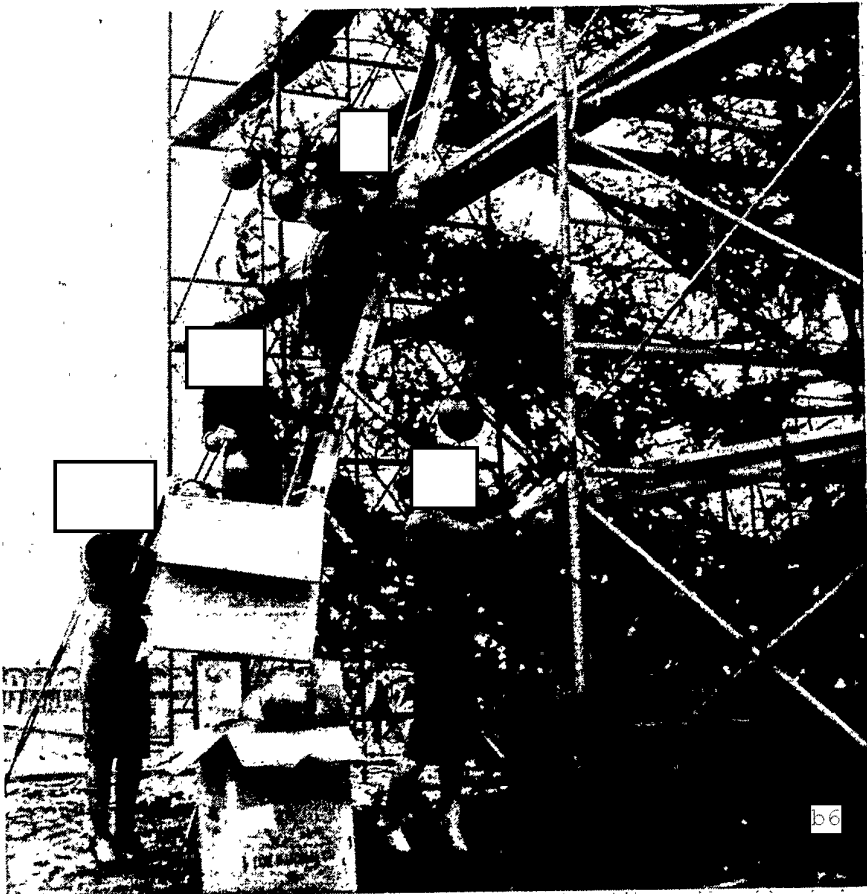
# The Feminine Slant



## National Christmas Tree

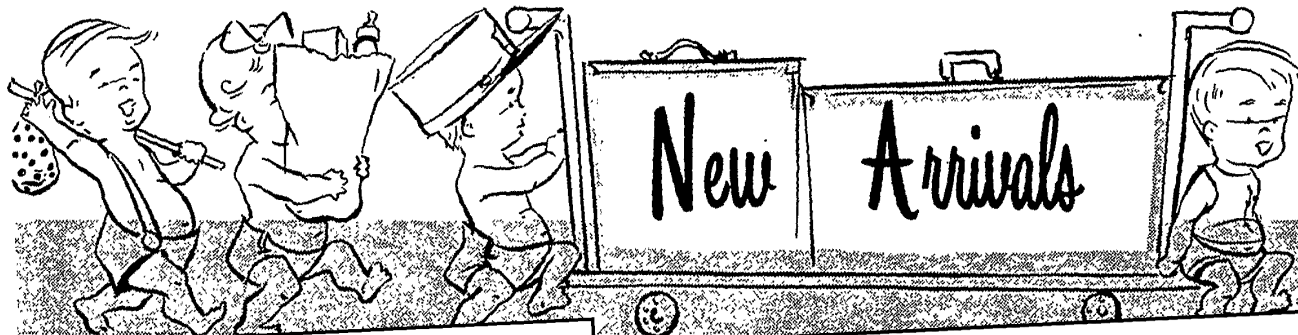
The "Feminine Slant" was given to the 1960 National Christmas Tree by four employees at Bureau Headquarters who were far more decorative than the ornaments they attached to the tree. The four beauties, all assigned to the Crime Records Division, braved unseasonably cold weather to pose for photographers, and they even attached several of the large balls used to adorn the tree. Pictured left to right are [redacted]

[redacted] The lights on the tree were turned on by President Eisenhower before Nation-wide television cameras on the evening of December 23, 1960, to signal the opening of the annual Pageant of Peace.



"Gee, that feels good," was the comment of the FBI girls as they crowded around a fire built in the large drum while they waited for photographers to set up their equipment. The 1960 National Christmas Tree, furnished by the State of Oregon, is in the background surrounded by scaffolding so that workmen could move about to add the thousands of lights, balls, and other decorations. Left to right are [redacted]

[redacted] is Women's Editor of THE INVESTIGATOR.



## Shaggy Dog Story?

Two Agents assigned to the New York Office entered an apartment building in Manhattan recently, boarded an automatic elevator, and pushed the button for the third floor. The doors closed, but the elevator went down instead of up. At the basement level, the doors opened and a huge mongrel dog bounded into the lift, unaccompanied by any human. Ignoring his fellow passengers, the dog reared on his hind legs, pushed the button for the second floor, and turned to face the doors in the approved manner for elevator riders.

At the second floor, the dog sedately departed the elevator. The Agents, with characteristic investigative curiosity, peered into the hallway to see where the animal was headed. A short distance down the hall, the dog paused at a door, stood on his hind legs, and pressed the doorbell at apartment 2-B.

THE INVESTIGATOR  
Published by the  
FBI RECREATION ASSOCIATION  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

### Investigator Staff

EDITOR: M. A. Jones  
ASSISTANT EDITOR: David W. Brown  
MANAGING EDITOR: [REDACTED]  
WOMEN'S EDITOR: [REDACTED]  
DESIGN AND LAYOUT: Exhibits Section  
PRINTING AND  
PHOTO REPRODUCTION: Mechanical Section

### FBIRA Officers

PRESIDENT: C. Ray Davidson  
VICE PRESIDENT: Donald F. Moore  
SECRETARY: [REDACTED]  
TREASURER: H. C. Keneberger  
ACTIVITY PROMOTER: Carl A. Harris  
ASSISTANT ACTIVITY PROMOTER: [REDACTED]

# INVESTIGATOR

MARCH 1961

1961 APRIL 17

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI

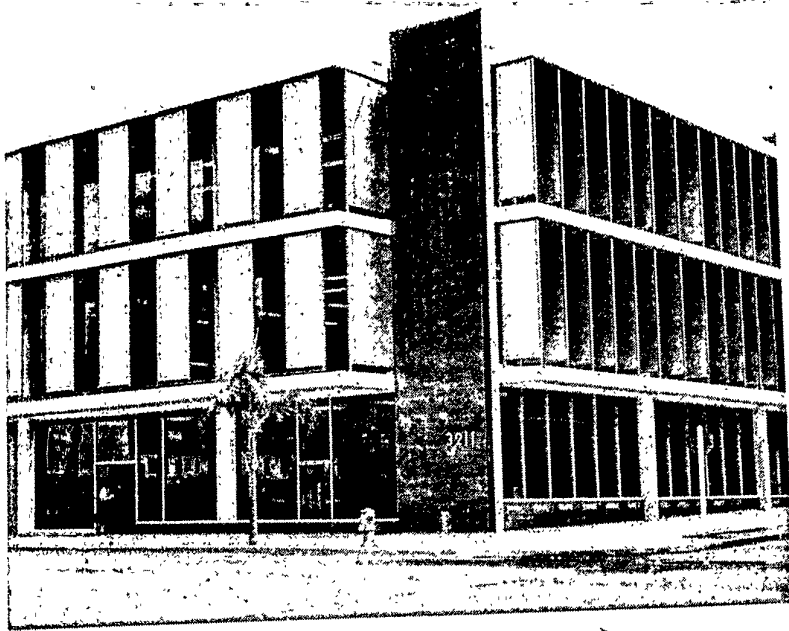
2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
9 10 11 12 13 14 15  
16 17 18 19 20 21 22  
23 24 25 26 27 28 29

*Sale*  
REGULAR PRICE  
SALE PRICE  
\$4.99

FERTILIZER

*Sale*  
REGULAR PRICE  
SALE PRICE  
\$5.99

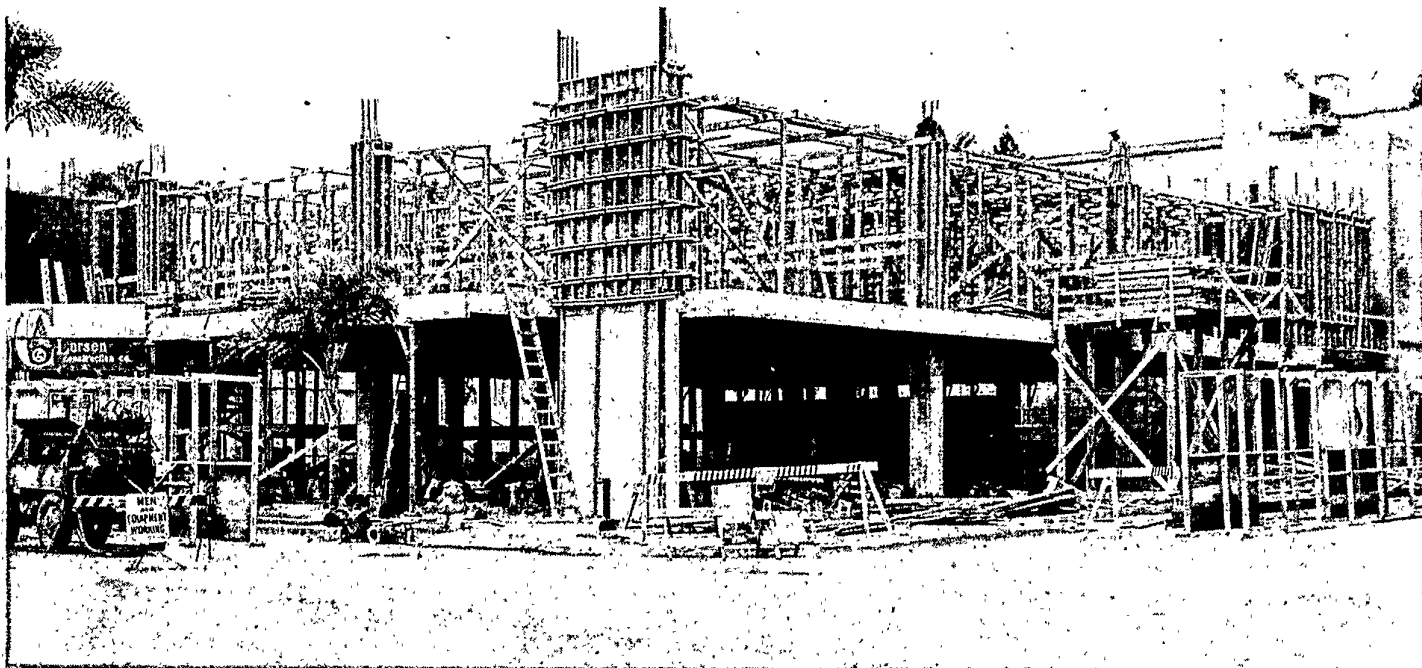




THE  
NEW  
SAN DIEGO OFFICE  
IS FASHIONABLE  
AND  
FUNCTIONAL

SAC FRANK L. PRICE  
IN NEW SAC'S OFFICE





In June, 1960, when this photo was taken, the building was beginning to take shape.

IT WAS EARLY evening when a Special Agent driving a Bureau car turned the corner at Spruce Street and Fifth Avenue in San Diego and entered the basement driveway of the new building occupied by the San Diego Division of the FBI. Part way down the drive, he stopped before a large, sturdy gate which blocked his entrance to the building. Without leaving his seat, he inserted a key in a lock set in the wall of the drive and the electronically controlled gate rolled open. Smugly, he drove inside the garage, an area reserved exclusively for Bureau cars. As he was locking his car, he heard the gate close—it stays open exactly 40 seconds, plenty of time to admit cars, yet short enough to give security.

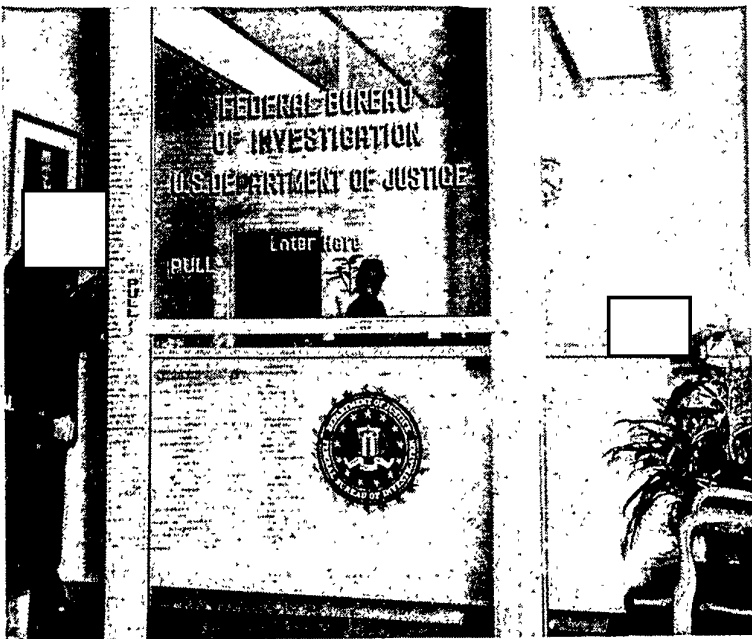
He took the elevator to the third floor where the same key that had opened the garage gate admitted him to the office space. This unique and useful key is one of the essentials for Agents of the San Diego Office for it is also needed to send the elevator to the basement level—more ingenious security.

Inside the office space, he went directly to the number three register which is kept by a busy young lady known as the communications clerk. From her glass-enclosed, sound-conditioned space, she also helps guide the largely automatic switchboard and acts as FM radio dispatcher.

He signed in, and on his way to one of the three Agents' rooms, passed the stylish western

Construction of the new office building officially began with the groundbreaking ceremony on January 15, 1960. Right, Mayor Charles Dail of San Diego takes the first spadeful.



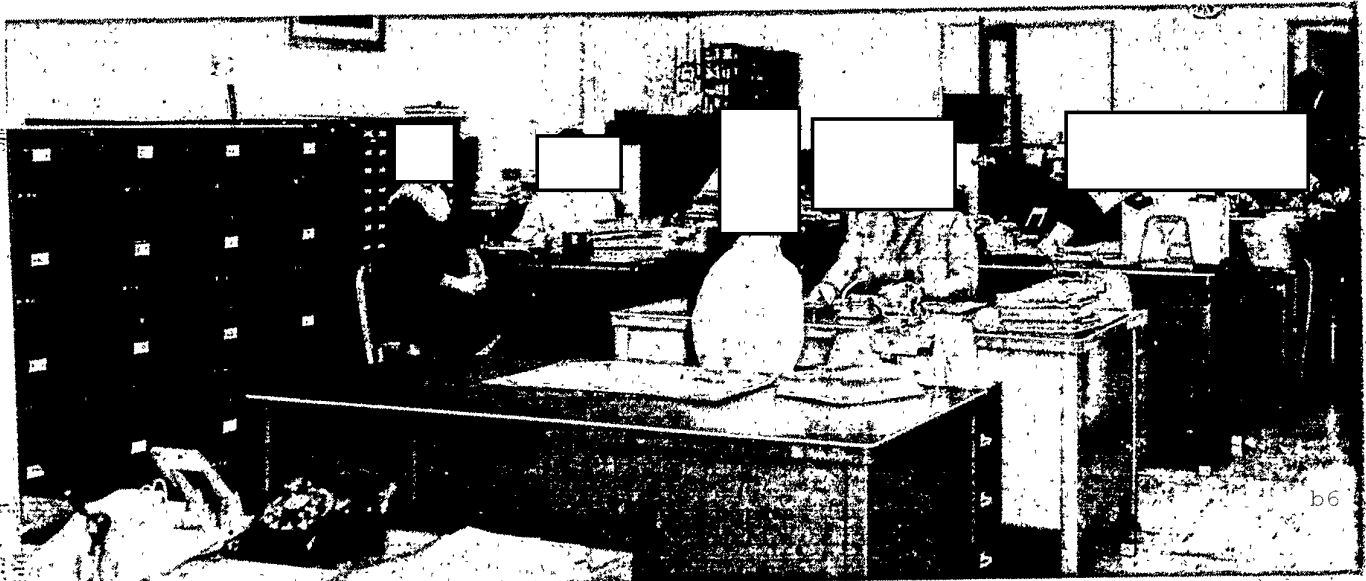


Entrance to the reception-area of the San Diego Office.

wing of the building which houses the SAC's office, the reception room, and the steno pool. Alternating panels of concrete and plate glass which reach from floor to ceiling permit a flood of light to enter this area but an ingenious device protects it from the harsh glare of the Pacific sun. Outside the windows is a series of opaque panels, spaced four feet apart, which match the plate glass windows in both size and shape. An electronic eye moves the panels with the sun, thus providing continuous shade.

Self-operating sunshades and automatic garage gates are already taken for granted by San Diego employees, but things were not always thus. The advantages of the new quarters which opened on October 14, 1960, were the result of more than a year of careful thought and continuous planning.

The new office is located at Fifth Avenue and Spruce Street, an excellent location from the Bureau's point of view. It is away from the



View of the Chief Clerk's Office.

The Chief Clerk's Office of the San Diego Division is furnished with some of the most up-to-date equipment, such as rotary-tub filing as shown here. Left to right are:



Exact center of town but in line with the commercial growth of the city. The time saved in having office cars on the premises brings frequently visited offices, such as the Sheriff's Office and Police Department, within easy reach. Also, ample free parking at the new location makes it easier for the visiting public to reach the FBI.

This site for the new building was selected by the San Diego Office in 1959 and subsequently approved by the Bureau. By the time drawings and plans for the building had been approved, the prospect of new quarters for the San Diego Office had become public information, and considerable interest was shown in the groundbreaking ceremony held on January 15, 1960. Mayor Charles Dail of San Diego performed the actual ground breaking, and U. S. District Judge Jacob Weinberger delivered the principal address. SAC Frank L. Price represented the Federal Government in a group of dignitaries from both the



Among the fashionable features of the new San Diego quarters is this comfortable lounge. Relaxing are [redacted]



One of the three Agents' rooms. From left are SAs Roy E. Wood, Joseph G. Landis, Eugene F. Olsen.



The San Diego steno pool is located in an office which has two walls almost entirely of glass. From left are [redacted]



city and county of San Diego.

As a result of the careful planning and constant attention that went into the construction of the new building, the San Diego Office is now located in quarters tailored from the beginning to meet its needs. The structure is completely air-conditioned and is furnished with the most up-to-date equipment, such as open-shelf filing for closed cases and rotary-tub-filing for pending cases. Both old and new furniture have been tastefully combined so that all is harmonious and blends with the pleasing, neutral decorations. The generous expanse of glass along the southern wall is covered from ceiling to floor with drapes which diffuse the light. For greater efficiency, the teletype, interview, and switchboard rooms have acoustical tile on ceilings and walls. Two vaults, one for firearms and the other for security materials, are especially equipped with bank-type doors to provide maximum security.

The stenographers' room, which is located in the southwest corner, has two walls almost entirely of glass. Here, the light is diffused by solar panels on the west and full-length curtains on the south. Immediately adjacent to this room is a comfortable lounge, tastefully furnished and curtained, and available for "breaks" and lunch periods.

The Agents are quartered in three large rooms, two of which can be consolidated into a conference room by opening an accordion-like partition. Near the Agents' rooms is a smaller one with storage openings on two sides which expedites the delivery of their mail. One wall has an individual mail receptacle for each Agent, while the other contains storage space for each Agent's workbox.

Besides its automatic mechanical and electronic devices, the new San Diego Office building boasts its own incinerator, located in a

locked room on the roof. Formerly, all confidential trash had to be conveyed several miles for destruction.

One of the proudest achievements of the Office was the efficiency of the move from the old to the new quarters. Every step was carefully planned and premeditated. The move took place during the hours of darkness, beginning at 9:00 p.m. on Friday, October 21, 1960, and ending in the morning of the following day.

Security during the transfer was a matter of first importance. Agents were stationed everywhere, some supervising packing, some receiving and checking items at the new location, and some acting as guards in elevators, on streets, and in cars.

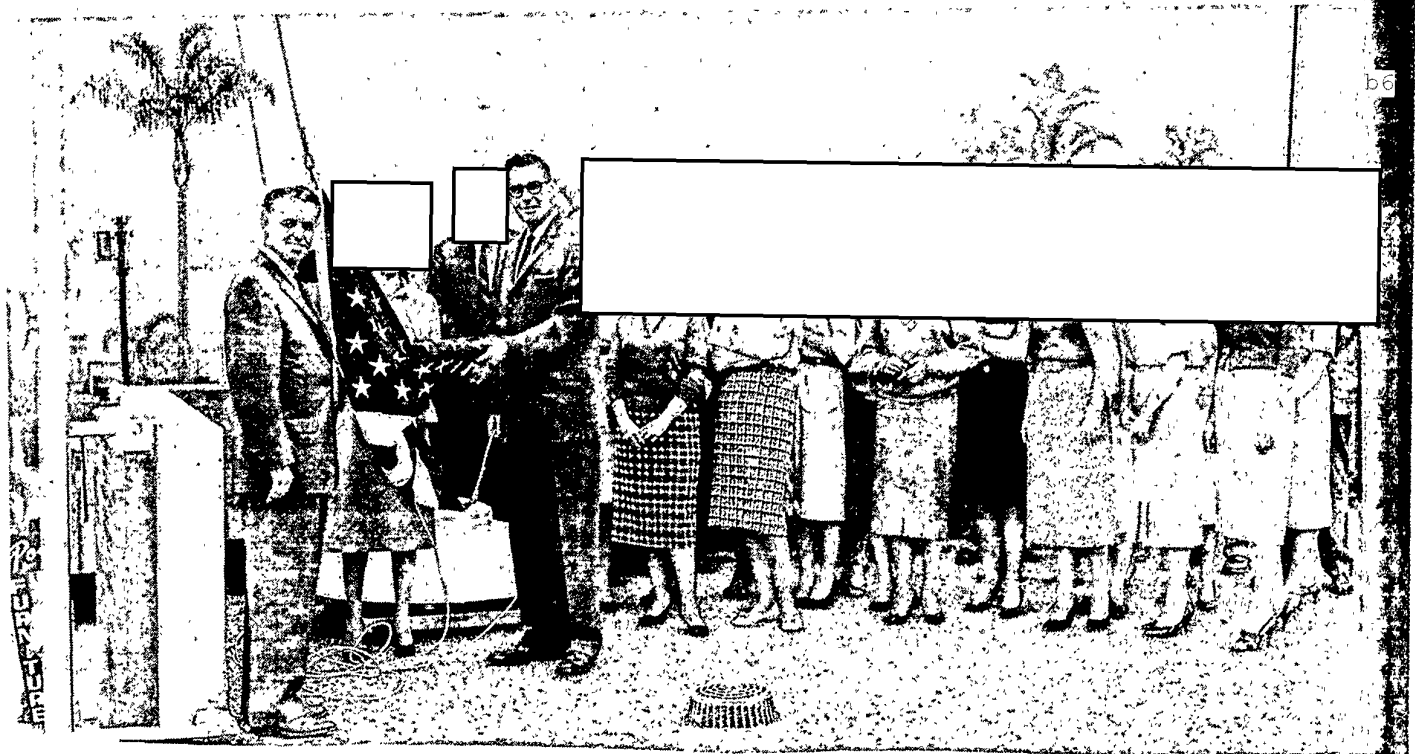
While the move was in full swing, a teletype was received from another field division advising that an armed and dangerous fugitive murderer was in the San Diego area. SAC Price and several Agents took temporary leave of the move and within two hours located, apprehended, and jailed the wanted man.

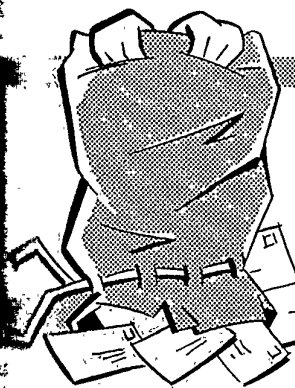
Appropriately, the incoming teletype was received on the machine in the old office, while the apprehension message was sent out on the new machine which, in the meantime, had been placed in operation.

By Monday morning, October 24, 1960, when the employees of the San Diego Office reported to work in full force, the new office was in full operation.

Anyone for changing your office of preference?

On October 28, 1960, San Diego employees gathered atop the new building for a flag-raising ceremony. SAC Frank L. Price (left) and ASAC Robert E. Gebhardt prepare to raise the flag.





## OUT OF THE MAILBAG

All Bureau employees who left their jobs to enter military service, and who have furnished their military addresses to the Bureau, are receiving THE INVESTIGATOR each month. These columns are dedicated to news of their activities excerpted from their letters to Director Hoover.

[redacted] writes that he has completed an Army training course, and is now assigned to the European Headquarters Command. "I am enjoying my European tour very much," [redacted] writes. [redacted] was assigned in the Files and Communications Division before entering military service.

Former employee in the Files and Communications Division, [redacted] writes: "I certainly do miss taking those tours through the [redacted]. Maybe we don't realize how much we enjoyed our job until we have to leave." [redacted] is stationed at Fort Lewis, Washington, and says he is anxious to return to the Bureau.

[redacted] active duty with the USMC at San Diego, Pvt. [redacted] states: "I am looking forward to coming back to the Bureau and continuing my schooling." [redacted] served at the Seat of Government before his final assignment at Cincinnati.

[redacted] says that he is most interested in the activities of his many friends in the Bureau and the Kansas City Office where he was assigned. "I am eagerly looking forward to returning to the Bureau when my military obligation is fulfilled," he writes. [redacted] military headquarters at present are Lackland Air Force Base, Texas.

Re-enlisting in the Army, [redacted] writes that his discharge date is July 31, 1963, and that he is looking forward to returning to the Bureau upon completion of his tour of duty. [redacted] is stationed at Fort Eustis, Virginia, and was formerly employed in the Richmond Office.

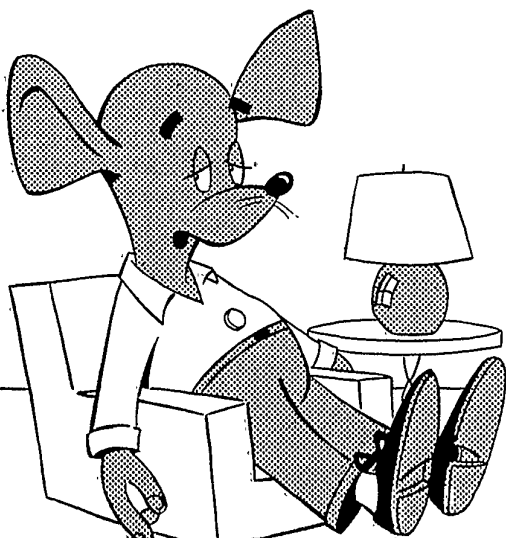
"Effective the 4th of November, I will be assigned to my new base in Formosa," [redacted] informs us. [redacted] Bureau headquarters were the New York Office; his APO address is San Francisco.

b6

[redacted] writes from Fort Gordon, Georgia: "I have received a few letters from the Bureau and really appreciate them." [redacted] was working in the Identification Division at the time of his separation from the Bureau.

[redacted] states in his letter that he is now assigned at Fort Knox, Kentucky, and will remain there until approximately the second week in February. [redacted] was formerly an employee in the Identification Division.

[redacted] has received his commission as Second Lieutenant and is stationed at Quantico. He was assigned in the photo lab of the New York Office before entering the military service.



## Alexander

### ON TALENT

In some, it's fingers, minds, or feet  
That Talent dallies with and taunts.  
But all that Talent does for me  
Is frenzy up my hopeless wants.  
It activates my Wish-I-Coulds,  
But wishing strains my Up-and-Do's,  
And by the time that I get up  
The stress and strain has blown a fuse.

# Quinn Tamm Retires, Conrad, White Promoted

THE LONG and distinguished career of Assistant Director Quinn Tamm came to a close on January 23, 1961, when he retired from the Bureau's service. Mr. Tamm, who was succeeded by former Inspector Ivan W. Conrad, had served as an Assistant Director for nearly nine years and was heading the Laboratory Division at the time of his retirement.

The appointment of Mr. Conrad to succeed Mr. Tamm as Assistant Director was made by Director Hoover on January 19, 1961. Assistant Director Conrad is a veteran of more than 26 years of Bureau service. He had been Scientific Chief and Number One Man in the Laboratory for over six years. He was succeeded by SA Briggs J. White.

Mr. Tamm's career spanned over 26 years, and he had been in the vanguard of some of the Bureau's most outstanding accomplishments. A native of Seattle, Washington, he received his



Mr. Tamm (standing) passes command of the Laboratory Division to his successor, Mr. Ivan W. Conrad.

early education in Butte, Montana, and later attended the University of Virginia where he was graduated in 1934 with a B.S. degree. He served at the University as a geology instructor for a short period before joining the Bureau in December, 1934.

Mr. Tamm was appointed a Special Agent in April, 1936, and was assigned to the Laboratory. Two years later, he was named Chief of the Identification Division, and, in February, 1954, was

appointed Assistant Director in charge of the Laboratory. In May, 1954, he returned to the Identification Division as the Assistant Director and remained there until September, 1956, when he was placed in charge of the Training and Inspection Division. Mr. Tamm returned to the Laboratory in November, 1959, where he remained until his retirement.

Director Hoover conveyed the sentiments of all who know Mr. Tamm when he stated: "Very few men have served the Bureau and the over-all interests of law enforcement with the devotion and the talent that have characterized your efforts."

In his retirement, Mr. Tamm will remain active in law enforcement. He has accepted a position as Director of the Field Service Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Active in the IACP for many years, he played a major role in establishing the Field Service Division. Mr. Tamm, his wife Ora Belle, and their two sons, Quinn, Jr., and Thomas, reside at 3207 Coquelin Terrace, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Mr. Conrad is a native of Stilesville, Indiana, and was graduated from Indiana University with an A.B. degree in Physics in 1932. The following year, he earned his M.A. degree from the same institution and then joined the Bureau on June 8, 1934, as a Laboratory Aide. In July, 1936, he was appointed a Special Agent.

The new Assistant Director is well qualified for the position he assumed, for he has been assigned continuously in the Laboratory. He was designated Scientific Chief and Number One Man of that Division in 1954, and was made an Inspector on November 2, 1958. An accomplished scientist and capable administrator, he has had wide and varied experience in all phases of the Laboratory's operations and has invented a number of electronic devices of great benefit to the Bureau.

High on the list of his most interesting experiences were the engineering and installation of a secret espionage radio station which played an important part in the identification and subsequent roundup of an entire German spy ring just prior to World War II.

This was the famous Duquesne case. The Nazis had recruited a naturalized American to serve as a spy for them in the United States. He returned to this country in February, 1940, with instructions to set up a short-wave radio station. He already had managed to get word to the FBI that he wished to cooperate.

Action was taken at once to get the radio station in operation so that contact could be established with Germany as scheduled. Mr. Conrad recalls that he made the final adjustments on the antenna and slid from the roof of the



Briggs J. White

ated late in 1941 as a result of this case. Mr. Conrad recalls that on the day the case was in the newspapers, there was no radio con-

building just 10 minutes before the first call came from Germany in May of 1940. For 16 months, this station, operated by Special Agents, was the main channel of communication between German spies in this country and their superiors in Germany. This enabled not only a control over what information was "fed" to the Nazis, but also the discovery of other spy operations. Thirty-three German agents either pleaded guilty or were con-

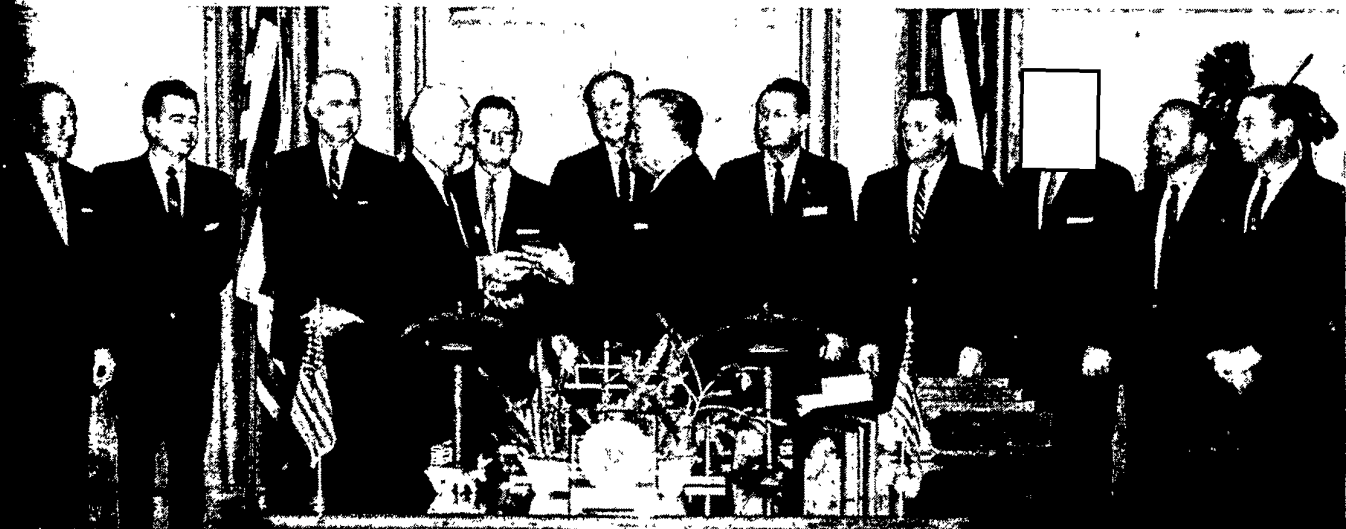
tact with Germany. The following day, however, a one-word message—"Congratulations"—was received.

Mr. Conrad and his wife [redacted] have two sons, [redacted]. The family resides in Alexandria, Virginia.

SA White, who replaced Mr. Conrad as Scientific Chief and Number One Man of the Laboratory, long has been a valuable asset to the FBI due to his administrative, scientific, and technical abilities. He was born and reared in Colorado. He received his A.B. degree in 1932 from Sterling College in Sterling, Kansas, and went on to earn his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Colorado before entering the Bureau in September, 1940.

Since joining the Bureau, Mr. White has served continuously in the Laboratory. He was appointed a Special Agent in April, 1942, and was designated Chief of the Physics and Chemistry Section in May, 1957.

Mr. White and his wife [redacted] have a daughter [redacted] and a son [redacted]. They reside in Hillcrest Heights, Maryland.



moments of his long Bureau career, Mr. Tamm received a set of cuff links and a mounted Special Agent's badge from Director Hoover. The Director made the presentation in the presence of the Executive Conference. From left are Associate Director Clyde Tolson, Assistant to the Director John Mohr, Assistant Director Alex Rosen, Mr. Tamm, Assistant Director N. P. Callahan, Assistant to Director Donald J. Parsons, Mr. Hoover, Assistant Director C. D. DeLoach, Assistant Director J. Edgar Hoover, Inspector [redacted], Assistant Director C. L. Trotter, and Special Agent Brett J. Ingram. Assistant Directors John J. McGuire and John F. Malone were not present.

## CHECK THOSE CHECKS

A case investigated by the Minneapolis Police revealed some interesting facts.

Mary Donnelson,\* while serving a prison sentence for forgery, escaped and met Richard Roe,\* a truck driver who had picked her up while she was hitchhiking. The pair became quite friendly and each frequently sought the other's companionship.

Soon, Roe received a surprising notice that his bank account was overdrawn. Mary confessed to him that she was forging his name to checks and had passed several by representing herself to be Mrs. Richard Roe. She offered a solution. She passed several additional checks and gave

Roe the money. He then contacted the merchants who had accepted the first checks and made them good. This worked so well that Mary continued passing checks with Roe's forged signature, and then gave the money to Roe to cover the checks that he wrote to get the money to make good the checks that she wrote.

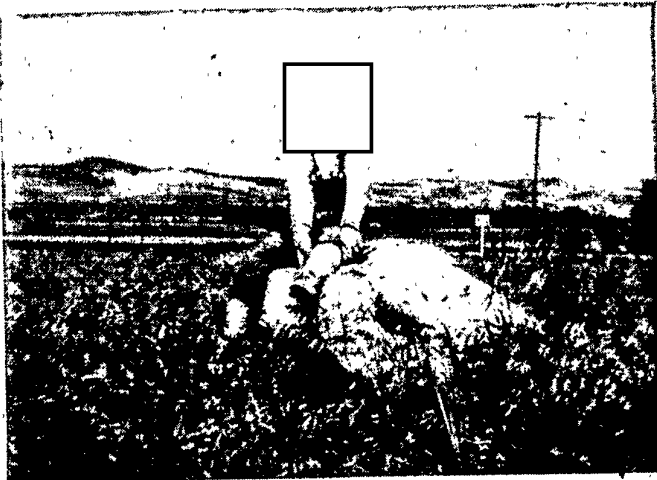
This confusing arrangement lasted until the bank closed Roe's account. But that didn't stop Mary. She continued passing checks on Roe's account until she was caught and once more passed through the prison gates--going in.

\*Fictitious

# The Feminine Slant



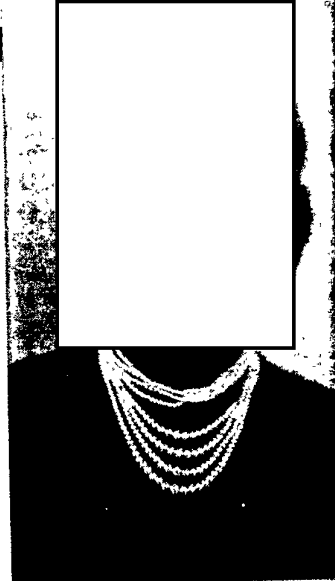
## Little Miss Hollywood



The charming [redacted] relaxes for a moment in the tall grass of the rolling countryside as she motored through Wyoming with her parents, SA [redacted] Ken Arnold of the Minneapolis Office.

## Junior Red Cross

[redacted] daughter of [redacted] of Aberdeen, South Dakota (Minneapolis), has been selected as a council resource member for the Junior Red Cross in the Midwestern area. The group is composed of 27 students from 16 states. As a council resource member, [redacted] will serve as an agent of advisement in the interests of an enriched program of experience for Junior Red Cross members all over the United States.



## Registers Interest Wives



The wives of New Orleans Office Agents study with interest the registers at the switchboard, which as explained to them, are a method by which the Office maintains close contact with its Agents during the business day. Shown here from left to right are a portion of the ladies present for the luncheon and Office tour: [redacted]

### Future G-Girls :

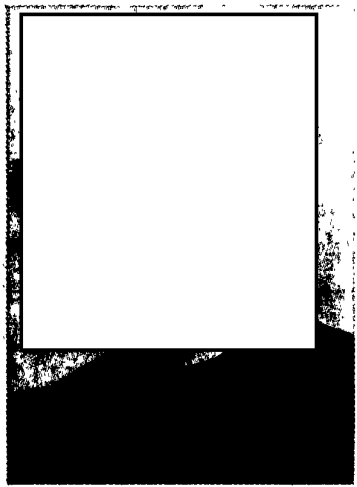
### Energetic Student



[redacted] aged 20, daughter of SA [redacted]

[redacted] of the Charlotte Office, was employed during the summer of 1958 at SOG. She was at that time also a star athlete on one of our softball teams.

[redacted] is a junior at Trevecca Nazarene College in Nashville, Tennessee, and plans to teach after obtaining her Master's Degree from Peabody College in Nashville. She is actively engaged in church work and sporting events. An honor student, [redacted] is also Editor-in-Chief of her college paper, "Trev-Echoes," and was recently cast as "Jo" in Louisa M. Alcott's book "Little Women."



Miss Still

[redacted]-year-old [redacted] and [redacted]-year-old [redacted] accompanied their grandfather, SA Robert Snyder, on a tour of the Minneapolis Office. The lassies were starry-eyed and excited when SAC James B. Adams invited them to return in 15 to 15 years to apply as stenos.

### Norfolk Wives Luncheon



The historic Chamberlin Hotel, Fort Monroe, Virginia, was the meeting place of the Norfolk wives in December, 1960. The ladies present for their monthly luncheon and card party are (left to right) front row: [redacted]

[redacted]

## Jacksonville Wives Tour Office

Left to right, [redacted]

[redacted] enjoy a few moments in the gun vault and SA Edward H. Bahlow's description of various weapons.



b6.



b6.

SAC D. K. Brown greeted a few of the wives of Jacksonville Agents on their recent tour of the Office. Shown left to right in SAC Brown's Office are [redacted]

## Experiences of a Salesgirl

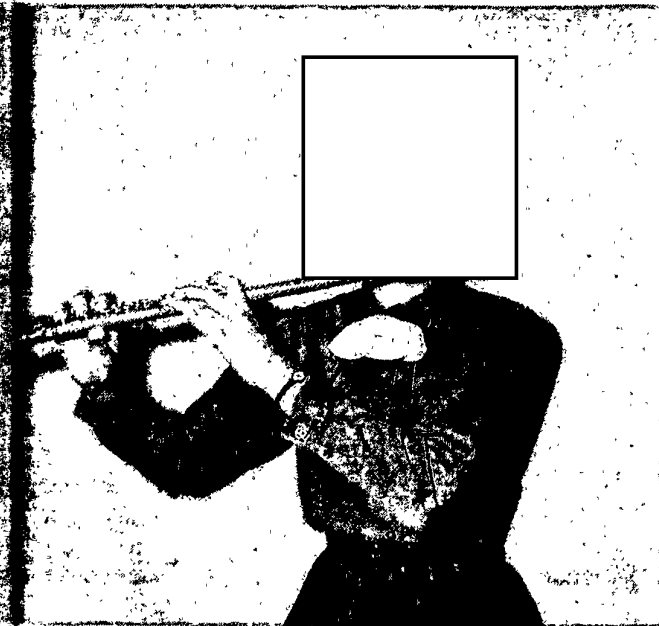
[redacted] an employee assigned to the Files and Communications Division, accepted part-time employment during the Christmas season with one of the larger Washington, D. C., area department stores. She was assigned as a salesgirl in the "china" department. China, however, was in very slight demand during this particular period, and [redacted] was soon transferred temporarily to another department. Her new duties required a knowledge of Federal tax computation and, since she had received no

instruction to seek assistance from other salesgirls when recording a sale.

Soon after beginning her new duties, a customer purchased an item that was subject to Federal tax. [redacted] promptly sought out a fellow salesgirl and approached her stating, "You must help me ring up this sale. I'm from china and have never had to compute Federal tax." To this, the salesgirl replied: "What does that have to do with it? I'm from Germany and have never had any trouble."



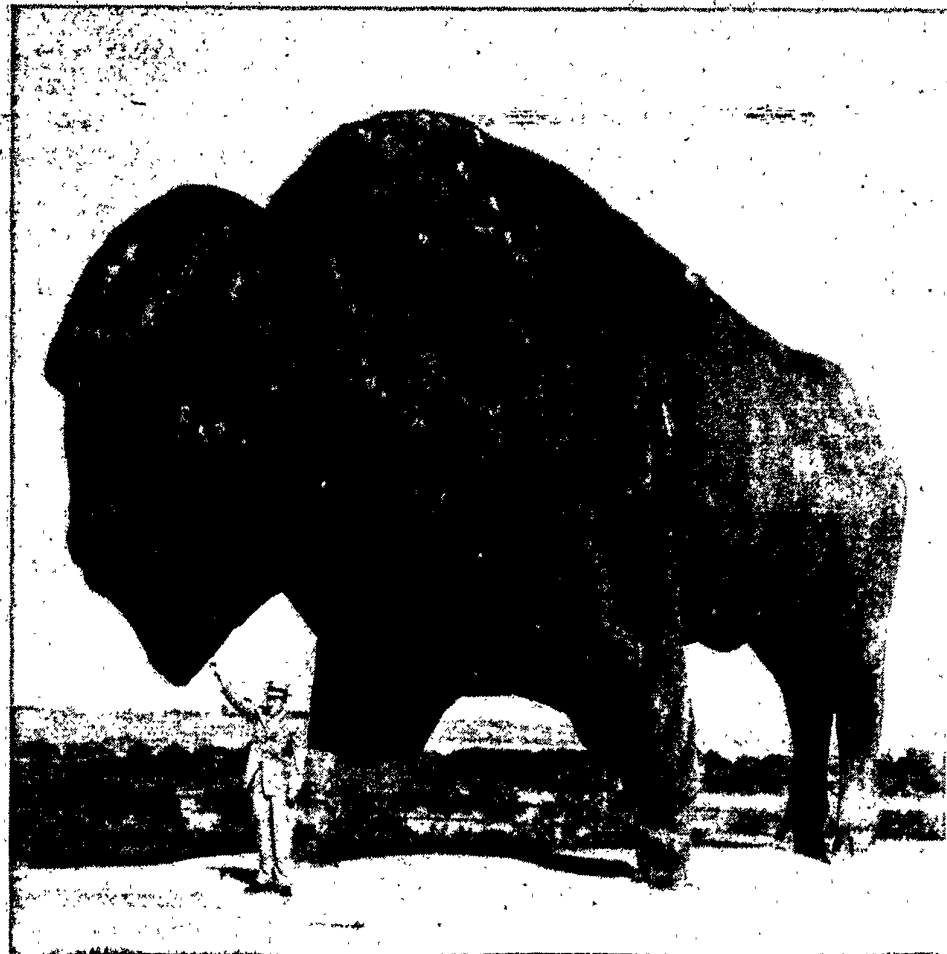
## Wins Scholarship



During the fall, [redacted] daughter of SA [redacted] D. Arthur Byrnes, Jr., won a scholarship after competition among 1,500 flutists from around the country attending the National Music School at Interlochen, Michigan. She also won first chair in the symphonic band at Interlochen. [redacted] is a senior at Sandia High School in Albuquerque, where her father is assigned, and she is a member of the city's Youth Symphony Orchestra.

## World's largest Buffalo

SA [redacted] of the Fargo, North Dakota, Resident Agency (Minneapolis), stands beneath the world's largest buffalo which overlooks the city of Jamestown, North Dakota. The sculpture, intended to be a tourist attraction, weighs 60 tons, is 3 stories high, and was constructed of cement and steel at a cost of \$8,400.



## Mexican Wedding Cookies

- 1 cup butter or margarine (2 sticks)
- 1/3 cup powdered sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon almond extract
- 2 teaspoons vanilla
- 2 cups flour
- 1 1/2 cups chopped pecans

Mix sugar with butter until creamy. Add salt, extract, flour, and nuts and mix well. Chill dough until easy to handle, then shape into 1-inch balls on ungreased cookie sheet. Flatten balls with finger or spoon dipped in flour. Bake for 12 minutes in 325 degree oven. Yields 4 to 5 dozen cookies.

Marcia Roy of the St. Louis Office submitted this taste-tempting recipe.

## Hot Fudge Sauce

- 1/2 cup butter
- 3 cups sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 4 1-oz. cakes unsweetened chocolate
- 1 tall can evaporated milk

Melt butter and chocolate in double boiler. Add sugar gradually, about 3 tablespoons at a time and mix thoroughly. Slowly stir in evaporated milk and add salt. Cook for 20 minutes, or until smooth. Keep hot for serving. Remainder can be kept in a covered container in refrigerator and reheated in double boiler.

This suggestion was submitted by the Oklahoma City Office.

# The Communication Section "Night Owls"

HOW WOULD you like to start your workday when most people are near the end of their day? The night and midnight shifts of the Communications Section have the responsibility of "holding the fort" while most employees of the Bureau are catching some "shut eye" in preparation for another busy day.

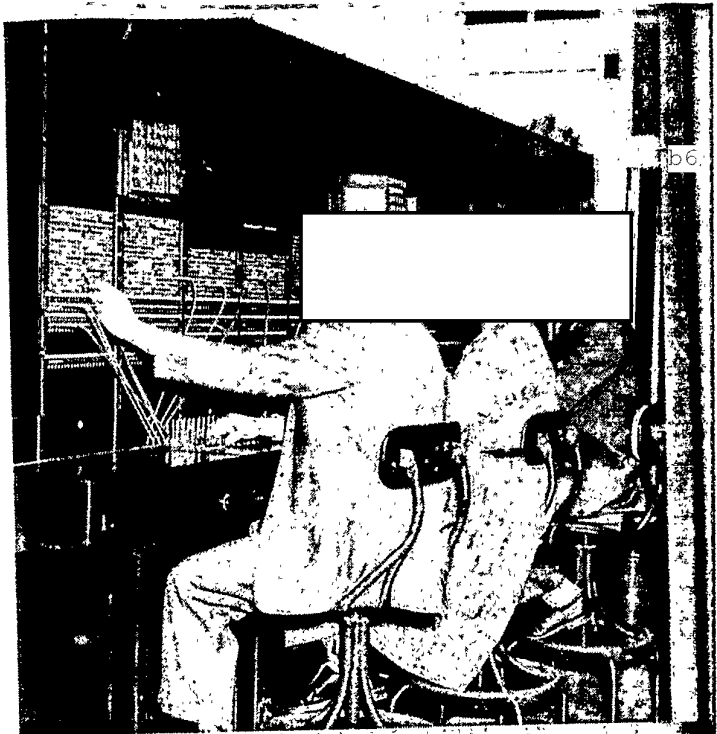
The night shift employees start their workday at 2:30 p.m., and are relieved by the midnight employees at 11:00 p.m. This is the busiest period for the Communications Section and its various units.

The Mailing Unit receives all of the field office and interagency mail from the nine Seat of Government divisions. Five to six thousand pieces of mail are processed daily in this unit, and the bulk of it begins arriving usually about 4 p.m. This must be pulled, checked, sorted, registered, packaged, and delivered to the Main City Post Office. You can well imagine the amount of mail on nights when an SAC Letter, "Top Ten" wanted flyers, Identification Orders, field salary checks, and THE INVESTIGATOR are being mailed to the field, in addition to the normal daily correspondence.

The Switchboard Unit and Information Desk remain busy until late each evening with many after-hours calls and reports from Bureau Agents



Midnight Supervisor [redacted] with Communications Manager [redacted]



The Switchboard Unit midnight shift is composed of [redacted] Supervisor [redacted] and [redacted] (left to right).

concerning their whereabouts. A great deal of the work of the Information Desk is handled after regular hours. Many employees at SOG can remember the first night they arrived in Washington and the friendly voice announcing "FBI Headquarters" when they called to find help in obtaining lodging for the night.

The employees of the Teletype Unit, from the volume of traffic sent and received each evening, are well aware of the fact that most bombings occur after "regular hours," and that many fugitives are apprehended, banks burglarized, cars stolen, and crimes of stealth committed after the routine day has ended. The bulk of the encoded radio traffic sent to the SOG radio station by the FBI radio relay station at San Diego is handled by the night and midnight shifts in the Coding Unit. These are the times that the "nerve center" of the Bureau is busiest.

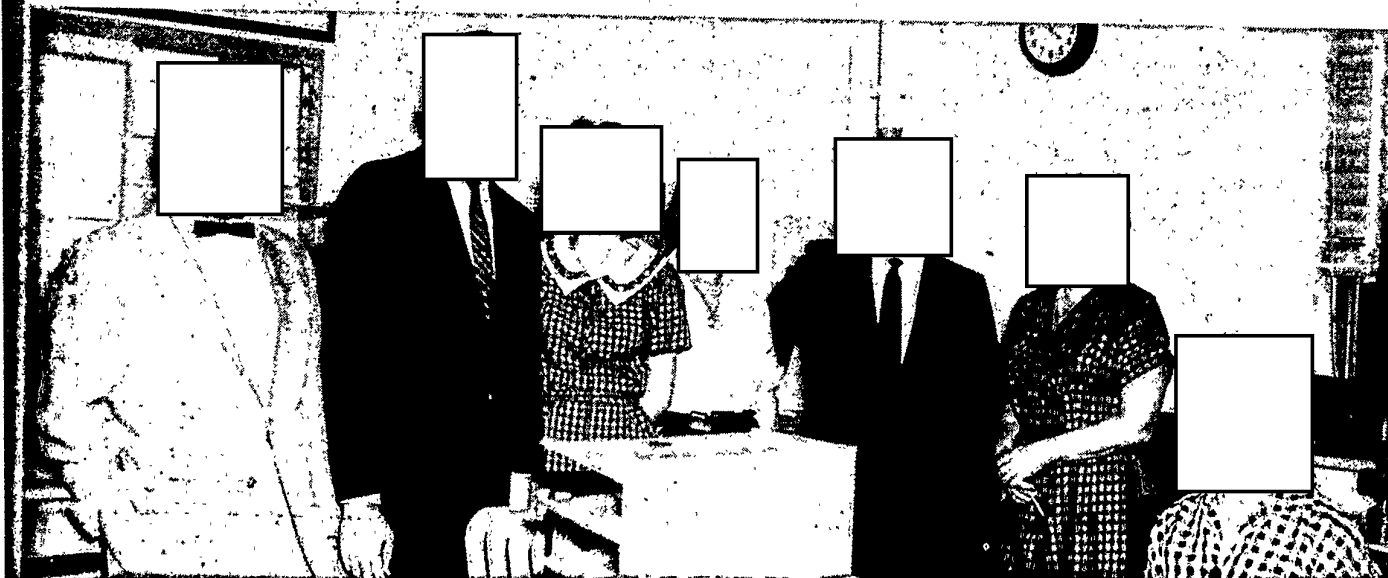
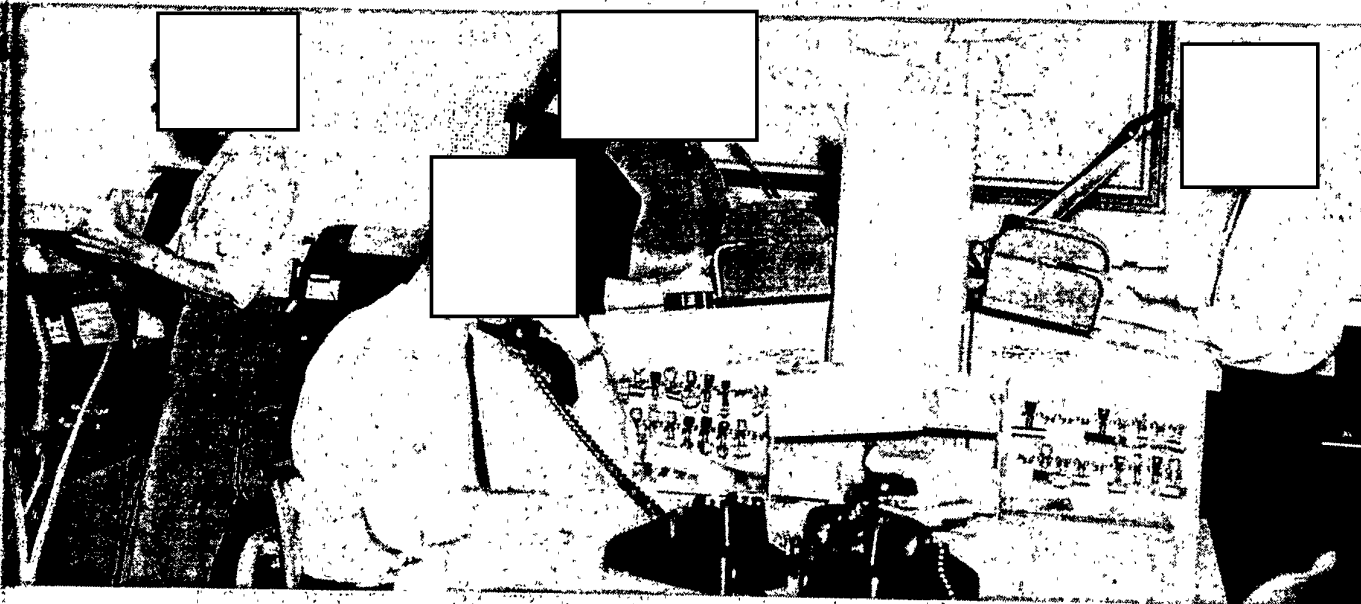
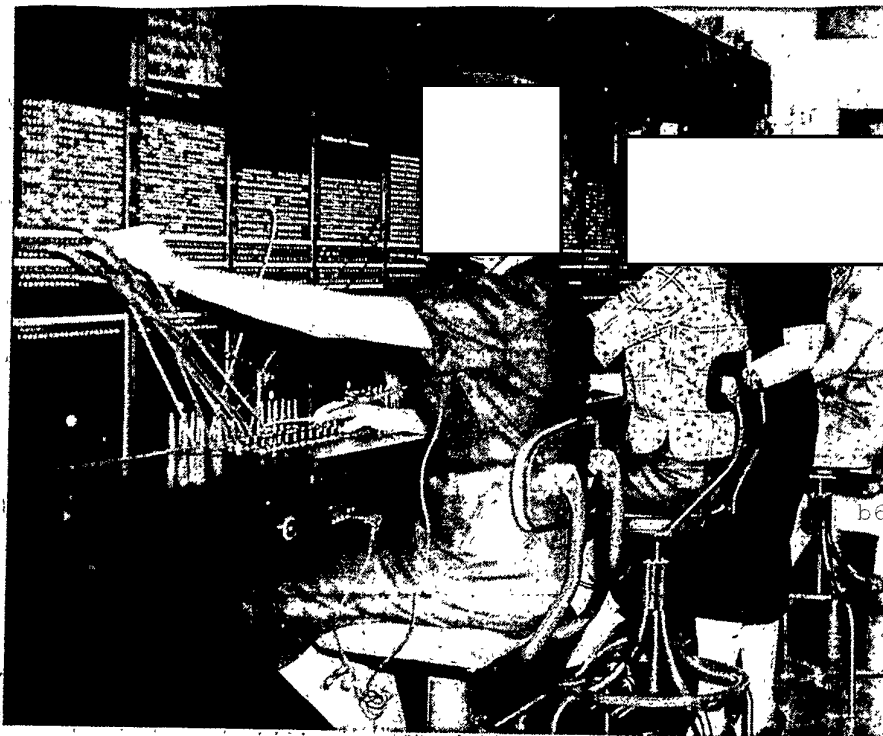
After the employees of the Mailing Unit have deposited the day's mail at the Post Office, the operations of their unit are at an end--for a few hours. The other units of the Communications Section, however, are relieved at 11:00 p.m. by the midnight or "night owl" shift. There are seven employees assigned to the midnight shift, and each must be able to handle all phases of the work in his unit and be proficient in the basic duties of one or both other units.

These are the employees who insure that no matter what the day or hour, the field offices can depend upon the Bureau's being only a phone call, teletype, or radiogram away. While you are catching "40 winks," the Communications Section is making sure that important and urgent matters are immediately brought to the attention of the appropriate officials and supervisors.

Upper Right: Night shift employees of  
the Switchboard Unit are from left to  
right: [redacted]  
Night Shift Supervisor [redacted]  
[redacted]

Center: The Teletype Unit receives and  
transmits messages to Bureau field of-  
fices and to law enforcement agencies  
throughout the Nation. From left, the  
night and midnight employees of the  
Unit are Midnight Supervisor [redacted]  
[redacted]

Bottom: Employees of the Coding Unit  
are (from left) [redacted]  
[redacted]



## IN MEMORIAM

Mr. Edwin S. Deiss

THE sudden death of Edwin Deiss on January 28, 1961, came as a great shock to his many friends throughout the FBI. Mr. Deiss, who was 52 years of age, died of natural causes at his home in Washington, D. C. He was one of the most accomplished and highly respected fingerprint experts in the Nation.

Mr. Deiss, who was a veteran of more than 30 years of Bureau service, was a native of Twin Falls, Idaho. He attended The George Washington University in Washington, D. C., and joined the Bureau in April, 1930, as a Student Fingerprint Classifier. Throughout his career, Mr. Deiss served in the Identification Division where he was the Supervisory Fingerprint Examiner in charge of the Latent Fingerprint Section at the time of his death. Many Special Agents and National Academy graduates learned the techniques of fingerprinting under his capable instruction, and his abilities were highly regarded in law enforcement circles.



He was also one of the original members of the Disaster Squad, and his death has taken one of the Bureau's most valuable employees. He is survived by two brothers.

## IN MEMORIAM

SA George L. Blue

THE friends and associates of SA George L. Blue of the Detroit Office were deeply saddened to learn of his sudden death on January 30, 1961. He was 52 years of age and died of natural causes at Dearborn Hospital in Dearborn, Michigan.

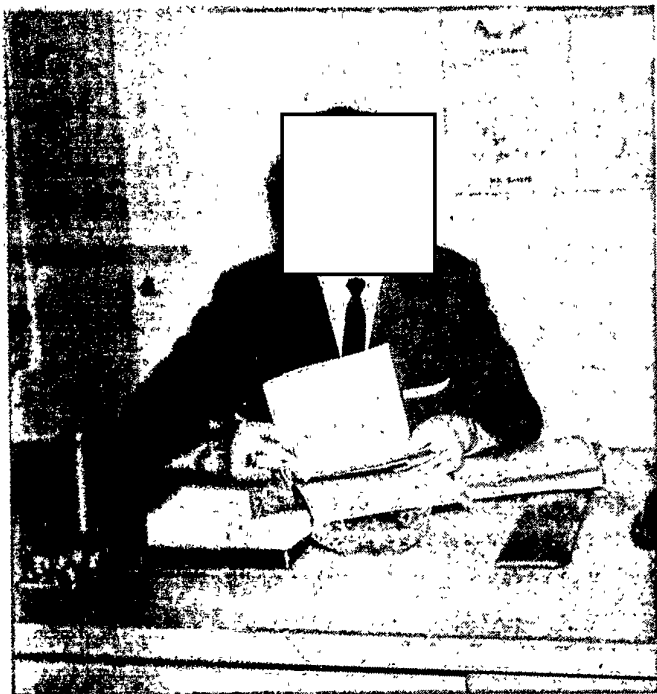
SA Blue, whose career spanned 19 years, was one of the Bureau's outstanding criminal investigators. He was born and reared in Indiana and received his early education there. He attended Butler University and the Indiana Law School, both in Indianapolis, and earned his LL.B. degree from the latter institution in 1935. Following graduation, he worked as an attorney for several years and then as an employee of the State of Indiana until he joined the Bureau as a Special Agent on January 26, 1942. SA Blue had served at the San Francisco and Seattle Offices before beginning his assignment at Detroit in December, 1943.



His investigative abilities and his qualities of leadership and courage were of great value to the Bureau. He is survived by his wife [redacted] and a son [redacted]

b6

# Comin's and Yoin's



SA [redacted] reviews a file at his desk in the Cincinnati Office. [redacted] arrived recently at Cincinnati from New Agents' Class.



[redacted] is shown in the Miami Office after returning recently from a foreign assignment. She has since been given another assignment in the foreign field.



ASAC Joseph D. Purvis (left) of the Milwaukee Office bids farewell to Electronics Maintenance Technician [redacted] who was recently transferred to the Laboratory Division at SOG.

## This Month's Cover

The excellent cover for this month's INVESTIGATOR was prepared by Exhibits Section Artist [redacted]



SA [redacted] is shown above at his desk in the Phoenix Office. [redacted] was recently transferred from Baltimore.



SA [redacted] and [redacted] are shown beside a gift presented to SA [redacted] by Boston employees on the occasion of his transfer to the Cincinnati Office.



When SA Charles E. Price began his assignment at the Buffalo Office in May, 1958, he was a bachelor. When he left there under transfer to the Chicago Office, however, he had two traveling companions--his wife [redacted] and their bouncing baby boy.



b6

Steno [redacted] who returned to the Minneapolis Office from a foreign assignment, is shown with the office welcoming committee composed of SAC W. H. Williams (right) and SA Arthur C. Meier.



b6

SA Richard S. Beier (left) and SAC E. E. Hargett of the Cleveland Office examine a scroll of commendation presented to SA Beier by the Selective Service System in Cuyahoga County, Ohio. SA Beier, who was awarded the scroll for more than 12 years of outstanding cooperation with the SSS, was transferred to Miami.





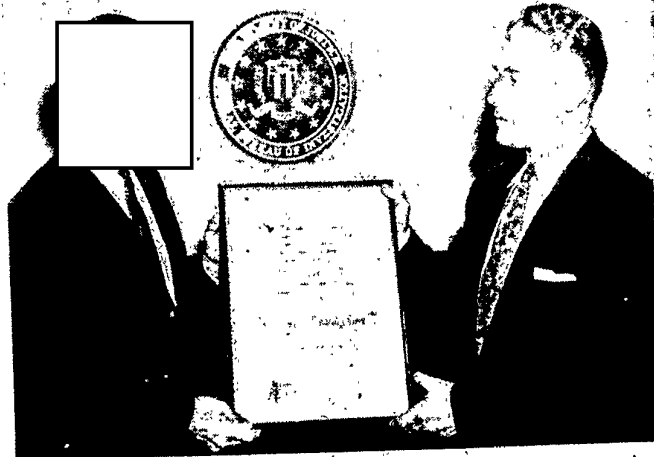
# Around the FBI

## Brother-Sister Team



When SA Don Waller of the Minneapolis Office requests a steno, he may find his sister, [redacted] seated by his side to take his dictation, as shown here.

## Admiral



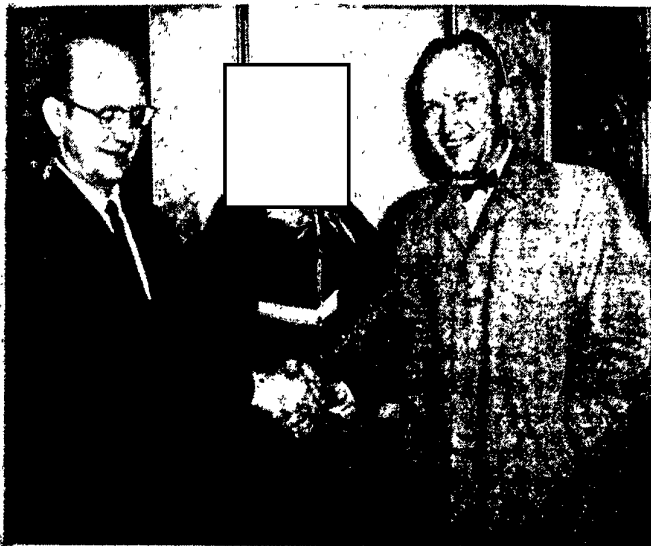
SAC Curtis O. Lynum (right) of the Dallas Office was recently presented an American Airlines Commission as "Admiral of the Flagship Fleet" by American Airlines Sales Representative [redacted] of Dallas.

## Conference Time

The Newark Office has achieved the ultimate in unusual conference topics. A recent clerical conference was highlighted by a Karate and Judo demonstration by SAs Paul Dinsmore (left) and [redacted]

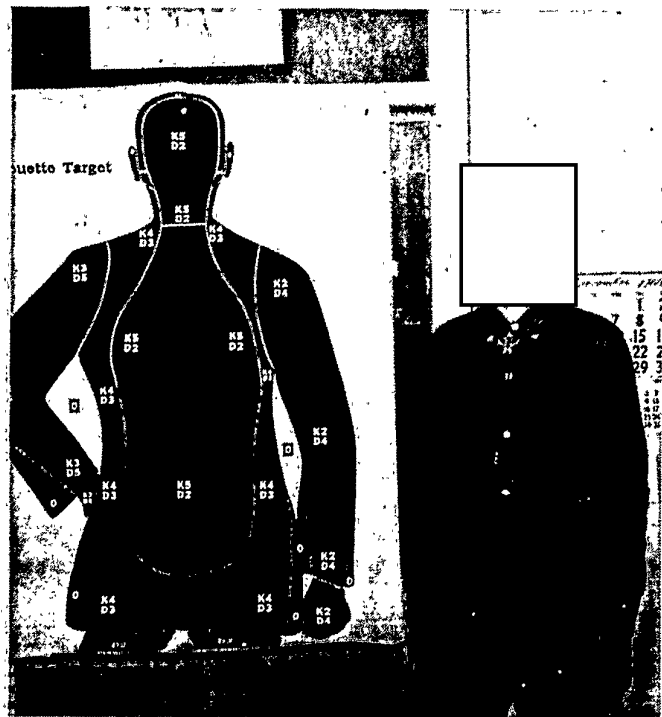


## California, Here We Come!



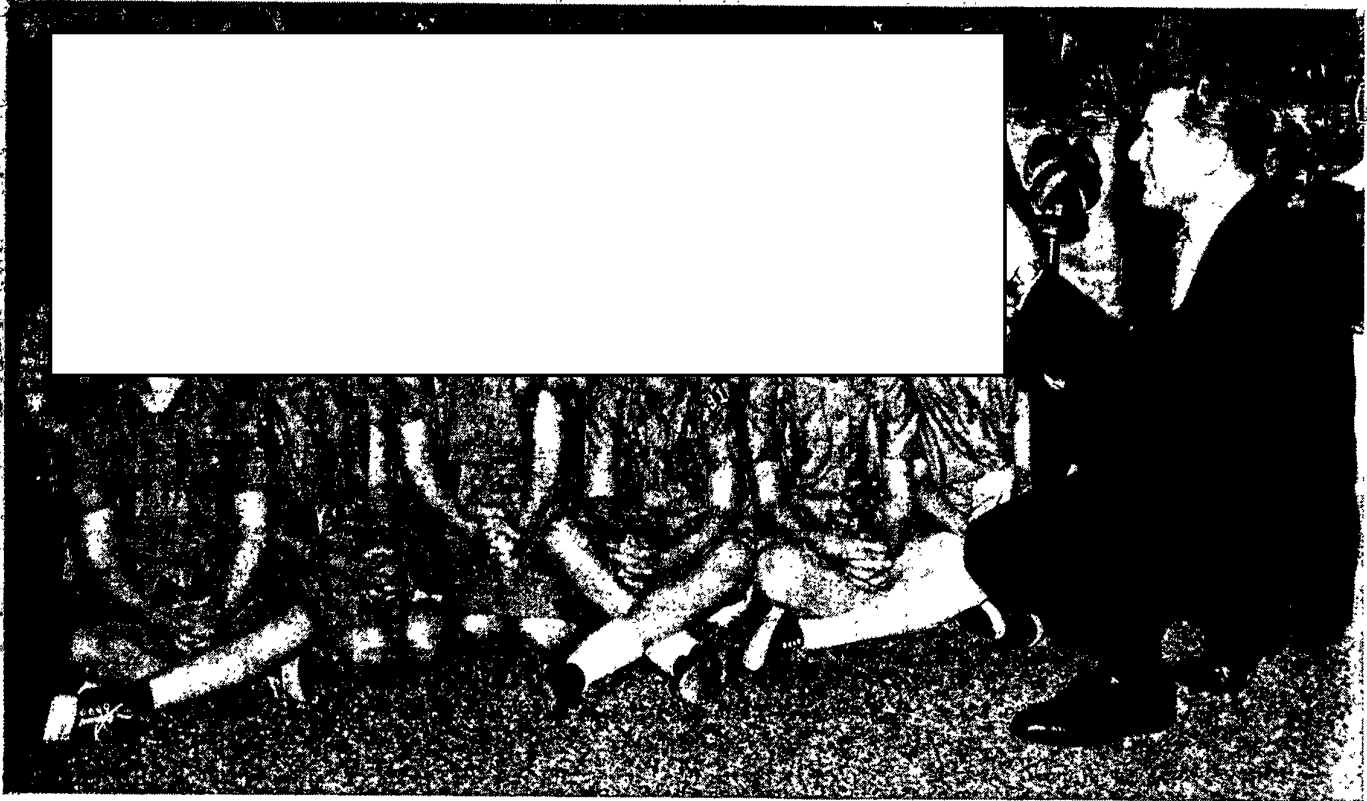
SA [redacted] Bernard R. DeCook (left and center) accept SA Harold C. Cook's congratulations upon receipt of a check covering expenses for a round trip, via jet, to the Rose Bowl Football Game, the Tournament of Roses Parade, and four days in Pasadena, California. The trip was awarded as first prize in a fund-raising campaign by the "Dad" Bruce Chapter of the International Foot-printers Association. SA Cook is a Resident Agent at Colorado Springs, and SA DeCook is assigned to the Denver Office.

## Bureau Speaker



[redacted] the [redacted] year-old son of ASAC and [redacted] of Milwaukee, is pictured discussing the FBI with his 6th grade classmates, all of whom were recently required to complete and present a research project.

## Brownie Treat



A Dallas Brownie Troop watches with fascination as SAC Curtis O. Lynam demonstrates the Thompson submachine gun. The little girl with the pig tails, in the front row, is SAC Lynam's daughter [redacted]

## New York Picnic

Nearly 1,200 persons attended the New York Office FBIRA-sponsored picnic at Camp Smith in Peekskill, New York. Free rides and refreshments and "Silver Dollar Derby" races with silver dollars as prizes were the main attrac-

tions for the kiddies. High light of the was a firearms demonstration by office person which featured "Marshal Quiet Burp" (SA Will J. Roemer) and his delightful mimicking of firearms experts.



"Marshal Quiet Burp" in action..



Youngsters poised for the start of the "Silver Dollar Derby."

## Double Honors

[redacted] and his identical twin brother [redacted] were elected to the Torchlight Chapter of the National Honor Society in the fall. The boys are seniors at Lee H. Edwards High School in Asheville, North Carolina, where their father (center), [redacted] is a Resident Agent. The boys are both Eagle Scouts and officers in the Youth Fellowship organization of the Presbyterian Church. [redacted] (left) plans to study law, and [redacted] (right) will study chemistry upon entering college this year.



b6

## EMT Talent

Electronics Maintenance Technician [redacted] (left), is assisted by EMT [redacted], in making FM radio repairs at Dallas. Shown in the background is a portion of the test bench designed and constructed by EMT Hays.



b6

## Executives Meet

The Executive Vice President of the National Broadcasting Company of New York, [redacted] and his [redacted]-year-old son toured FBI Headquarters recently and were greeted by Director Hoover.



## Loud and Clear

At a pre-trial conference with a United States Attorney, Agents of the Baltimore Office quickly ascertained that the hearing of a case would present formidable problems if certain mechanical difficulties were not immediately overcome.

One of the foremost witnesses at the trial, an elderly woman who was extremely hard of hearing, appeared at the conference with a hearing aid. After a few moments of conversation with the witness, it was immediately apparent that she was unable to hear anything but loud, incoherent noises. A Special Agent who had acquired considerable electronic know-how was summoned to the scene. After a brief examination of the hearing aid, he detected and quickly corrected a defect in the mechanism.

With the aid back in sound working order, the witness for the prosecution contributed a substantial amount of valuable testimony in bringing about a verdict of guilty.

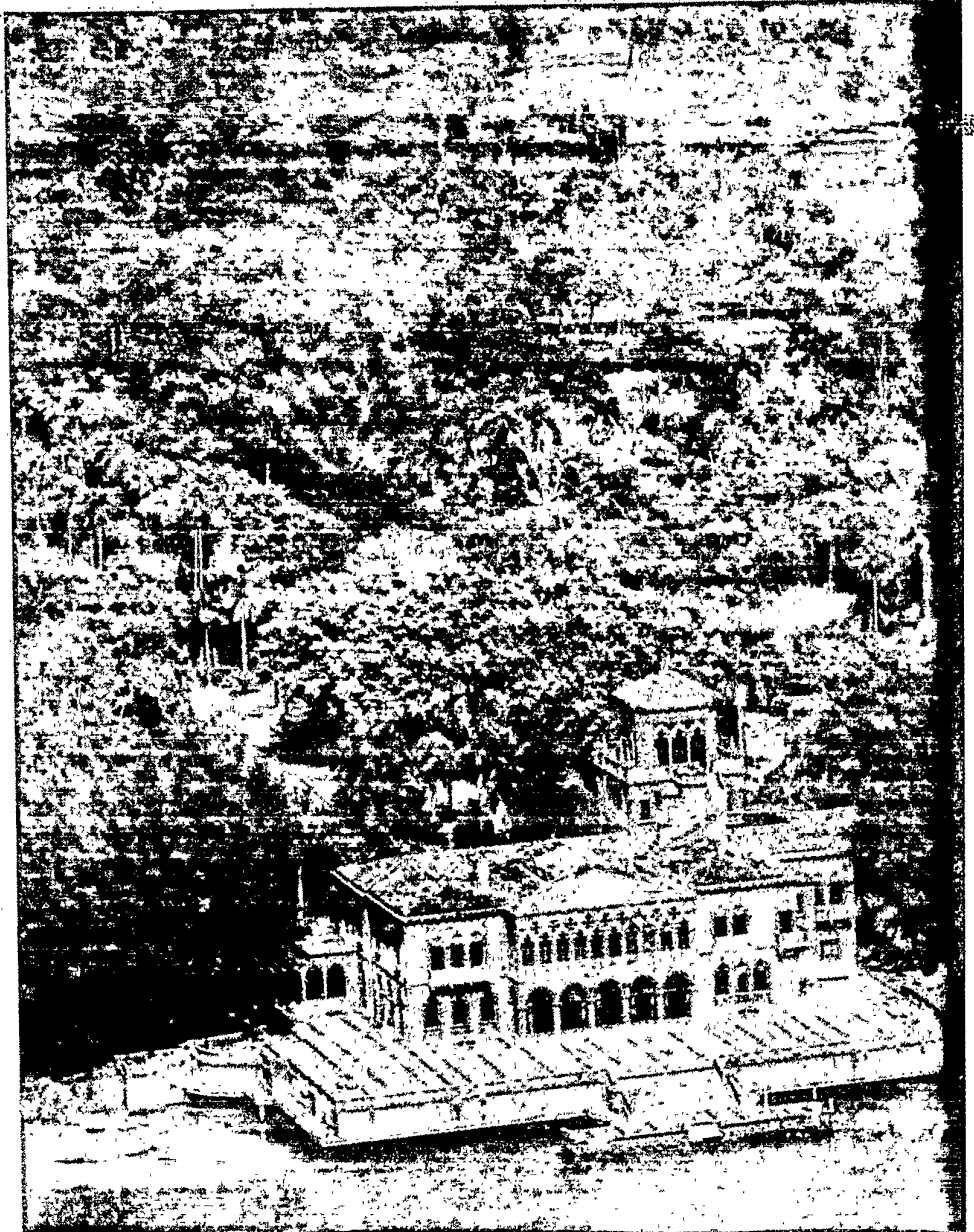
# THE RINGLING FLORIDA COUNTRY

**T**HREE MILES north of Sarasota on the 45-acre estate once governed by the great circus king, John Ringling, is one of Florida's most important cultural attractions, the three museums which appropriately bear the Ringling name. On his death in 1936, Ringling bequeathed his property--his resplendent Venetian-style mansion on the shores of Sarasota Bay and the magnificent John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art--to the State of Florida, which now operates them for the pleasure and interest of Florida's citizens and visitors. In 1948 the Ringling Museum of the Circus was opened by the State as an additional memorial to the man who had done so much for Sarasota and all of Florida.

It was early in the 1900's when John and Mable Ringling first visited Sarasota, which was just then developing from a small fishing village. They fell in love with the city and soon began to acquire tracts of land on the mainland and the Keys. Their properties included a beautiful estate bordering the bay which they selected as the site to build their home. This was to be the most magnificent home in Florida, and Ringling, who was one of the ten wealthiest men in the country at that time, spent millions to realize his dream. The house took two years to build and was finished in 1926. John and Mable Ringling named it Ca d'Zan, which means "House of John" in Venetian dialect.

The Ringling residence stands today as a living record of the fabulous twenties; it is maintained just as it was when the Ringlings lived there. Hostesses conduct hourly tours for visitors through this magnificent palace. Many of the architectural features, fireplaces, statues, balustrades, ornaments, and hundreds of windows of tinted glass were meticulously chosen in Italy and transported to Sarasota. Seventeenth century Flemish tapestries adorn the walls of the great central hall of the residence; paintings by masters of the past are hung in the multitude of rooms. Much of the furniture is from the original periods of European art which John and Mable Ringling adored, and many pieces once decorated the mansions of some of New York's most distinguished families.

Above the imposing mass of



# MUSEUMS, RAL CENTER

the Ringling residence rises a square tower, approached by an elaborate curved exterior staircase. From this vantage point Ringling could survey his domain of mainland, bays, and islands. Along the rear of the house, which fronts on the bay, stretches a wide marble terrace from which he could step into his yacht. Here, in years long past, his guests viewed the brilliant sunsets over the bay and the Gulf of Mexico, and danced at colorful balls that continued into the hours of sunrise.

The John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art is a magnificent Italian villa-style structure of pink stucco which is considered one of the most beautiful museums in the world. During frequent trips to Europe, the Ringlings learned to love European art and architecture, especially of the Baroque and Renaissance periods. They finally decided to build a big museum and to collect pictures and other works of art for it. This museum, the "Island of European Culture," gives the visitor an opportunity to survey the great art of the Continent from the 14th through the 18th centuries. A tour of the

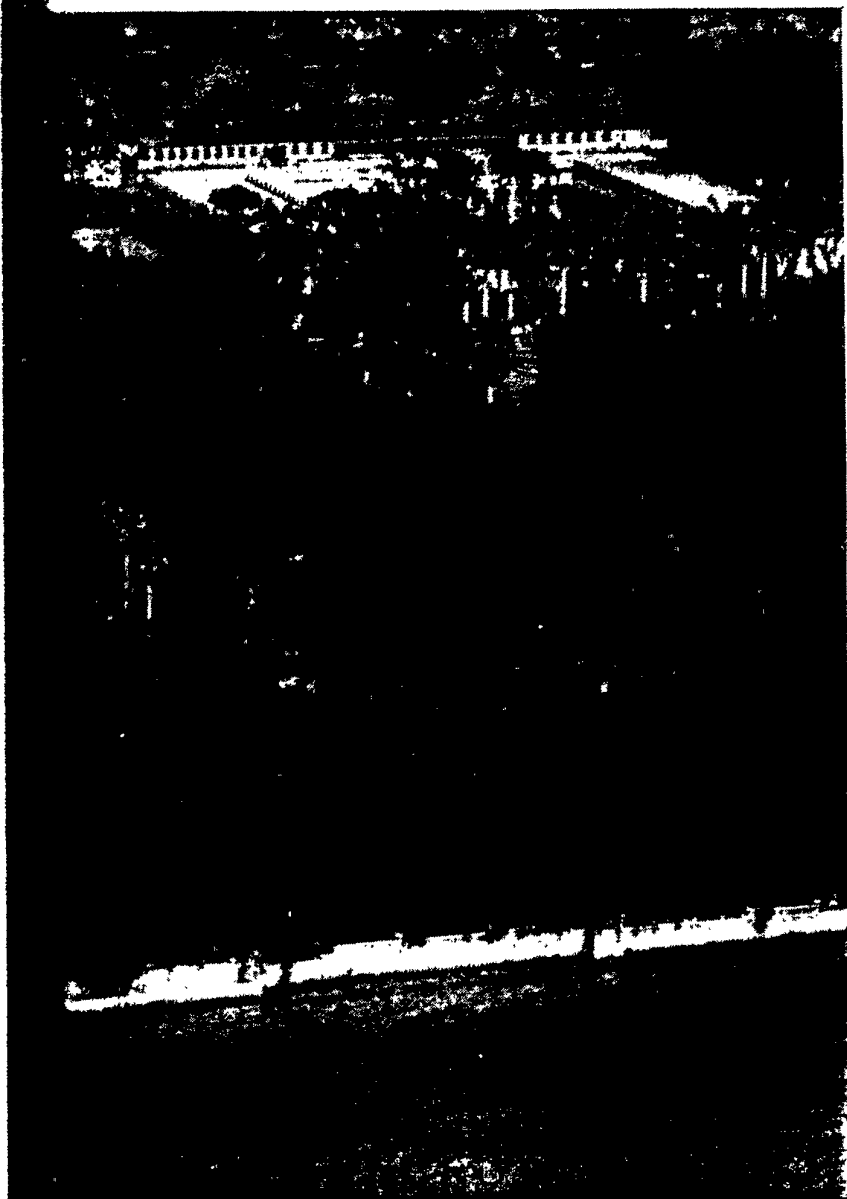
galleries under the guidance of trained lecturers is a study of those centuries in which the museum specializes. The works of masters such as Titian, Veronese, Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Dyck, El Greco, Velazquez, Poussin, Reynolds, and Gainsborough give the viewer a vivid experience in the history of great art.

One of the most unusual additions to the Ringling Museum of Art was made in 1949 when the State of Florida acquired the interior of an 18th century Italian theater originally constructed within the walls of the ~~Castle of Asolo~~ <sup>about 40 miles north of Venice</sup>. The Asolo Theater, a gem of rococo art, is now housed in a modern theater building next to the Ringling Museum of Art of which it is a part. It provides a charming setting for opera, music, dance, and drama. Foreign, classic, and art films are shown on Wednesdays throughout the year; four weeks of opera highlight the winter season in February and March; and a summer play festival during July and August attracts visitors from all over as the magic of 18th century old-world arts works its spell in Sarasota in the enchanting Asolo Theater.

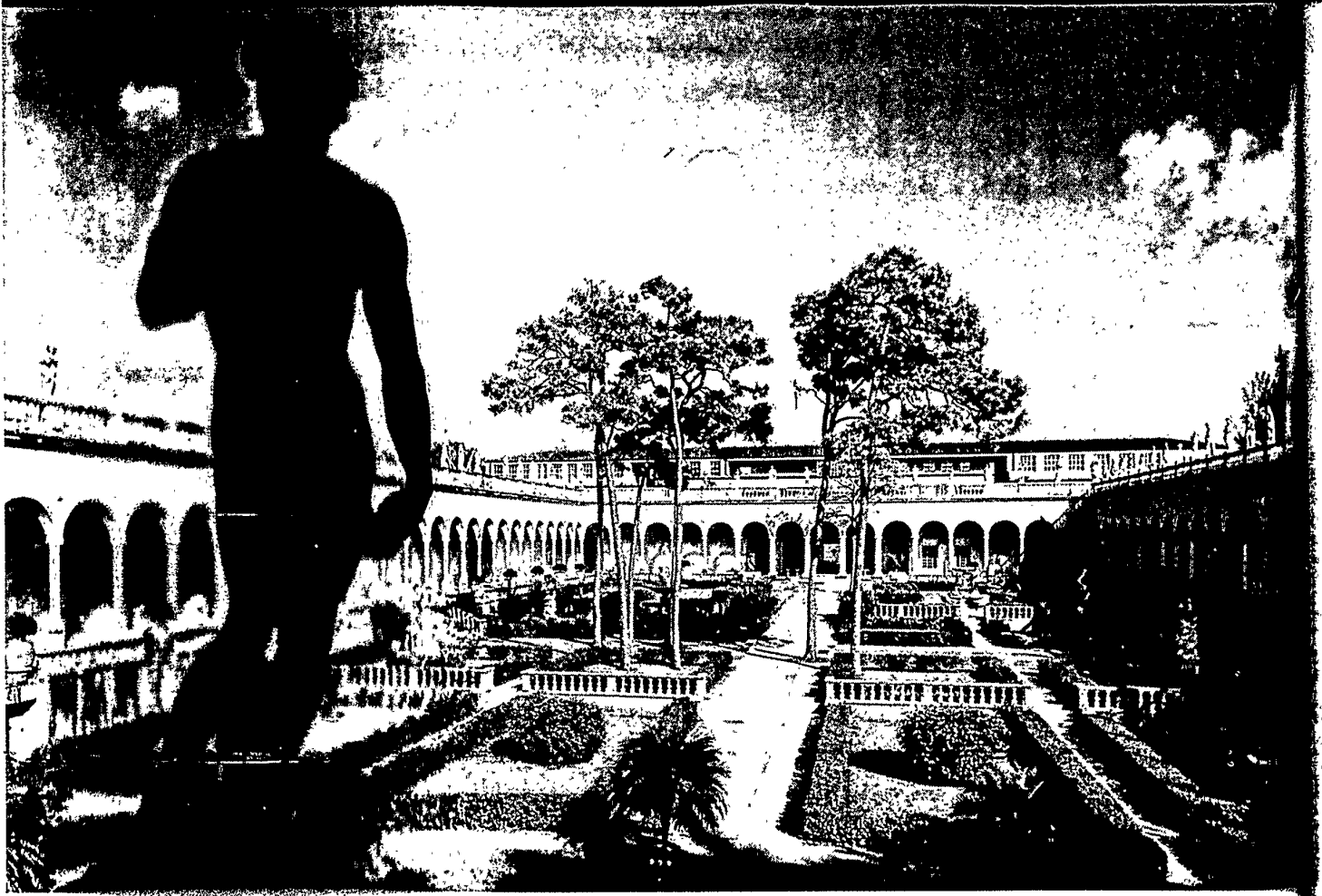
"This way to the Big Show!" The unique Museum of the Circus traces the evolution of the circus, from Rome to the Ringlings, with one of America's outstanding presentations of rare prints,

Aerial view of the 45-acre estate which John Ringling bequeathed to the people of Florida. The Ringling residence is in the foreground and the Art Museum is in the right rear. The Museum of the Circus is screened by trees in the upper left.

(Photo courtesy Steinmetz, Sarasota)



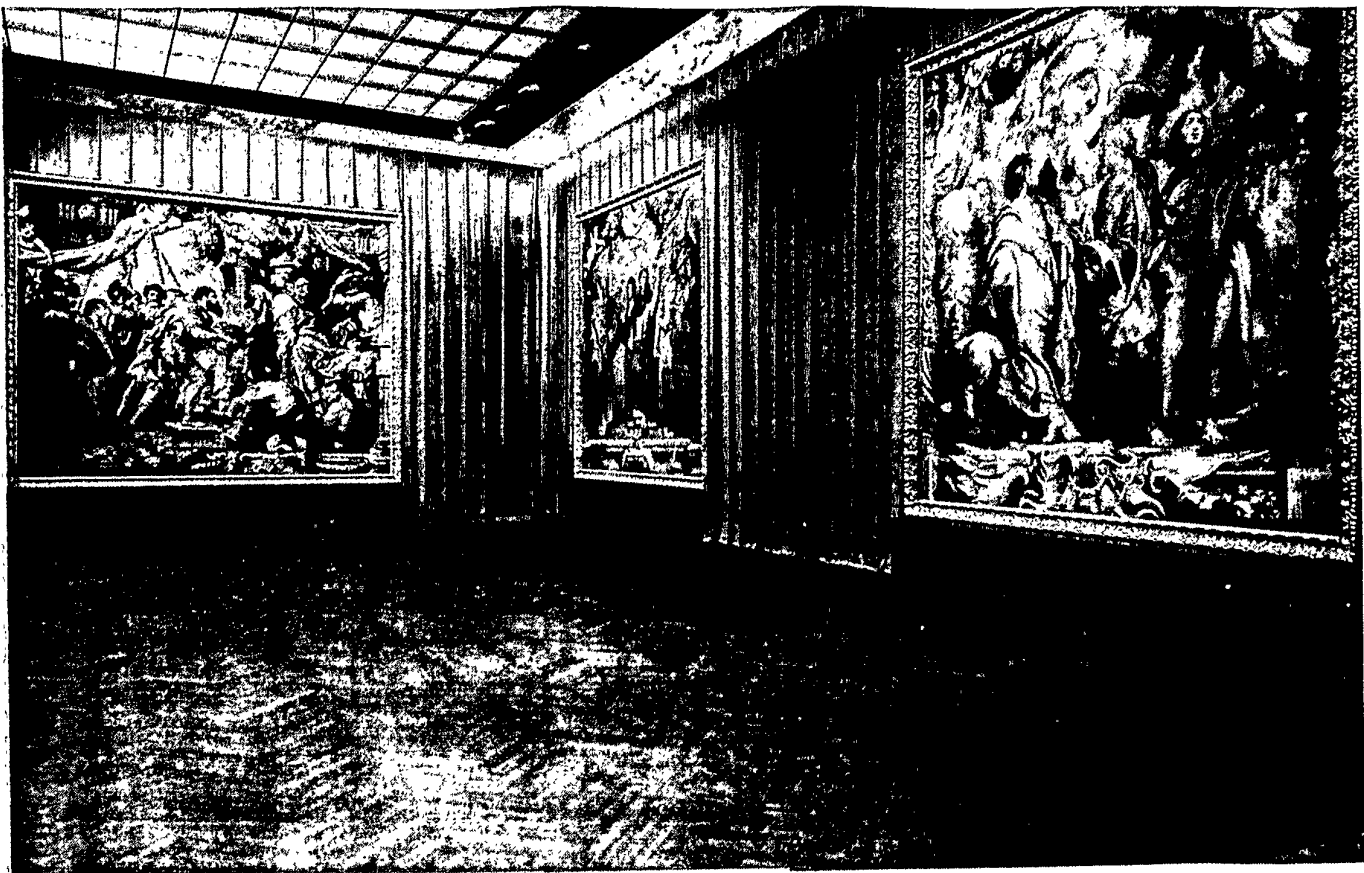




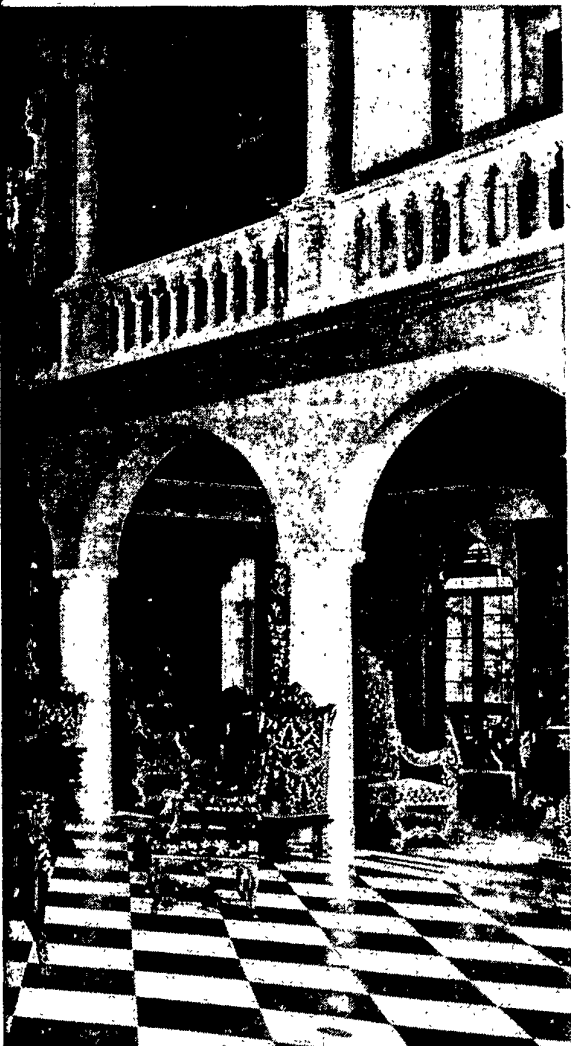
An oversized bronze cast of Michelangelo's famous statue of David dominates the west end of the great central courtyard of the Museum of Art.







The Rubens Gallery of the Museum of Art. John Ringling built this gallery especially to house the four great tapestry cartoons painted by the famous 17th century artist, Peter Paul Rubens. The tapestries for which these paintings served as models are preserved in a convent in Madrid, Spain.

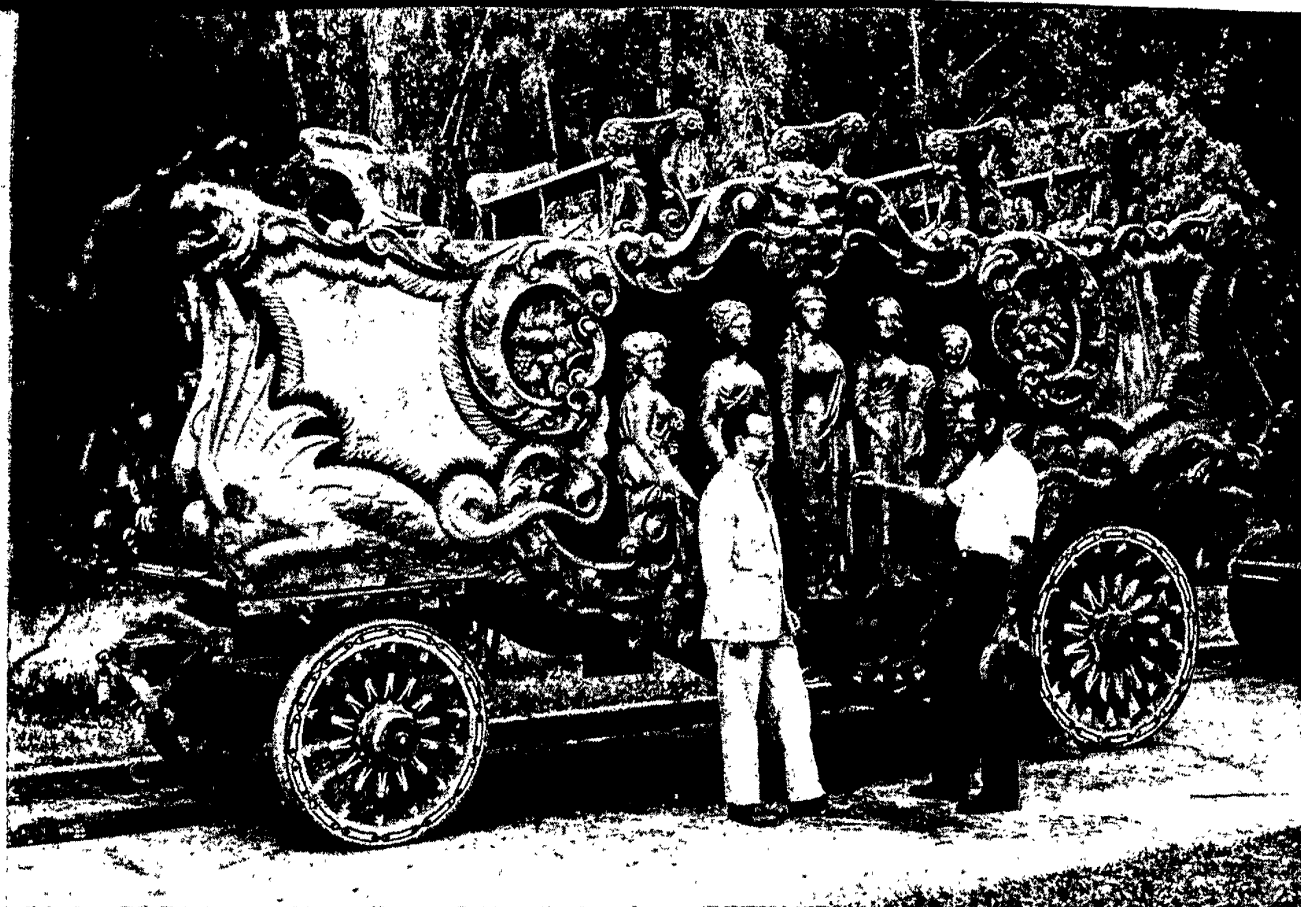


The great hall of the Ringling residence is an impressive sight for visitors. It is elaborately furnished with priceless paintings, tapestries, and other objects of art.

lithographs, and priceless documents. A collection of circus wagons, unequalled anywhere in the world, serves as a nostalgic reminder to children of all ages. Majestic parade wagons, still resplendent in their gilt carvings, stand in stately, silent tribute to the circus in its days of glory when the wondrous parades with their blaring bands, rumbling sunburst wheels and brassy-throated calliopes echoed through the streets of America.

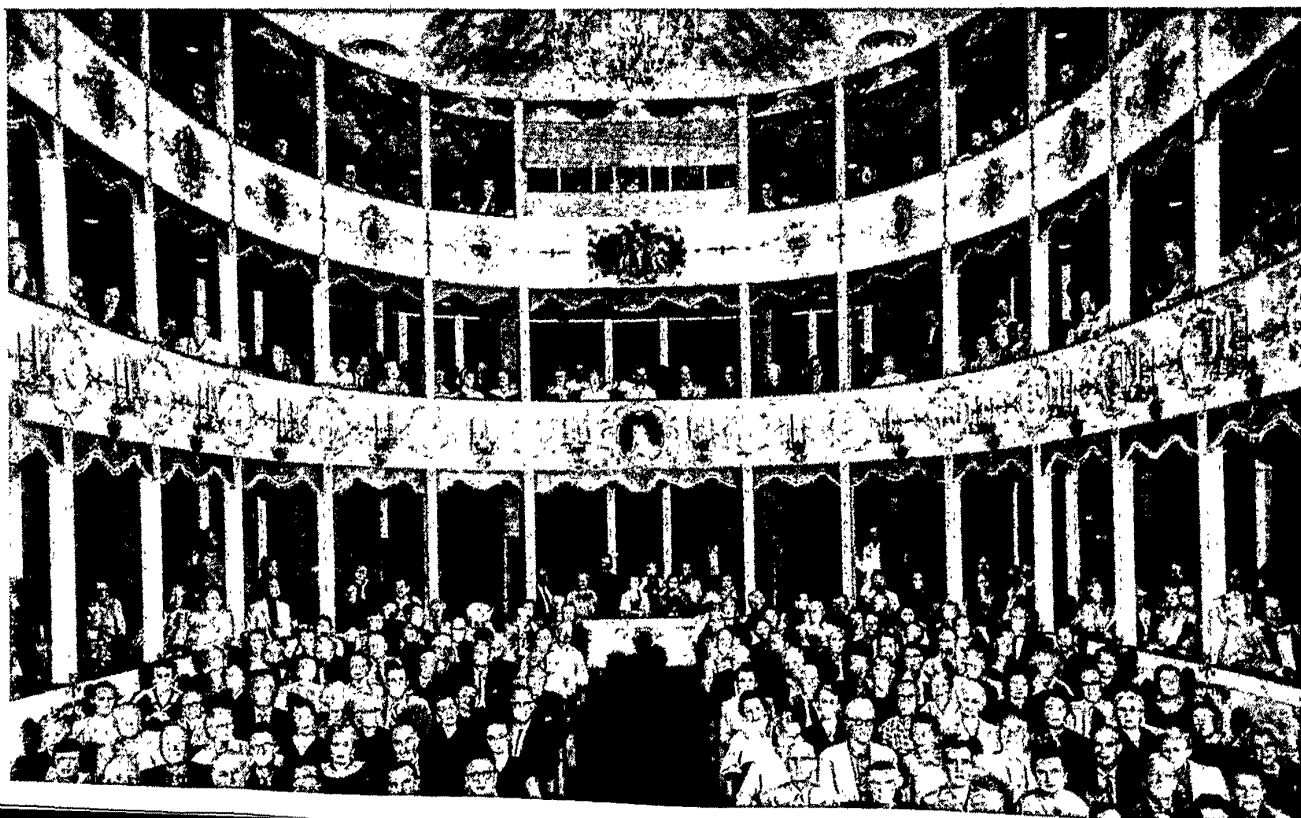
Master of ceremonies at the Circus Museum is a midget, bedecked in red trousers, tails, and top hat, who greets visitors and conducts regular tours. The museum, dedicated to the memory of the great circus king, John Ringling, and to the world he loved, offers a fascinating adventure into America's amusement past.

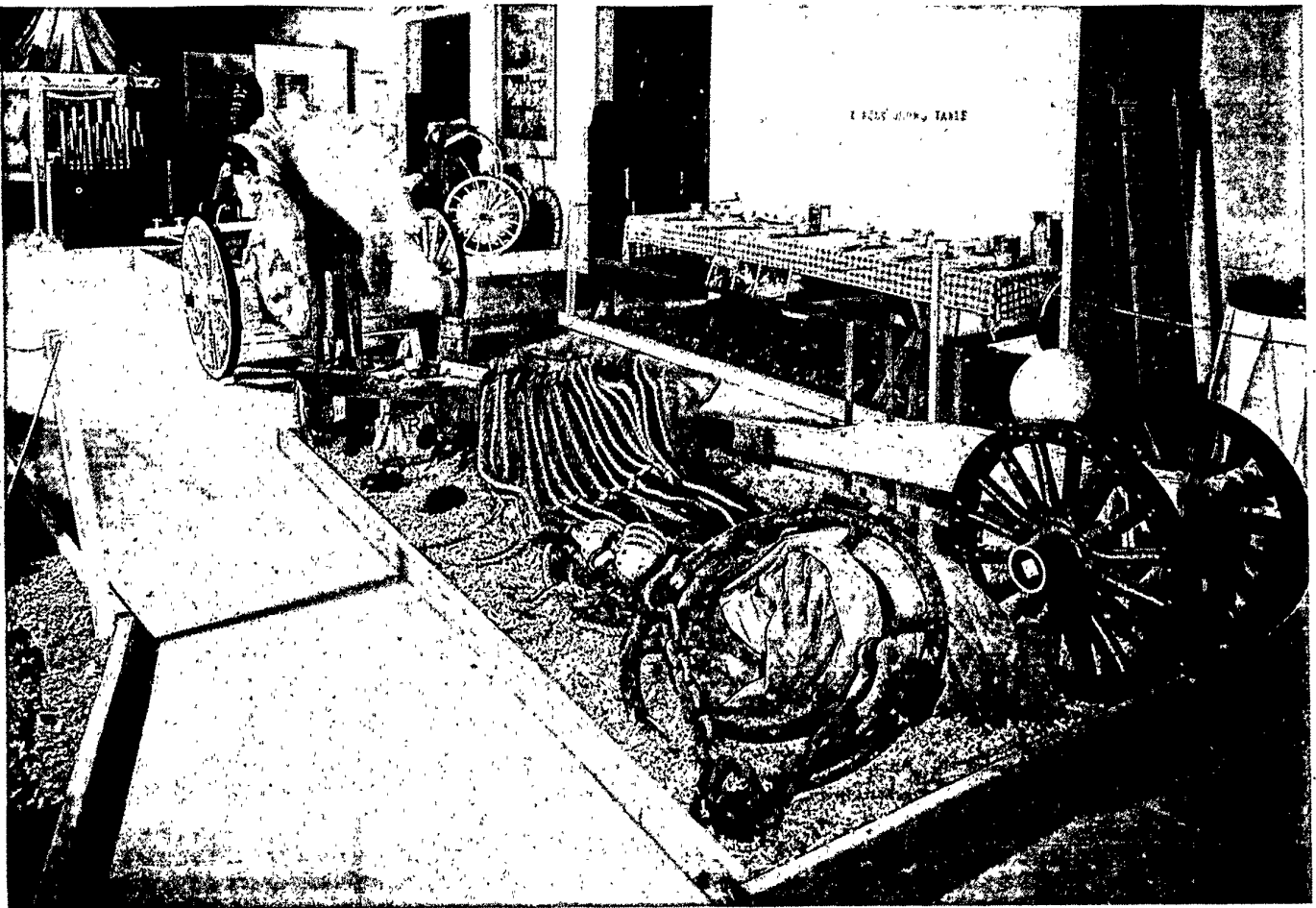
The Ringling Museums are visited annually by hundreds of thousands. Scholars come to Sarasota to study Baroque art and to do research in the library of the Ringling Museum of Art. Bus loads of



The "Five Graces Bandwagon." The Ringling Museum of the Circus contains the largest and finest collection of circus wagons in the world, all of which date to the days before circuses became mechanized.

The Asolo Theater of the Museum of Art is an original 18th century Italian theater interior, purchased and brought from Italy in 1949 by the State of Florida. The theater is now housed in a modern building next to the Art Museum.





Part of one long room in the Ringling Museum of the Circus has been set up to simulate the circus "back yard." Shown in this photo are part of the tent-maker's gear and the circus dining table.

children from Florida's schools arrive almost daily during the school year, and special exhibitions of period, contemporary, and children's art are prepared and circulated to schools. A week-long art seminar is held each spring under the sponsorship of the museum, Florida State University, and the University of Florida. In these and many other ways the Ringling museums are an inspiring force behind the ever-growing cultural life of Sarasota and the State of Florida.



## Agents Pull the Plug

A fugitive sought for an outrageous criminal assault was captured without incident when Agents disproved his misconceived notion that a bathroom would be off-limits to his relentless pursuers.

Sought for violation of the Federal Kidnaping Statute, the criminal commenced his rampage by asking his victim for a ride downtown. After entering the car, he threatened her with a knife and gun, took her to another state, assaulted her, and stole her watch and money. He left the woman at the scene.

The kidnaper later began short-term employment as a truck driver for a chemical company. His first delivery was to the grocery store at which his victim was employed. As he entered the store, she immediately recognized him and notified authorities. The felon bolted from the store.

Intensive investigation led Agents to a residence where the subject was found hiding in a darkened bathroom, standing fully clothed--shoes and all--in a full bathtub reeking of bubble bath. He said he was tired of running and glad the chase was over.

~~~~~



New York Catastrophes Keep Disaster Squad Busy

DECEMBER 16, 1960, which brought an especially disagreeable form of weather to the New York City area, also brought the FBI's Disaster Squad one of the most difficult tasks it has ever faced.

Rain, which by mid-morning was in the process of changing to sleet and snow, fell over the Nation's largest city. While the residents awaited a break in the depressing weather, a shocking announcement was made. Shortly after 10:30 that morning, the worst disaster in the history of aviation had occurred over Brooklyn. A passenger-carrying jet, bound for Idlewild Airport, and a smaller, four-engine airliner, bound

for La Guardia Field, had collided in mid-air. The smaller plane fell at the edge of Miller Field in Staten Island, which, fortunately, is an open area.

The jet, however, plummeted into the heart of Brooklyn's tenement district, shearing the tops off several buildings and completely demolishing the "Pillar of Fire" church. Flaming jet fuel enveloped the plane and spread the fire to surrounding buildings, resulting in a seven-alarm fire. Panicky tenants fled from their homes in the midst of the sleet and snow; New York's Mayor declared the scene a disaster area.

While the fires still raged at the Brooklyn

Following the mid-air collision, the Jet airliner crashed into this densely populated section of Brooklyn. 1--A wing from the aircraft pierced the roof of this building and plunged 25 feet through the building's interior. 2--The "Pillar of Fire" church, which stood here, was completely demolished. 3--Wreckage of plane and debris are concentrated in this area. Jet fuel ignited a seven-alarm fire here. 4--Tail section and wing of the plane.

crash scene, local authorities requested the assistance of the FBI's Disaster Squad. A total of 134 persons had died; miraculously, only six of these were local citizens killed in the Brooklyn crash. When the Disaster Squad arrived in New York City, it was faced with a gruesome task. The impact of the crashes and incineration had taken their toll on the victims; visual identification was impossible.

Due to the large number of casualties, two separate morgues were established. The Disaster Squad was divided into two teams, and, along with members of the New York City Police Department, they began working to identify the victims. They encountered many instances where just a small piece of charred skin from a finger was the only clue to a victim's identity. It had to be carefully removed, soaked and softened, and examined for ridge detail. Through this and other means, fingerprints were taken from the victims and compared with fingerprint cards brought from Washington, D. C. In this fashion, the Squad worked almost around the clock for five days. Of the 134 persons who perished, fingerprints were obtained from 89. Sixty-eight of these were positively identified.

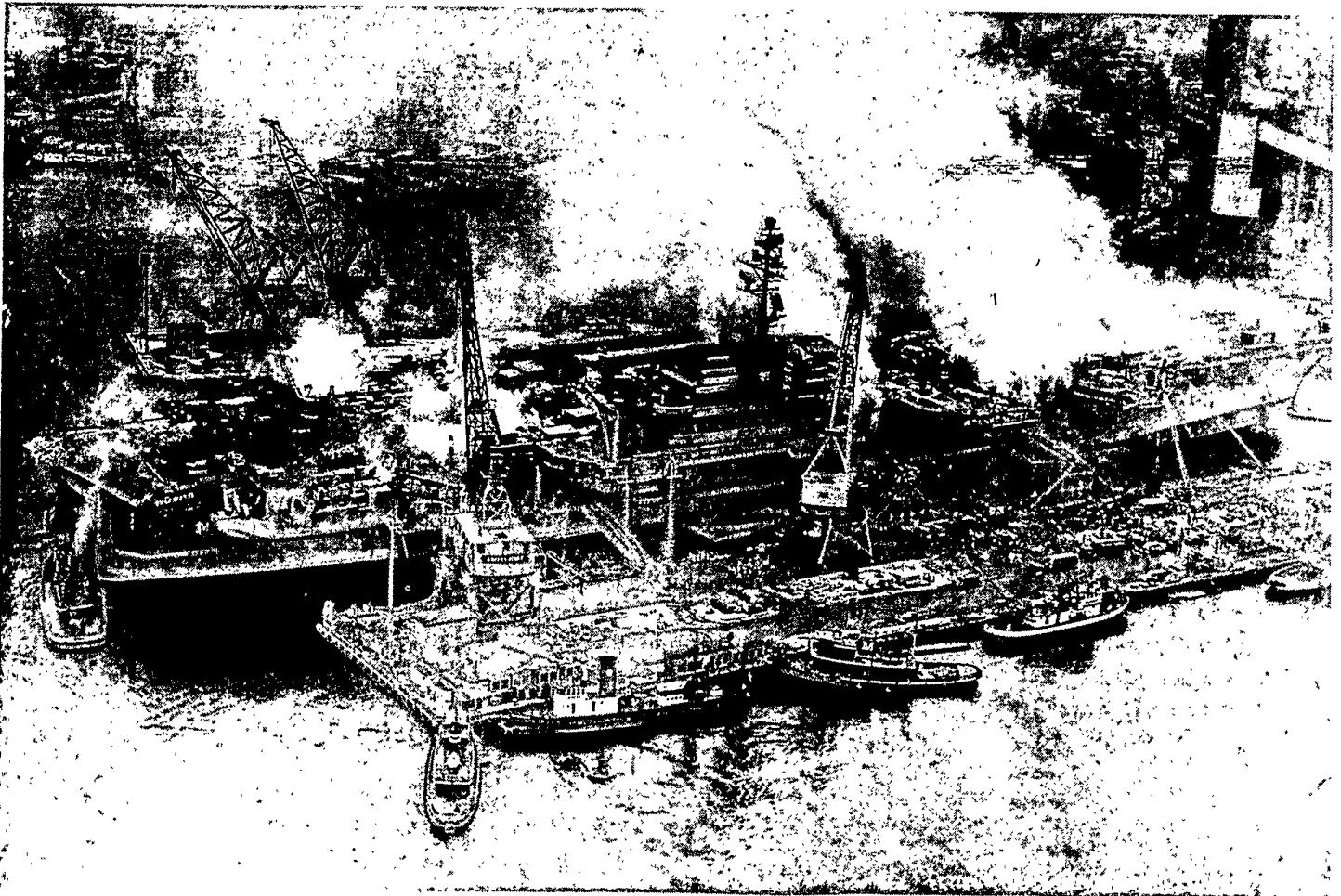
Before the Squad had completed identification of the air crash victims, another disaster occurred. A huge aircraft carrier, the second largest in the world, caught fire while it was being outfitted at Brooklyn Navy Yard. A 500-gallon tank of jet fuel was damaged, causing the



b6

Two members of the Disaster Squad, the late Edwin S. Deiss (left) and [redacted] in the process of identifying a victim.

Helicopter view of the fire-ravaged aircraft carrier.



tank to spring a leak. Jet fuel flowed across the ship's deck and down a bomb elevator to the second level where it was ignited by a welder's torch. Within minutes, the interior of the carrier was a raging inferno. The fire required twelve hours of battling by 1,000 firemen before it was brought under control. Fifty of the 4,000 workmen aboard the ship died in the flames.

At the request of the Navy and the New York City Police Department, the Disaster Squad also assisted in identifying these victims. Prints were obtained from 43 of the victims and all of

these were positively identified.

The task performed by the Disaster Squad in New York City, where the identities of 111 of the 132 persons fingerprinted were established, illustrates the unpleasant, but vital and essential mission which the Squad has carried out in 28 previous disasters.

The Disaster Kit. This kit contains both fingerprint and surgical equipment, as well as other necessary supplies.



Mrs. Lindsay W. Hay Dies

Mrs. Lindsay W. Hay, a retired employee who had served the Bureau for nearly 41 years, died on January 30, 1961, at the Fort Ward Home in Alexandria, Virginia. Mrs. Hay was 79 years of age.

A native of Virginia, she joined the Bureau on September 11, 1918, and was assigned to the Files Section, forerunner of the present Files and Communications Division. Later, she served in the Investigative Division and, in 1928, was transferred to the Washington Field Office where she served as clerical supervisor of the stenographic force. Mrs. Hay returned to SOG in 1951 and served in the Administrative Division until ill health forced her retirement in May, 1959.

Mrs. Hay was highly regarded by a legion of employees who so often had drawn upon her wealth of experience for guidance and assistance. She is survived by a daughter;



Distinguished



Service

SA James D. G. Homer

January 5, 1961, marked the completion of 25 years of devoted Bureau service for SA "Buck" Homer of the Baltimore Office.

Buck is a native of Martinsburg, West Virginia. He attended Washington and Lee University and West Virginia University, where he received a B.A. degree. Buck entered the Bureau in 1934 as a messenger in the Identification Division and was appointed a Special Agent in 1939. Following his first assignment at the Denver Office, he served at the Los Angeles, Seattle, Houston, and Cincinnati Offices. Due to ill health, Buck resigned from the Bureau in 1946, but returned the following year and was assigned to Louisville. He served as ASRA in the Paducah, Kentucky, Resident Agency before being transferred to Baltimore in 1956.



SA Homer

During his Bureau career, Buck has served on many special assignments, and he is one of the Bureau's most experienced Agents, handling both accounting and criminal investigations skillfully. Buck's conscientious devotion to duty has earned him the respect and friendship of all his associates.

He and his wife [redacted] have three children and two grandchildren. Buck was on the Bureau's tennis team at one time, but currently prefers bowling for recreation.

SA Charles B. Schildecker, Jr.

It has been 25 years since SA Schildecker of the Miami Office entered the FBI at the Seat of Government. On January 6, 1961, Charlie celebrated his anniversary.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is Charlie's home town. He attended schools in the Pittsburgh area, including college, and was graduated from the University of Pittsburgh in 1935 with a degree in Mechanical Engineering. Upon entering

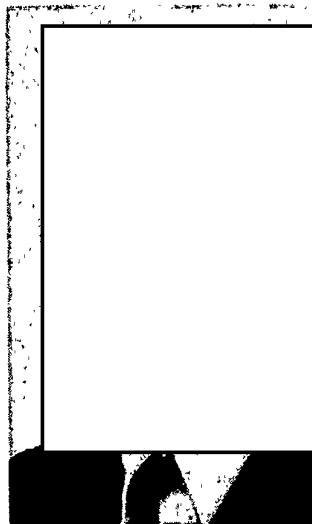
the Bureau on January 6, 1936, Charlie worked as a clerk and secretary-reporter in the Director's Office while attending Washington College of Law. He was graduated with an LL.B. degree in June, 1940, and the following month became a Special Agent. His first assignment took him to the Chicago Office, and he later served in Kansas City and the Administrative Division. After nearly three years in Washington, D. C., Charlie went to Miami, Pittsburgh, and back to Miami, where he has been for the past 14 years.

Charlie and his wife [redacted] have a daughter [redacted] attending Coral Gables High School, and another girl [redacted] who is a Junior at Florida State University. SA Schildecker's interests and hobbies lie in the outdoors, his particular favorites being swimming, fishing, and boating.



SA Schildecker

SA [redacted]



SA [redacted]

SA [redacted] of the Philadelphia Office reached a milestone in his Bureau career on January 29, 1961, when he received a 25-year key.

[redacted] was born, reared, and educated in Philadelphia. He entered the Bureau and worked as a night clerk in the Philadelphia Office while attending day classes at Saint Joseph's College where he was graduated with a B.S. degree. In 1941, [redacted] received his appoint-

b6

ment as a Special Agent.

The Cleveland, Buffalo, Chicago, and Philadelphia Offices are on [redacted] list of Bureau assignments. He has worked on many specials and is one of the Bureau's most outstanding investigators in both the accounting and criminal fields. His abilities have earned him the respect and admiration of his fellow employees.

[redacted] enjoys good football, basketball, and baseball games. He resides in [redacted] Pennsylvania, with his wife [redacted] and three children: [redacted]

The Missus Misstated

The Welfare Department of a large state received letters from several clients which contained some unusual statements. Mrs. Jones*, when faced with a desperate alternative, pleaded: "Unless I get my husband's money soon, I will be forced to lead an immortal life." Mrs. Smith*, a woman of remarkable agility, advised: "In accordance with your instructions, I have given birth to twins in the enclosed envelope." And Mrs. Brown*, after a long search for her foot-loose husband, informed: "I am glad to say my husband, who was reported missing, is now dead." b6

*Fictitious

SA George A. Arnett



On January 2, 1941, SA Arnett of the Philadelphia Office entered the Bureau.

SA Roy E. Beaton

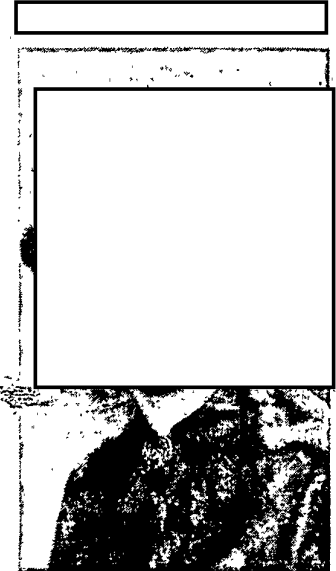


On January 2, 1961, SA Beaton of the Indianapolis Office celebrated his 20th anniversary.

SAC Joseph J. Casper



On January 6, 1961, SAC Casper of the Little Rock Office received a 20-year key.

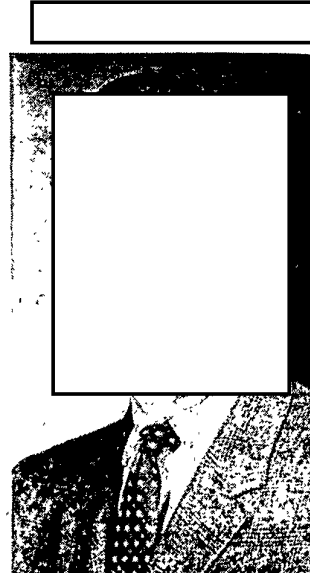


[redacted] of the San Francisco Office received a 20-year key on January 2, 1961.

SA Kenneth A. Lofgren



ASRA at Long Beach (Los Angeles), SA Lofgren began his Bureau career on January 2, 1941.

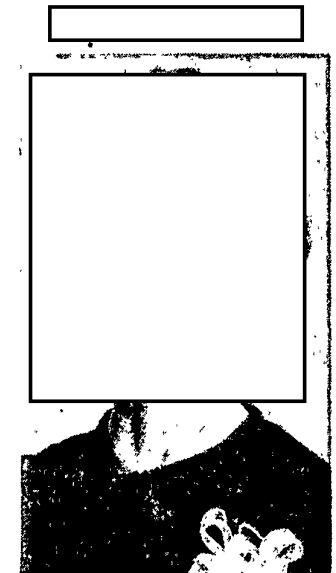


On January 2, 1961, [redacted] of the Investigative Division received a 20-year key.

SA Irving J. Prout



On January 2, 1961, SA Prout of the San Francisco Office completed 20 years of service.



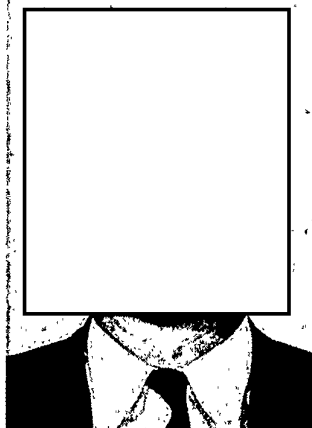
A 20-year key was presented to [redacted] of the Denver Office on January 5, 1961.

SA Vincent K. Antle



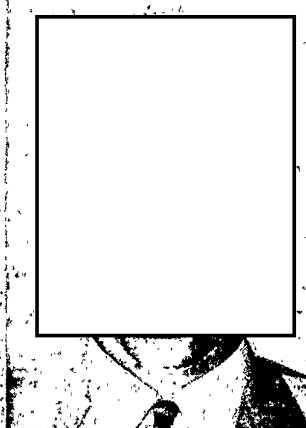
A 20-year key was presented SA Antle of the Miami Office on January 6, 1961.

SA [redacted]



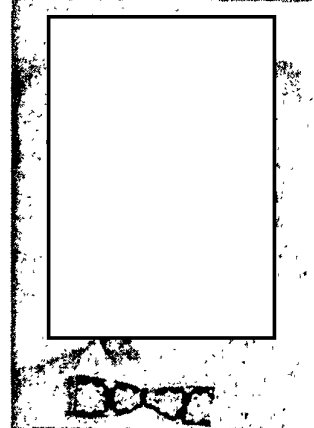
January 6, 1961, marked 20 years of service for SA [redacted] of the Rochester RA (Buffalo).

SA [redacted]



SA [redacted] the ASRA at Salem (Portland), received a 20-year key on January 6, 1961.

SA [redacted]



On January 6, 1961, SA [redacted] of the Phoenix Office celebrated his 20th anniversary.

b6

SA Philip J. Carroll



Assigned at Newark's RA at Camden, SA Carroll celebrated his anniversary on January 2, 1961.

SA Charles H. DeFord



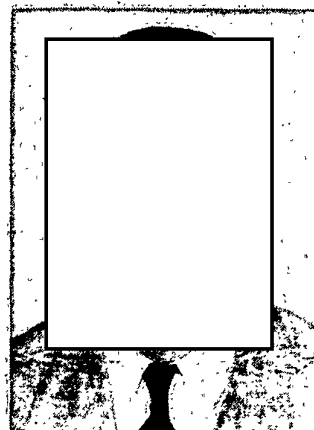
SA DeFord began his Bureau career on January 6, 1941, and is assigned in the Seattle Office.

SA Sterling B. Donahoe



On January 6, 1961, SA Donahoe of the Domestic Intelligence Division completed 20 years.

SA [redacted]



The SRA at Salinas (San Francisco), SA [redacted] entered the Bureau on January 6, 1941.

SAC John E. Edwards



SAC Edwards of the Buffalo Office received a 20-year key on January 6, 1961.

SA Arthur W. Engstrom



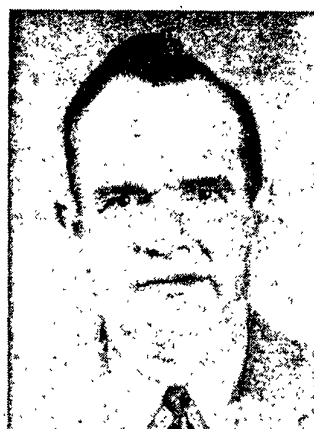
On January 6, 1941, SA Engstrom of the Denver Office began his Bureau career.

SA Raymond L. Faisst

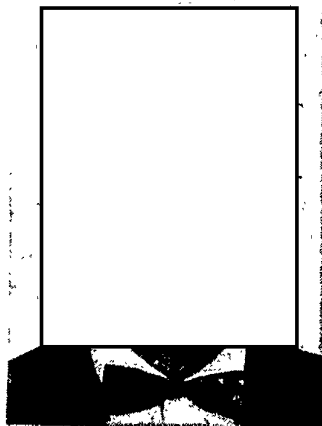



A 20-year key was presented SA Faisst of the Portland Office on January 6, 1961.

SA Robert A. Garvey



Assigned in the Investigative Division, SA Garvey entered the FBI on January 6, 1941.

SA 

SA  of the Portland Office celebrated his 20th anniversary on January 6, 1961.

SA Edwin M. Holroyd

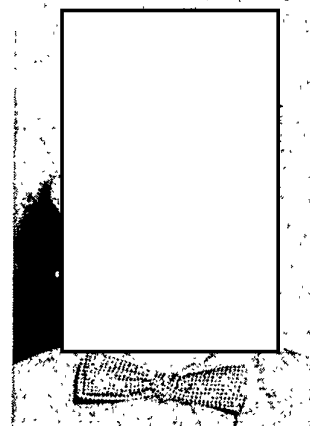


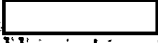
On January 6, 1961, SA Holroyd of the Special Investigative Division received a 20-year key.

SA Kenneth C. Howe



On January 6, 1941, SA Howe of the Dallas Office began his Bureau career.

SA 

SA  of Louisville entered the Bureau 20 years ago on January 6, 1941.

SA Henry C. Johnson



Presently on foreign assignment, SA Johnson received a 20-year key on January 6, 1961.

SA George M. Kirk, Jr.



SA Kirk of the Los Angeles Office began his Bureau career on January 6, 1941.

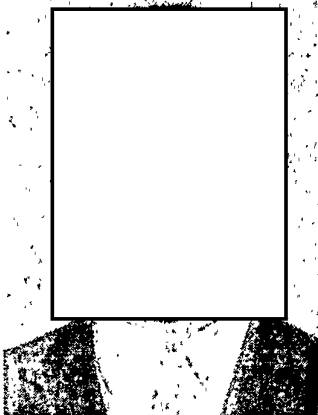
SA Wade E. Knapp




SA Knapp, presently on foreign assignment, began his Bureau career on January 6, 1941.

SA Howard W. Little ^{b6}

January 6, 1941, SA Little of the Domestic Intelligence Division entered the FBI.

SA 

SA  SRA at Asheville (Charlotte), received a 20-year key on January 6, 1961.

SA William J. McDonnell



SA McDonnell of the Domestic Intelligence Division entered the Bureau on January 6, 1941.

SA C. Darwin Marron



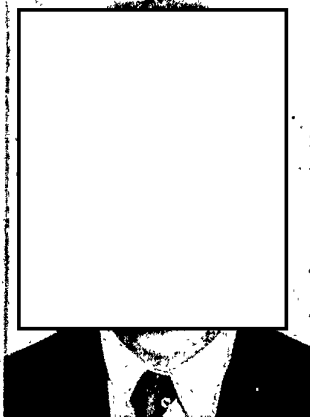
SA Marron, the SRA at San Jose (San Francisco), completed 20 years on January 6, 1961.

SA John L. Mulhall



SA Mulhall, the ASRA at Sioux City, Iowa (Omaha), received a 20-year key on January 6, 1961.

SA [redacted]



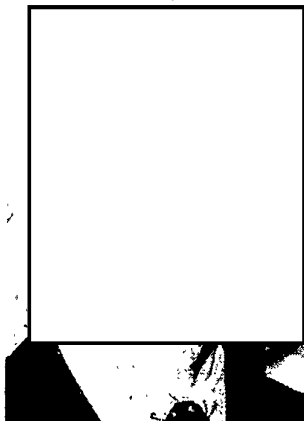
The FBI career of SA [redacted] of the Stamford RA (New Haven) began on January 6, 1941.

SA H. Rawlins Overton



SA Overton of the Burbank RA (Los Angeles) entered the Bureau on January 6, 1941.

SA [redacted]



On January 6, 1961, SA [redacted] of the Detroit Office celebrated his 20th anniversary.

ASAC Joseph L. Schmit



ASAC Schmit of the New York Office completed 20 years of service on January 6, 1961.

b6

SA Douglas G. Allen



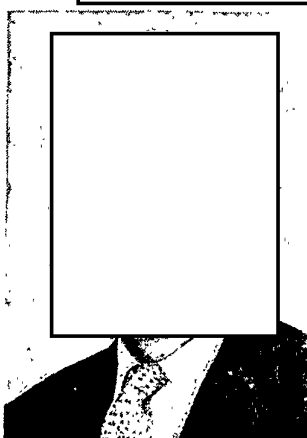
On January 13, 1961, SA Allen of the San Francisco Office celebrated his 20th anniversary.

SA Hollis Q. Boone



On January 13, 1941, SA Boone of the Houston Office entered on duty with the Bureau.

SA [redacted]



SA [redacted], the SRA at Florence (Birmingham), entered the Bureau on January 13, 1941.

SA Richard J. Doyle



Assigned in San Antonio, SA Doyle celebrated his 20th anniversary on January 13, 1961.

SA Thomas J. Graham



RA at Eau Claire (Milwaukee), SA Graham completed 20 years of service on January 13, 1961.

SA Leslie R. Hall



RA at Long Beach (Los Angeles), SA Hall completed 20 years on January 13, 1961.

SAC Richard G. Held



On January 13, 1961, SAC Held of the Mobile Office celebrated his 20th anniversary.

SA David G. Jenkins



A 20-year key was presented SA Jenkins of the New York Office on January 13, 1961.

SA Joseph E. Jones



SA Jones of the San Antonio Office entered the Bureau on January 13, 1941.

SA Leonard F. Kurtz



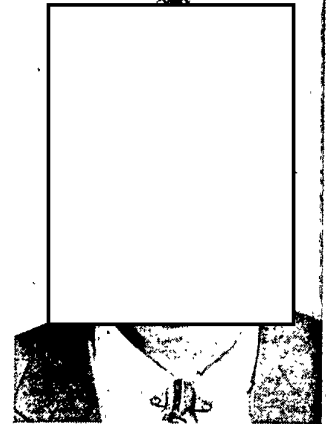
January 13, 1941, was the day SA Kurtz of the Detroit Office entered the Bureau.

SA Ray E. Lamb



The Bureau career of SA Lamb of the Seattle Office began on January 13, 1941.

SA [redacted]



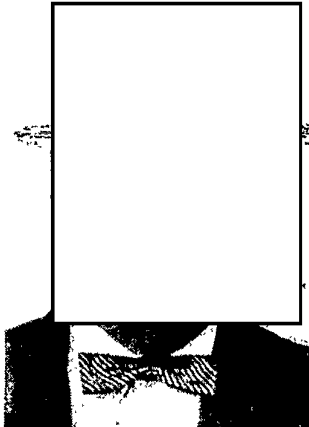
SA [redacted], the ASRA at White Plains (New York), completed 20 years on January 13, 1961.

SA James L. Pugh



January 13, 1961, was the day SA Pugh of the Birmingham Office received a 20-year key.

SA [redacted]



On January 13, 1961, SA [redacted] of the New Orleans Office reached the 20-year mark.

SA Edward J. Craig



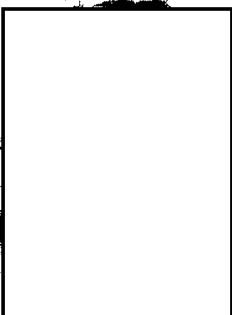
A 20-year key was presented SA Craig of the Atlanta Office on January 19, 1961.

SA William A. Cohendet



A 20-year key was presented SA Cohendet of the San Francisco Office on January 21, 1961.

SA [redacted]



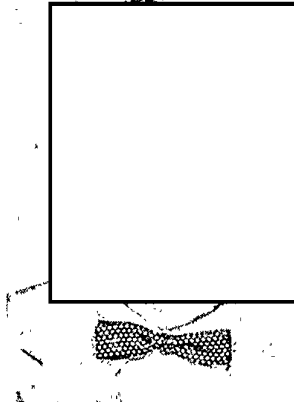
Entering the Bureau on January 21, 1941, SA [redacted] is presently assigned to New Orleans.

SA Alexander D. Manson



SA Manson, the SRA at Madison (Milwaukee), began his FBI service on January 21, 1941.

SA [redacted]



SA [redacted] of the Palo Alto RA (San Francisco) completed 20 years on January 21, 1961.

ASAC Joseph D. Purvis



A 20-year key was presented ASAC Purvis of the Milwaukee Office on January 21, 1961.

b6

SA Chester L. Rogers



SA Rogers of the Administrative Division entered the Bureau on January 21, 1941.

SA Peter G. Roth, Jr.



SA Roth, SRA at Syracuse (Albany), celebrated his 20th anniversary on January 21, 1961.

Fred Hallford Retires

The long and distinguished career of SAC Fred Hallford of the Anchorage Office came to a close on January 6, 1961, when he retired after having served the Bureau for more than 23 years.

Fred is a native of Georgia. He was born and reared at Demorest and entered Piedmont College there, earning an A.B. degree in 1932. After graduation, he attended the Atlanta Law School where he was graduated with an LL.B. degree in 1937. Later that same year, Fred joined the Bureau as a Special Agent and was assigned to the San Francisco Office. He subsequently served at Seattle, Philadelphia, and SOG as SA; at Little Rock as ASAC; and as SAC at Little Rock, Springfield, Baltimore, Louisville, Pittsburgh, and Mobile prior to his assignment at Anchorage in July, 1958.



Mr. Hallford

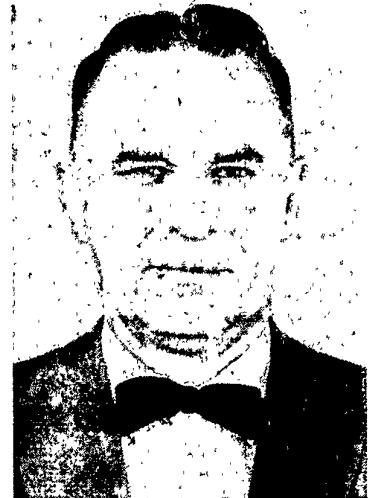
The Hallfords--Fred and his wife [redacted] have three daughters, [redacted]. They reside at 5129 Tenth Street North, Arlington 5, Virginia.

Arthur J. Marchessault Retires

The New Haven Office lost one of its most valuable and experienced Agents on January 6, 1961, when SA Arthur J. Marchessault retired. He had served the Bureau for more than 20 years.

Art was born and reared at St. Albans, Vermont. He attended the University of Detroit in Detroit, Michigan, earning a Ph.B. degree in

1935 and an LL.B. degree in 1938. Prior to joining the Bureau in January, 1940, Art was athletic director in an orphan boys' home in Detroit. He began his career as a Special Agent in the Chicago Office, and subsequently served at Baltimore before being designated ASAC of the Detroit Office in 1946. He was transferred to SOG in 1949, and later served as SAC at Boston, and as ASAC at New York, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.



Mr. Marchessault

Art and his wife [redacted] have five children, [redacted]. The family resides at 1078 Whitney Avenue, Hamden, Connecticut.

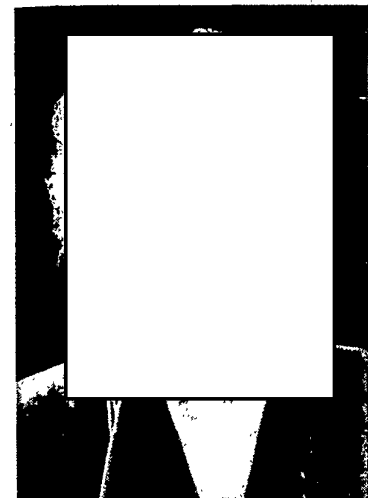
b6

One of the longest and most illustrious careers in the annals of the FBI came to a close on January 6, 1961, when [redacted] of the San Francisco Office retired. She had served the Bureau for more than 37 years.

When [redacted] entered the Bureau of Investigation on June 25, 1923, she was the only stenographer employed in the San Francisco Office. The other office personnel consisted of the SAC, five Special Agents, and one clerk. Within six months, she was promoted to Chief Clerk, a position which she held until her retirement.

[redacted] during her years of service, moved with the San Francisco Office to seven different locations and watched it grow into one of the largest field offices. In summing up her years with the FBI, she commented, "It has been fun and exciting all these years to see the FBI grow and develop, and I am proud to have had a part in it."

Anna, a lifelong resident of San Francisco, plans to do some extensive traveling in her retirement. She resides at [redacted] California.



[redacted] Retires

SA [redacted] of the Cleveland Office closed his career of more than 20 years with his

retirement on January 6, 1961.

_____ was born at New Lyme, Ohio, and received his elementary education there. He attended high school in Berea, Ohio, and later entered Baldwin Wallace College there, earning an A.B. degree in 1931. Four years later, he was graduated from the Western Reserve University Law School in Cleveland with an LL.B. degree. He worked for several Cleveland firms and as an insurance adjuster and branch manager for an insurance company in Seattle, Washington, prior to entering the Bureau in June, 1940. _____

_____ was first assigned to the Charlotte Office, and served at Boston, SOG, and New York prior to beginning his assignment at the Cleveland Office in September, 1946.

_____ his wife _____ and their three children reside at _____ Ohio.

Casper H. Kast Retires

The long career of SA Casper Kast of the Detroit Office came to a close on January 21, 1961. On that day, he retired after having served the Bureau for more than 24 years.

Casper was born at Jackson, Michigan, and received his early education there. He earned a B.S. degree from the Jackson Junior College in 1930 and was graduated from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor with an A.B. degree in 1932. The following year, he entered the Western Reserve University Law School at Cleveland, Ohio, where he earned his LL.B. degree prior to joining the Bureau in October, 1936. SA Kast was first assigned at the New York Office. He later served at Milwaukee, Chicago, Buffalo, Albany, and Springfield before beginning his assignment at Detroit in January, 1946. From March, 1952, until the time of his retirement, he served as Senior Resident Agent at Ann Arbor, Michigan.



Mr. Kast

The Kasts--Casper and his wife _____ have three children--_____

_____ The family resides at 1200 Linwood Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Robert H. Kurtzman Retires

The retirement on January 23, 1961, of SA "Bob" Kurtzman, who had been assigned to the Washington Field Office for more than 18 years, brought to a close his Bureau career of over 20 years.

Bob hails from Saginaw County, Michigan, and he attended Heidelberg College in Tiffin, Ohio, where he earned a B.S. degree in 1933. Following graduation, he joined the Tiffin Police Department where he remained until entering the Bureau as a Special Agent in December, 1940. As a new Agent, Bob was first assigned to the St. Paul Office. Later, he served at Buffalo before being transferred to Washington in January, 1943. There, he served continuously on the Criminal Squad until his retirement.

In his retirement, Bob plans to pursue his hobbies of photography and radio. He and his wife _____ have a son _____ They reside at 2009 North 20th Road, Arlington, Virginia.



Mr. Kurtzman

John R. Jones Retires

On January 30, 1961, SA John Jones of the Los Angeles Office retired and thus closed his career of more than 24 years.

John was born at LaMoure, North Dakota. He



Mr. Jones

earned a B.S. degree from the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis in 1931 and subsequently taught school for several years in the State of Washington. In October, 1934, he joined the Bureau as a messenger at SOG and, while working at the Bureau, attended The George Washington University Law School where he earned his LL.B. degree. John left the Bureau in 1938, but returned in September, 1940, as a Special Agent. He

subsequently served at New York, Birmingham, San Juan, Los Angeles, and SOG as SA; and at San Diego as ASAC. In March, 1955, John began his second tour of duty at the Los Angeles Office, where he remained until the time of his retirement.

ment.

He and his wife [redacted] have a son [redacted] and a daughter [redacted]. They reside at 8301 Zitola Terrace, Playa del Rey, California.

Kenneth A. Clow Retires

The long career of SA Kenneth Clow of the Washington Field Office came to a close with his retirement on January 31, 1961.

Ken, who served the Bureau for more than 29 years, was born at Orange, New Jersey, but received his early education in Washington, D. C. After a period of sea duty with the Merchant Marine, he joined the Bureau in January, 1932. While working at the Bureau, he attended the Columbus University Law School and was graduated with an LL.B. degree in 1939. That same year, he received his appointment as a Special Agent and was first assigned to the Dallas Office. He later served at the Seattle Office before beginning his assignment at the Washington Field Office in November, 1941.



Mr. Clow

Ken and his wife [redacted] have two sons, [redacted]. The family resides at 2710 Blaine Drive, Chevy Chase 15, Maryland.

Elmer F. Emrich Retires

The Bureau lost one of its most valuable and experienced employees on January 31, 1961, when SA Elmer Emrich of the Miami Office retired.

Elmer, whose career spanned more than 26 years, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. Following graduation from Walnut Hills Preparatory High School in Cincinnati, he entered Yale University and was graduated in 1931 with a B.S. degree. In 1934, he earned his LL.B. degree from the University of Cincinnati Law School and joined the Bureau in September of that year. After completion of his Agents' training, Elmer was assigned to the Chicago Office. Subsequent assignments took him to Atlanta, SOG, Los Angeles, Oklahoma City, New York, and St. Louis as SA; and to El Paso and Little Rock



Mr. Emrich

as ASAC. In June, 1957, Elmer began his assignment at Miami where he remained until his retirement.

He and his wife [redacted] have two sons, [redacted]. They reside at 6192 SW 2nd Court, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

Robert M. Fauntleroy Retires

After having served the Bureau for more than 25 years, SA Robert M. Fauntleroy retired on January 31, 1961.

Bob is a native of Hyattsville, Maryland, and he attended the Columbus University where he earned a B.C.S. degree in 1935. That same year, he joined the Bureau as a messenger at the Seat of Government and subsequently served in the Identification Division until he entered New Agents' Class in 1938. After the completion of his training, Bob was assigned to the Indianapolis Office. He served later at New York, Baltimore, SOG and Washington Field, and as ASAC at Knoxville and Charlotte. Bob began his assignment at Milwaukee in May, 1958.



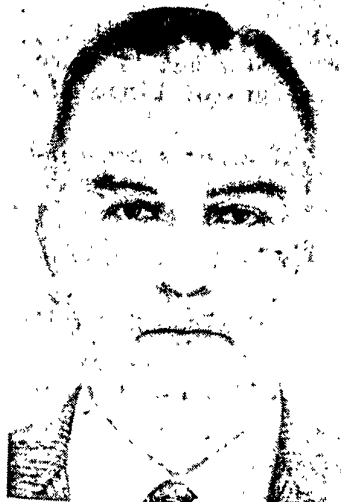
Mr. Fauntleroy

He and his wife [redacted] reside at Welaka, Florida.

[redacted] Retires

The retirement of SA [redacted] on January 31, 1961, brought to a close a Bureau career that spanned more than 26 years.

[redacted] who was assigned to the Los Angeles Office at the time of his retirement, is a native of Butte, Montana. He attended the University of Utah, The George Washington University in Washington, D. C., and the University of Montana before entering the Bureau as an Agent in July, 1934. Fred served in Bureau Offices at Chicago, St. Paul, Nashville, Pittsburgh, Huntington, Seattle, Honolulu, Seat of Government, and Los Angeles. Immediately following World War II, he served in several foreign assignments



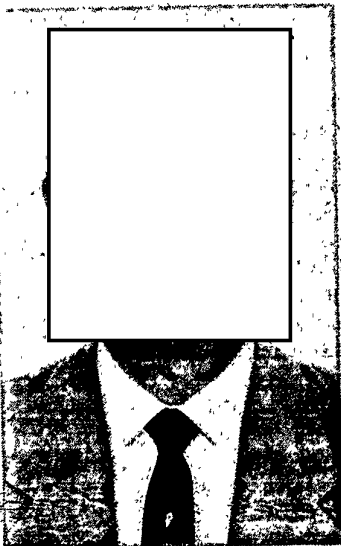
in the Pacific area.

In his retirement, [] plans to devote part of his time to his favorite hobbies of woodworking and metalcraft. He resides at [] Beverly Hills, California.

Retires

On January 31, 1961, SA [] whose career spanned more than 26 years, retired from the Bureau's service.

[] is a native of Oklahoma. He received an LL.B. degree from the University of Oklahoma in 1932 and practiced law in his home town, Davis, for several years before entering the U. S. Army as a commissioned officer. After leaving the Army, [] joined the Bureau as a Special Agent in November, 1934, and was first assigned to the Philadelphia Office. Later assignments took him to St. Paul, Chicago, Los Angeles, SOG, New Orleans, and Dallas. In April, 1946, he was again assigned to the Los Angeles Office where he remained until his retirement.



Sid and his wife [] have a daughter [] and a son []. They reside at 9545 Gloaming Drive, Beverly Hills, California.

Civil War Centennial

● IMPORTANT CIVIL WAR DATES

MARCH 1861

11--The Confederate States adopt a permanent Constitution.

15--The Postmaster General, Montgomery Blair, urges reinforcement of Fort Sumter but is alone in this stand among the members of Lincoln's cabinet.

29--The cabinet unites in a stronger stand concerning efforts to hold U. S. Forts in the South.

APRIL 1861

4--A relief expedition to Fort Sumter is ordered by the President.

8--Relief forces for Sumter sail from New York harbor.

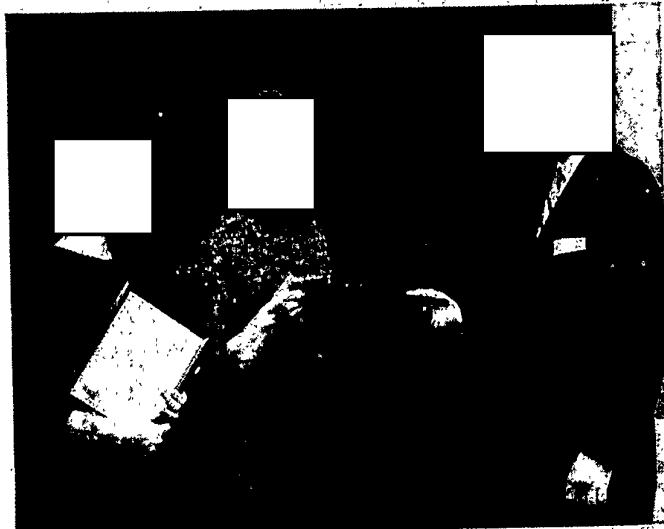
● CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL EVENTS

MARCH 1961

Commemorative ceremony of the secession convention at Mesilla, New Mexico, under sponsorship of the Arizona Civil War Centennial Commission.

AMERICAN LEGION AWARD

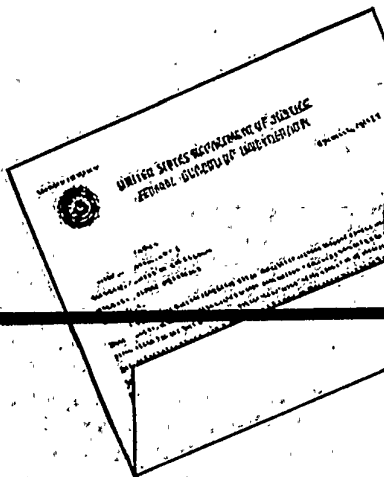
FBI Post #56 of The American Legion recently presented Certificates of Appreciation to four Bureau employees who, over the past years, have given generously of their time and efforts to bring success to the post's many programs. Two Washington Field Office employees, Chief Clerk [] and File Supervisor [] received awards for their work in connection with the post's dances and annual fruit cake and candy sale. [] of the Crime Records Division and [] of the Administrative Division won awards for their capable handling of the post's secretarial and administrative duties.



SA [] Commander of Post #56, presents awards to [] (left) and []



[] presents awards to [] (left) and []



TEN-YEAR SERVICE AWARDS

[Redacted]
James M. Anderson, New York

Joseph P. Ashooh, Washington

[Redacted]
Robert Francis Barry, Chicago

David W. Bowers, Crime Records

David W. Brantley, Oklahoma City

Thomas D. J. Brooks, New York

Leonard A. Butt, Jr., New York

Jack M. Byrd, Savannah

Gerald D. Cockley, Domestic Intelligence

James A. Comfort, Buffalo

Dennis M. Condon, Boston

John D. Crotty, Indianapolis

Patrick Joseph Deery, New York

Richard John Dowdell, Washington

Arnold C. Duquette, Washington

James Robert Duvall, Indianapolis

Francis Edward Dwyer, New York

Master K. Esarey, Chicago

James E. Farmer, Pittsburgh

Richard B. George, Los Angeles

Martin R. Grealy, New York
Paul M. Grier, Chicago
Floyd M. Griffin, Washington
Edward P. Grigalus, New York
George William Gunn, Crime Records

Thomas T. Harrington, Jr., New York

Richard E. Harrison, Dallas

Charles A. Harvey, Cleveland

L. Russell Hashman, Denver

Joseph E. Higgins, New York

Hudson T. Hodges, Investigative

William B. Hudson, Knoxville

Donald Edwin Jones, San Francisco

George Edwin Jones, New York

Francis R. Jules, New York

Robert H. Karl, Los Angeles

Leo P. Kelly, New York

Maurice J. Kelly, Albuquerque

Cyril J. Laffey, Seattle

Leon B. Lake, Jr., Chicago

Edwin John Lange, Detroit

John J. Langsfeld, Atlanta

Thomas W. Leavitt, Washington

Peter J. Leighton, New York

Thomas F. Lewis, Philadelphia

Francis I. Lundquist, New York

Charles L. Lutes, New York

Gibbon E. McNeely, Washington

Edward P. McNulty, New York

Gordon E. Malmfeldt, Crime Records

Lipton Masterson, Indianapolis

Joseph D. Maurice, San Francisco

James F. Mayer, Anchorage

John B. Meade, New York

Joseph W. Mendes, New York

Phillip W. Miller, Washington

Gerald F. Moore, Los Angeles

Patrick J. Moynihan, New York

Eugene D. Murphy, Atlanta

Donald R. Norie, Saint Louis

Edward P. O'Connor, Washington

James Joseph O'Connor, Domestic Intelligence

John P. Quinlan, Chicago

Paul E. Quinn, Los Angeles

Harold M. Hatchford, Philadelphia

William J. Roemer, New York

Vincent E. Ruehl, Domestic Intelligence

James R. Ryan, Administrative

William G. Ryan, New York

William G. Sanko, New York

Bertie L. Sapp, Kansas City

Donald J. Sebesta, Denver

Joseph R. Seibel, San Francisco

Robert E. Sheehan, Boston

Earl Edward Sheets, San Juan

Thurl Stalnder, New Haven

John L. Stanley, Cleveland

John H. Steele, Boston

Donald C. Steinmeyer, Laboratory

Jack W. Sunderland, Newark

Harold Carl Swanson, Charlotte

Charles B. Tebb, Washington

William T. Tiller, Jr., Indianapolis

Paul Boyce Tompkins, New York

James R. Wagoner, Denver

George W. Woessner, Indianapolis

Marion M. Wright, Salt Lake City

Bertie J. Wriston, Jr., Newark

b6

b6



FROM BACK INVESTIGATORS

MARCH, 1936

"J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Department of Justice's Investigation Bureau, had in his 'custody' today a seven-foot sailfish to be mounted for his office wall. 'I had to get that fish,' said Hoover. 'I had done so much talking in Washington about what I was going to do to sailfish that I was on the spot.'"

The above was quoted from an Associated Press dispatch from Miami Beach, Florida, dated February 24, 1936. The mounted sailfish still is prominently displayed in the Director's Office.

An article on the Single Fingerprint Section, established in 1933, was included in this issue. It read in part: "Prior to this time (February, 1933), the Bureau could not receive latent impressions found at scenes of crime for purpose of search, inasmuch as the system of classification used in the main fingerprint files necessitated the use of all ten fingers....The records of only known kidnapers, extortionists, and gangsters were entered therein. Subsequently, bank robbers were added to the above classifications. Thus far the records of 12,645 individuals have been entered within this file.... Latent prints found at scenes of crime can now be classified and searched against this special file."

Today, the Single Fingerprint File is maintained in the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division. It contains prints of about 90,000 individuals which are now filed by hand, rather than single fingers. The number of categories has increased to eight, now including bank robbery, bank burglary, bank larceny, kidnapping, extortion, interstate transportation of obscene material, major thieves (dealing in jewels and furs), and unlawful users of explosives.

"Zephyrs from the Windy City (Chicago)" revealed that at a showup of bank robbers in the Chicago Office, a number of Agents were placed in the lineup with the suspects. "Due to the frequency with which the employees of the bank were identifying him, it became necessary to remove Agent Raymond C. Suran from the showup." (Mr. Suran served the Bureau for 25 years, retiring in 1955.)

The early months of 1936 were apparently extremely cold. Many of the reporting field offices made references to the weather and the resulting office injuries, incidents, and inconveniences.

Buffalo--"One of our Agents, experiencing his first winter in the North, while out on the target range remarked that he had to smoke cigars to keep his lungs from freezing. He should have carried the cigar in his trusty right hand for that member froze to his pistol, and at the end of his '25 yard slow fire' he could not let go." The thermometer was below zero, there were four feet of snow on the ground, and a high wind was blowing.

Butte--The reporter for Butte referred to his office as the "Arctic District," and warned any Agents who wished to name Butte their office of preference for the coming winter seasons of the prevalent "cool" weather. "The temperature as officially recorded at Butte for several days the last few weeks has wavered between 56 and 61 below zero....Even the upholstering froze in the Bureau Hudsons."

Detroit--The Michigan area also shared in the trials and tribulations of the worst winter in many years. An Agent left the Detroit Office by train on a Wednesday night for Honor, Michigan, a town a distance of 200 miles away, and on Friday night sent the office a telegram advising, "proceeding Honor, Michigan."

Indianapolis--The investigative personnel of this office was confronted with unusual difficulties. SA Charles A. Hardison telephoned the office from Frankfort, Indiana, that he was in a doctor's office receiving treatment for frozen ears. He reported the schools were closed, roads were impassable, and the door on the Bureau automobile in his possession was frozen and he was unable to open it. (SA Hardison served at various offices during his Bureau career. He was assigned at Miami for more than 16 years prior to his retirement in 1960 after 28 years of service.)

Little Rock--The Agents here felt constrained --in view of heavy snow--to add the words "and Special Agents" to the old wheeze, "It was a stormy night, one of such fierceness that no one could be found upon the highways except fools and lovers."

Omaha--An account of experiences encountered on a road trip through Nebraska and Iowa for the past few weeks: "With 15 to 30 feet of snow piled up for miles and miles, rising on either side of the one lane ruts which serve as roads,

with visibility reduced to almost zero in these canyons by the fine, dry snow mists whipped into them by the relentless winds, with the thermometer constantly below zero, and with telephone poles barely holding their arms above the snow drifts, one is thankful...to hear the steady droning of his motor and to feel the reassuring warmth radiating from his heater....They say the snow will guarantee a bountiful crop. If they are correct, next fall should see the nation's record harvest! All records have been broken this winter."

St. Paul--Agents in this domain were conducting investigations in snow shoes.
And we think 1961 has been bad!

At the last monthly "shoot," Agent X smashed the local record for consecutively breaking clay pigeons, reported "Ditherings from Detroit." The account noted, however, that "Agent X was using the hand trap and not a shotgun."

"At Last Crime Pays!" This headlined the "KCMO Broadcast" column, which recorded that a party recently telephoned a suburban drug store in Kansas City and placed a small order for delivery at a nearby apartment house, adding that change should also be sent for a ten dollar bill. "Upon arrival of the delivery boy and before he could hand over the package, the supposed customer handed over a ten dollar bill, produced a

revolver, and remarked that it was a stickup. With a shriek the boy turned and ran, taking with him the package and his ten dollars in change--also the bandit's ten dollars."

In 1936, Inspector Leo J. Gauthier, head of the Exhibits Section, was a typist in the New York Office, and Assistant Director C. Lester Trotter was studying for his LL.B. degree which he received from Columbus University in 1938.

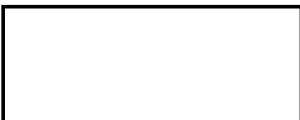
Seasonal Switch

With the first chilly breath of winter, Ed's wife Kathy became concerned about her car. "What should I do to winterize it?" she asked Ed. He couldn't resist. "Well, first of all," he said, "you'd better run over to Jim's Service Station and have summer air removed from the tires and have winter air put in."

That sounded logical so Kathy drove to the service station. The attendant listened to her request solemnly. He'd already been tipped off by Ed via phone. "Gee, I'd sure appreciate it if you could come back a little later," he told Kathy. "We've had so many calls for winter air we're out of it right now." On the way back home Kathy got to thinking...And that is why the man of the house is in the doghouse.

WE CONGRATULATE...

Employees of the FBI take great pride in the outstanding accomplishments of their associates listed here, who have recently received cash awards under the Government Employees' Incentive Awards Program in recognition of exceptional contributions to the Service.



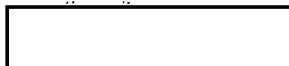
MALFORD O. EID
MINNEAPOLIS



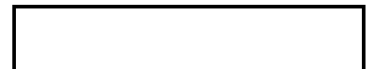
HERBERT F. GREATHOUSE
ALBUQUERQUE

DONALD M. HOLLAND
BALTIMORE

FRANCIS X. JAHN
BALTIMORE

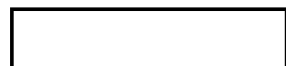


THOMAS H. MITCHELL, JR.
ATLANTA



LEO A. SCHON
SAN FRANCISCO

JAMES W. SIBERT
BALTIMORE



HENRY A. WELKE
NORFOLK

b6



The rapid increase of crime in recent years presents an ever-growing menace to our national welfare. On the opposite page is a new poster which lists five rules for citizens to follow in helping law enforcement defeat the criminal threat. Copies of this poster are available in quantity, and each FBI employee can perform a definite service by bringing the poster to the attention of friends and associates. Copies may be obtained from each field office or the Crime Records Division at the SOG.

THE INVESTIGATOR
Published by the
FBI RECREATION ASSOCIATION
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Investigator Staff

EDITOR: M. A. Jones
ASSISTANT EDITOR: David W. Bowers
MANAGING EDITOR: Lawrence E. Horton
WOMEN'S EDITOR: [REDACTED]
DESIGN AND LAYOUT: Exhibits Section
PRINTING AND
PHOTO REPRODUCTION: Mechanical Section

FBIRA Officers

PRESIDENT: C. Ray Davidson
VICE PRESIDENT: Donald E. Moore
SECRETARY: [REDACTED]
TREASURER: R. C. Renneberger
ACTIVITY PROMOTER: Carl A. Harris
ASSISTANT ACTIVITY PROMOTER: [REDACTED]



What you can do to fight...

**C
R
I
M
E**

CONSTANTLY OBEY ALL LAWS

REPORT TO PROPER AUTHORITIES INFORMATION
YOU HAVE ABOUT ANY CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

INSIST ON GOOD GOVERNMENT AT ALL LEVELS

MAKE YOUR INFLUENCE FELT IN SUPPORT OF
ADEQUATE PAY, TRAINING AND FACILITIES
FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

EDUCATE YOUR CHILDREN TO RESPECT LAW
AND ORDER



J. Edgar Hoover

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**LAWS PROTECT YOU...
HELP ENFORCE THEM!**



MARCH

"Winds"

PAUL
ARVEY

the INVESTIGATOR

April
1961

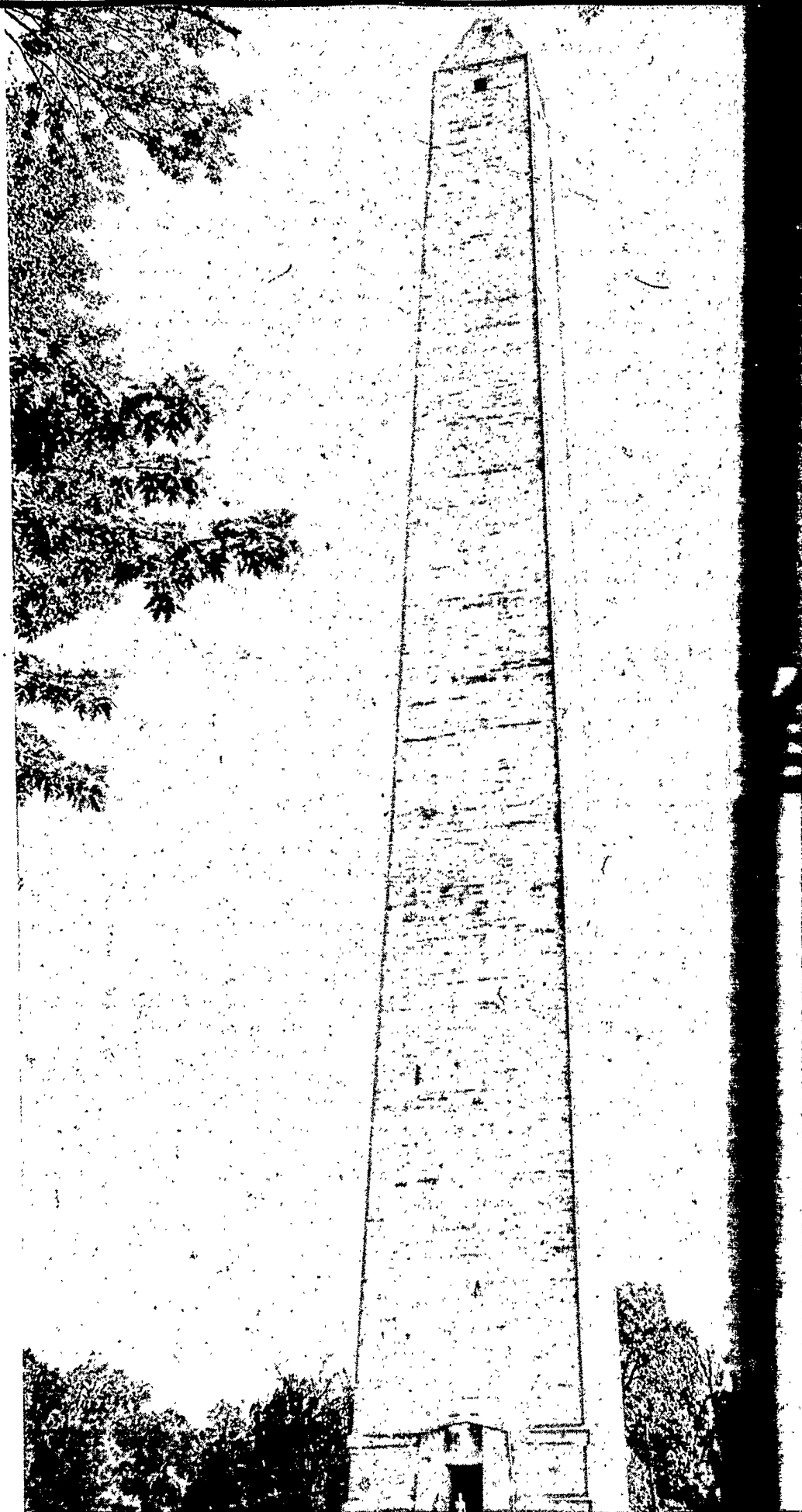
Civil War Centennial
1861-1961

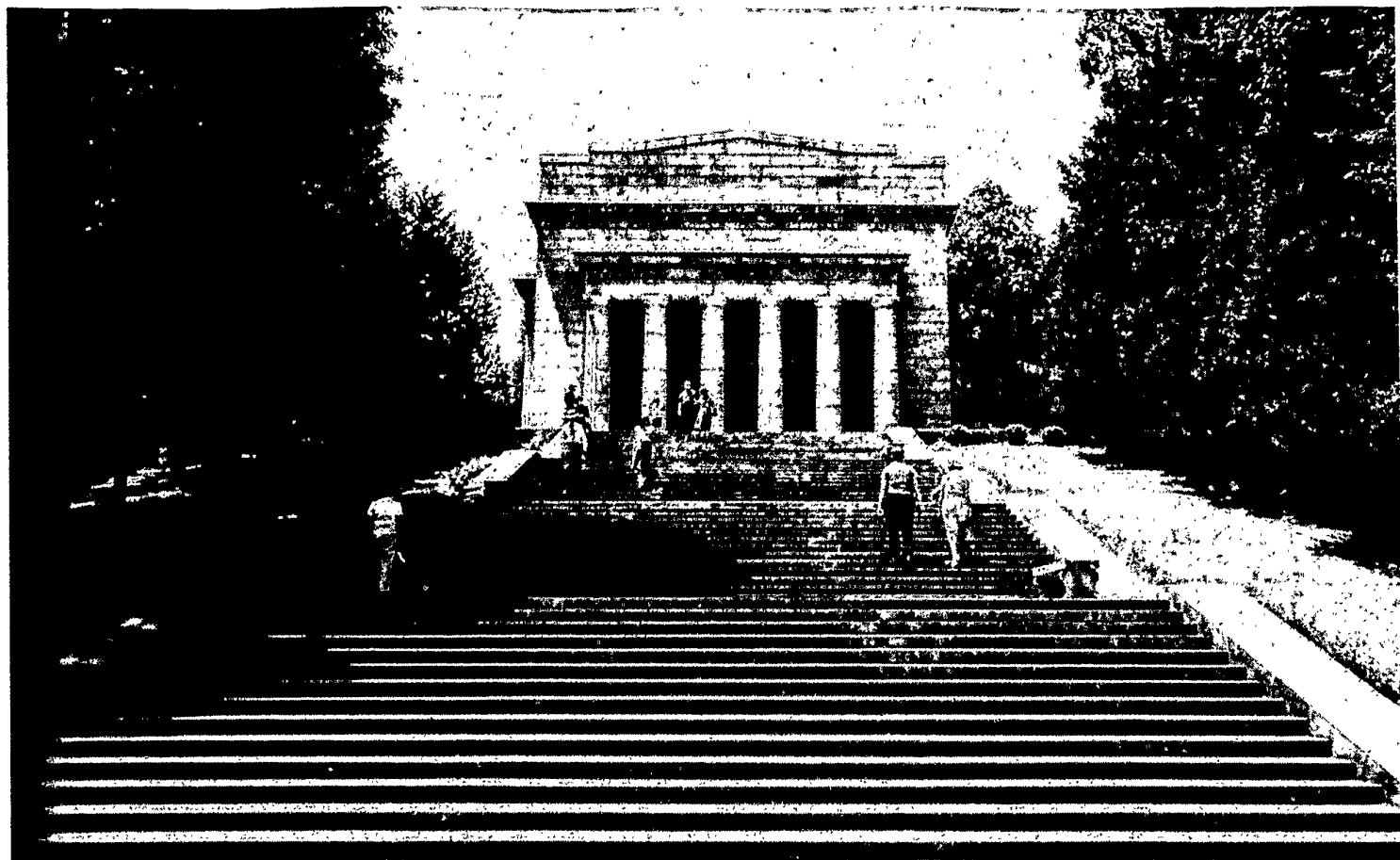


Abraham Lincoln



JEFFERSON
DAVIS
MONUMENT,
FAIRVIEW





LINCOLN NATIONAL HISTORICAL MONUMENT, NEAR HODGENVILLE

THE CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL

THE IMPOSING edifices to the left and above stand approximately 140 miles apart in Kentucky. They mark the birthplaces of two men who left the state at early ages. One moved South, the other North, and the different environments they encountered in the ensuing years moved these men worlds apart in their principles. Strangely enough, these men, the only Presidents ever born on Kentucky soil, were, at the zenith of their careers, to oppose each other in the greatest struggle in American history. Each inspired the deep affection of his followers and the bitter hatred of his enemies. Each laid upon the altar of his ideals great personal sacrifices. To the left is the Jefferson Davis Monument, located at Fairview, Kentucky. This 351-foot concrete obelisk stands in a 22-acre park among black walnuts, sycamores, and oaks. It is the third highest memorial of its kind in the world. Above is the Lincoln National Historical Monument near Hodgenville, Kentucky, built in a 110-acre park, almost all of which is the original Lincoln farm known as Sinking Spring. It houses, among other things, a replica of the log cabin in which Lincoln was born.

On the following pages, we present the second installment in our series of articles concerning the Civil War--this one dealing with the opposing Presidents, Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis.

Abraham Lincoln -- Preserver Of The Union

"NOW HE belongs to the ages." This statement, uttered by Secretary of War Edwin Stanton on the morning of April 16, 1865, was a most astute assessment of Abraham Lincoln--"Honest Abe," the Great Emancipator, the 16th President--who had been hurried into eternity by an assassin's bullet. He has been honored through the ages and now, almost a century after his death, he is looked upon the world over as a symbol of freedom.

The announcement of Lincoln's death fell upon the Nation like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky. The sorrow attending his death was expressed by a newspaper of the day in these words:

"There are none in all this broad land today who love their country, who wish well of their race, that will not bow down in profound grief at the event it has brought upon us. For once, all party rancor will be forgotten, and no right-thinking man can hear of Mr. Lincoln's death without accepting it as a national calamity. We can give in these its first moments, no thought of the future. God, in His inscrutable Providence, has thus visited the Nation."

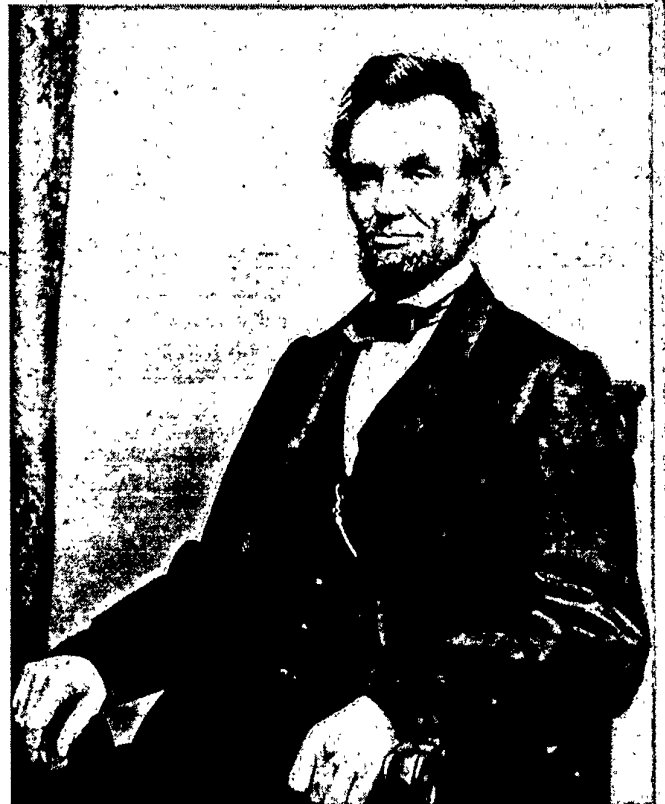
As the shock of Lincoln's death slowly lifted, the Nation began to awaken to his greatness. All the words of criticism that had been heaped

upon him were quickly and quietly turned to words of lamented praise.

Lincoln had guided the Nation through its greatest crisis, extending his leadership with strength and wisdom. His characteristics were as varied as the problems he faced--ungainly in appearance, yet elegant in his virtues; resolute in his convictions; yet com-

passionate in judging his enemies; esteemed by a high office, yet humble enough to accept the advice of a small girl; simple in his manner, yet noble in his ideals.

Untainted by the verbose type of speech that was prominent in his day, Lincoln expressed himself and achieved eloquence by using only the most simple terms. He consistently demonstrated



Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President. This photograph was taken probably in 1863, about the time the Emancipation Proclamation was issued.

(Photo from National Archives)

his ability to pierce to the heart of the most complicated matters, usually by applying his keen logic.

"The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here...", Lincoln had said at Gettysburg, yet time has proved the inaccuracy of these words. The humble greatness of this country boy, who sprang from the frontier to save the Union, insured a place in history for these and all his utterances. Historians have studied, analyzed, and recorded every phase of his life, and his name has been forever linked with the tragic era of the Civil War when he provided the inspired leadership required by the



"Boy Lincoln and his Mother." The original of this painting by M. Leone Bracker is housed in the Lincoln National Life Foundation, Fort Wayne, Indiana.



Replica of Lincoln's birthplace. The cabin was 11 feet wide and 16 feet long, and had a door, a solitary window, and a floor of hard-packed clay. (Photo courtesy Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.)

Abraham Lincoln arose to his stature of greatness from a childhood of humble poverty. He was born on February 12, 1809, in a small log cabin in Hardin County, Kentucky. His father, Thomas Lincoln, was an unstable man who had never been exposed to education, and who could barely scrawl his name. His mother, Nancy Hanks, was, at best, of lowly people.

Thomas Lincoln managed to eke a scant living from carpentry and farming, and he moved frequently from place to place in a vain effort to improve his lot. His two children, Abe and an older sister Sarah, were raised in the tradition of the early frontier. They learned their chores at a young age and were given little time to acquire "book learning." In all his life, Lincoln received less than one year of formal schooling.

The family moved to Indiana in 1816 and spent their first winter there in a crude, "half-faced" shack built of logs, leaves, and brush. Their cabin, when Tom got around to building one, had neither floor, window, nor door. The winter of 1818, their second year in Indiana, brought another test of endurance—Nancy Lincoln died of "milk sickness," and, for a time, the family lived on the fringes of squalor.

Tom found another wife in Sarah Bush, and her addition to the family brought a great improvement in their mode of living.

During the 14 years that the Lincolns lived in Indiana, young Abe grew tall and strong. Generally, his father kept him busy at labor, and when work around the farm grew slack, he was hired out to neighbors. "Abe could sink an axe deeper in wood than any man I ever saw," one of Lincoln's neighbors recalled.

In 1831, Lincoln came of age, and his father could no longer demand his earnings. He promptly struck out on his own and was hired by Denton Offutt, a trader, who enlisted him to make a flatboat trip to New Orleans. It was on such a trip that Lincoln saw wealth and a manner of living which he never had imagined existed.

Lincoln returned from New Orleans, nothing more than a drifter, and settled at New Salem, Illinois, a remote village about 20 miles from Springfield. Here, he spent six formative years, operating a store and mill, splitting rails, and doing odd jobs to earn a meager living. All the while, he studied law and grammar, and laid the foundations for a wide acquaintance.

He saw his only military experience in the field during 1832. In the wild frontier of northern Illinois, there existed only scattered cabins and settlements, and the area still was roamed by treacherous Indians. Real trouble threatened when Black Hawk, war leader of the



Mary Todd Lincoln. She believed that the First Lady should be better dressed than any woman in the land, and spent thousands of dollars for her clothes.

(Photo from National Archives)

Sauks and Foxes, became dissatisfied with lands allowed him west of the Mississippi and recrossed into northern Illinois.

Fear and apprehension were triggered into a savage war. The Governor summoned volunteers to supply their own arms and elect their own officers. A company formed of New Salem men elected Lincoln its captain, and under his command, served for three months in an expedition against

Black Hawk.

Thus, Lincoln came to manhood, graced with physical power from hard work and infused with a thirst for knowledge. The compelling influence of the frontier stayed with him for the rest of his days, and his rustic manner and homespun analogies were often valuable tools in making a point in the heat of a political debate.

For several years, Lincoln had been fostering an interest in politics, and, at the encouragement of friends, he became active in that field. In 1834, he was elected one of the four Sangamon County members of the lower house of the Illinois Legislature. Here, he served four successive terms, and, as a fledgling legislator, he observed, studied, and learned the subtleties of his trade from the more experienced politicians. Here, too, for the first time, he mingled with those of wealth, culture, and education.

Political alignments were pretty much unsettled during Lincoln's first two terms. The Whig and Democratic Parties, however, were beginning to show form, and Lincoln, who had cast his lot with the Whigs, generally based his politics in the pattern of his idol, Henry Clay. His greatest achievement while a member of the Legislature was to bring about the selection of Springfield as the state capital.

At the end of the first session of the Legislature in February, 1835, Lincoln returned to New Salem and resumed the study of law which he had begun at the encouragement of John T. Stuart, a Springfield lawyer. He pursued his study with unquenchable zeal, and, in 1836, became a licensed attorney.

Lincoln moved to Springfield in 1837 where

he practiced law while the Legislature was not in session. When his last term as a legislator expired in 1841, he entered into a law partnership with Judge Stephen T. Logan, one of the best lawyers in the state. Logan immediately became a very constructive influence in his junior partner's life. He could not tolerate Lincoln's disorderly ways, and compelled him to become methodical, painstaking, and precise.

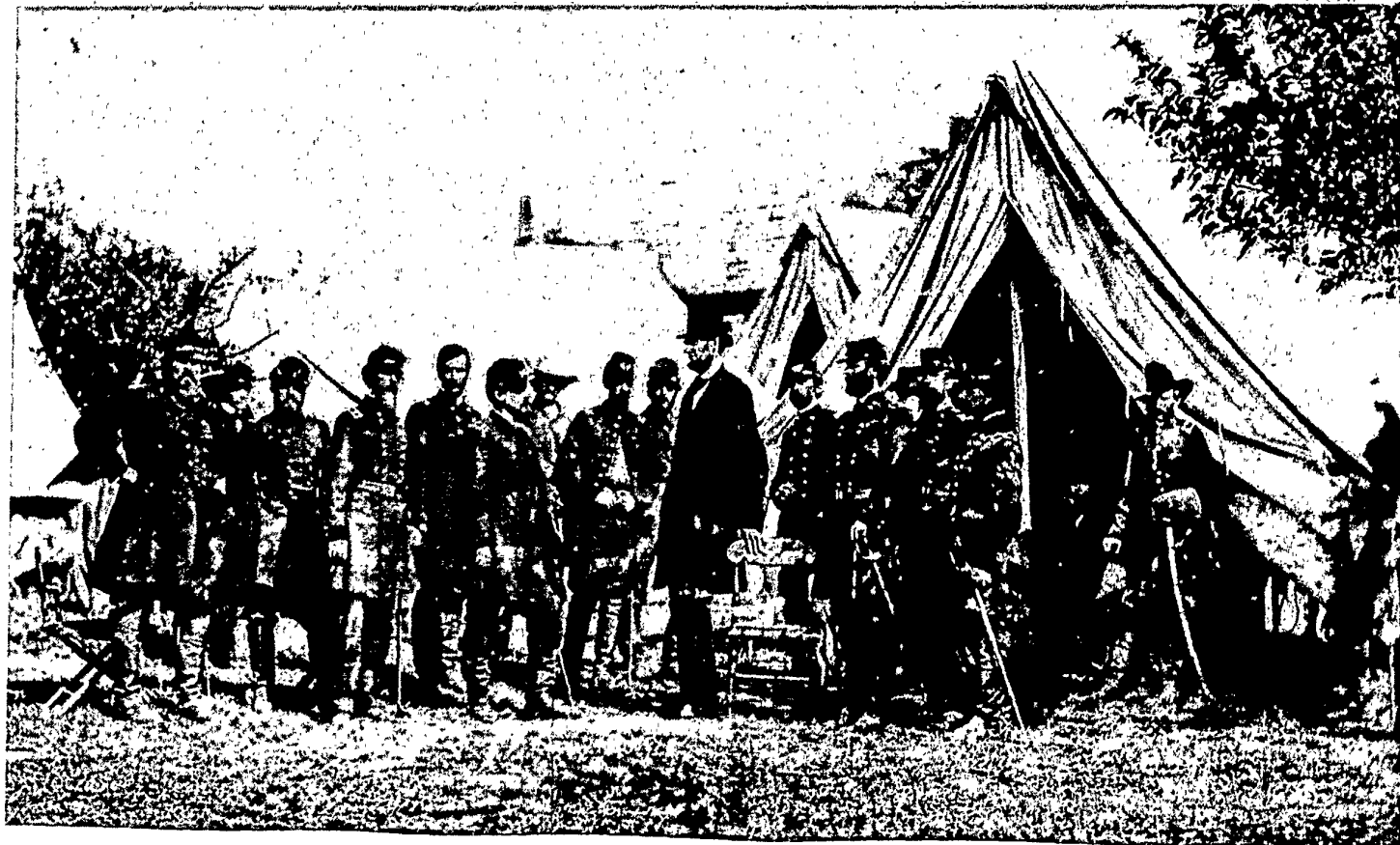
It was during his career as a Springfield lawyer that Lincoln first met his future wife. Mary Todd had heard conflicting stories about the young man from the backwoods, and on her second visit to Springfield in 1839, she made it a point to meet him. After a troubled courtship of partings and reconciliations, the couple was married on November 4, 1842, at the home of Mary's sister in Springfield.

Mary Todd was a small woman with sparkling blue eyes and chestnut hair that harbored red glints. She had an excellent education and cultural upbringing but was prone to occasional bursts of temper. Both she and Lincoln were of sensitive dispositions and pronounced personalities which led to some domestic disputes. They had four sons, only one of which, Robert Todd, lived to maturity. Their second son, William Wallace, died of fever in the White House on February 20, 1862.

Following his marriage, Lincoln continued his law practice, but he remained active in politics.

Lincoln at Antietam. The President went to Antietam during October, 1862, to urge the hesitant General George B. McClellan into action. McClellan faces Lincoln from left.

(Photo from National Archives)





This photo of Lincoln and his son Tad was taken on February 9, 1864. Noah Brooks, a journalist, wrote of this photo: "Lincoln explained to me that he was afraid that this picture was a species of false pretense. Most people, he thought, would suppose the book a large clasped Bible, whereas it was a big photograph album... Lincoln's anxiety lest somebody should think he was 'making believe reading the Bible to Tad,' was illustrative of his scrupulous honesty." (Photo from National Archives)

He traveled the Eighth Judicial District, arguing, pleading, and defending cases, and, all the while, he gathered samplings of political opinion and strengthened his friendships. With four terms in the State Legislature to his credit and many staunch supporters among the Whigs of central Illinois, he soon set his political sights upon election to Congress. In 1846, he achieved this goal and was sent to Washington, D. C., as the only Whig among seven Congressmen from Illinois.

While the Nation became embroiled in the mid-century slavery issue, Lincoln, disappointed with his term as a congressman, renounced politics and returned to Springfield. Once again, he resumed the uncomfortable life of a circuit lawyer.

Lincoln spent the greater portion of his time away from home, traveling between the circuit courts with other lawyers and judges. In the courtroom, he tried his cases fairly and honestly, and would not accept a case unless he believed in it--there were times when he withdrew from a trial when he discovered that his client had deceived him. He won many more cases than he lost, and moved quickly into the front legal

ranks in his state. His interest in politics, however, and his concern for the grave state of national affairs could not be denied, and, by 1858, he was once more in the political arena.

By then, the various anti-slavery factions of the North gradually had grown together to form a new party which took the name "Republican." Lincoln soon became active in this party and was recognized as the strongest man to oppose Stephen A. Douglas who was seeking reelection to the Senate.

Endorsed by the Republican State Convention, he opened his campaign with the famous "house divided" speech--"I believe this government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free....It will become all one thing, or all the other." Thus, he made his stand on the issue of slavery--he opposed it, while he also disavowed the abolitionists. He challenged Douglas to a series of seven debates, and these famous verbal battles catapulted him into the national limelight.

What the public saw was not easily forgotten. Lincoln was 6 feet, 4 inches tall, with unusually long arms and legs; he loomed over any crowd. His gaunt and rugged face bespoke his pioneer origin, and his clothes, consisting of a battered stovepipe hat, an ill-fitting coat, and trousers too short at the legs, were apparently of as little concern to him as the food he ate, almost without tasting.

Few men could match him at "stump-speaking." He gained composure and assurance as he spoke and possessed a convincing power. In impassioned periods of debate, his ungainly figure became "splendid and imposing." His debates with Douglas drew thousands of spectators.

It was not only the ability of the debaters that captivated the crowds. Lincoln was an astute politician, and he quickly seized the opportunity to capitalize on his humble frontier origin.

While Douglas arrived for the debates in his private railroad car, Lincoln would lumber into town in a crowded coach or even a freight caboose. From the railroad station, he would travel to his lodgings in a common hay wagon. These antics lent a picturesque touch to the otherwise deadly serious debates.

In the election of November 2, 1858, the Republicans received the majority vote, but the gerrymandering legislative districts permitted Douglas to win the senatorship by apportionment of votes.

Though he had lost, Lincoln was now in national prominence. Friends then began to urge him to run for the Presidency, but, while he admitted that "the taste is in my mouth a little," he withheld. The Illinois Republican Convention, however, instructed the state's delegation to the national convention to vote for Lincoln as a unit, and he was subsequently nominated as the Party's Presidential candidate on the third ballot. Hannibal Hamlin of the State of Maine, a man unknown to Lincoln, received the nomination for the Vice Presidency.

A split in the Democratic Party at the time

made Lincoln's election a certainty. While he waited to take the oath of office, the conflict between North and South reached its zenith, and the "house divided" crumbled into secession.

On Monday, February 11, 1861, the day before his 52nd birthday, President-elect Lincoln bade his friends at Springfield an affectionate farewell and began a 12-day journey to the Capital. He reached Philadelphia on February 21, where he had promised to raise a flag over Independence

immediately began to ridicule him because of this. He was accused of wearing a Scotch cap and a long military cloak, and many believed that he had exchanged clothes with his wife. Though it was later proved that he had done no such thing, the libel persisted, and greatly complicated his first few months as President.

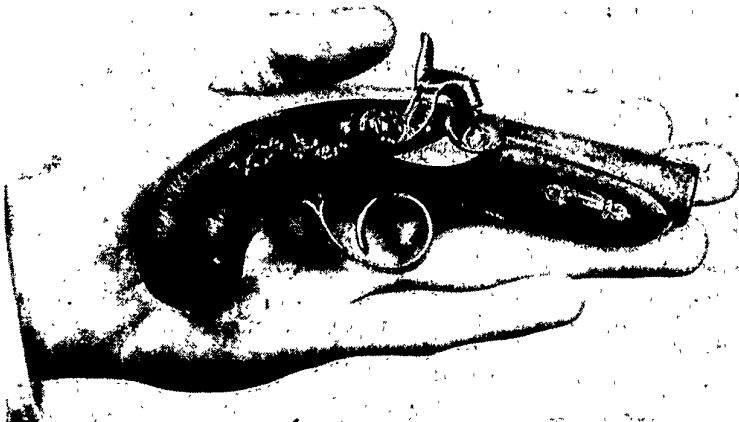
A similar incident later occurred in the life of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America.

In the critical interval between his election and his inauguration, Lincoln remained completely silent, making no speeches and revealing none of his future policy. In his inaugural address, however, he made clear his position toward the South. He denounced the alleged right of secession, and urged his countrymen on and all to "think clearly." Of slavery, he said, "My objective...is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery."

The new President, untrained and inexperienced in administrative affairs, was soon confronted with a mountain of difficulties. His cabinet members, who both disliked and distrusted each other, were an immediate source of discord; the Fort Sumter crisis was reaching its climax; and the border states, under pressure from both sides, were threatening to secede.

At 4:30 on April 12, 1861, the Confederate shore batteries at Charleston Harbor began shelling Fort Sumter. With this, the Civil War began.

From the first Union defeat at the battle of



An exact replica of the derringer pistol used by John Wilkes Booth to assassinate Lincoln. A small weapon, it is only six inches long and weighs less than a half pound.

Half the following day. That evening, Allan Pinkerton visited Lincoln and urged him not to travel through Baltimore on his way to the Capital, since he had received reports that secessionist assassins were lying in wait for him there. At least three sets of detectives had uncovered assassination plots, including one to wreck Lincoln's special train. His advisers urged that he alter his plans and travel to Washington in secrecy.

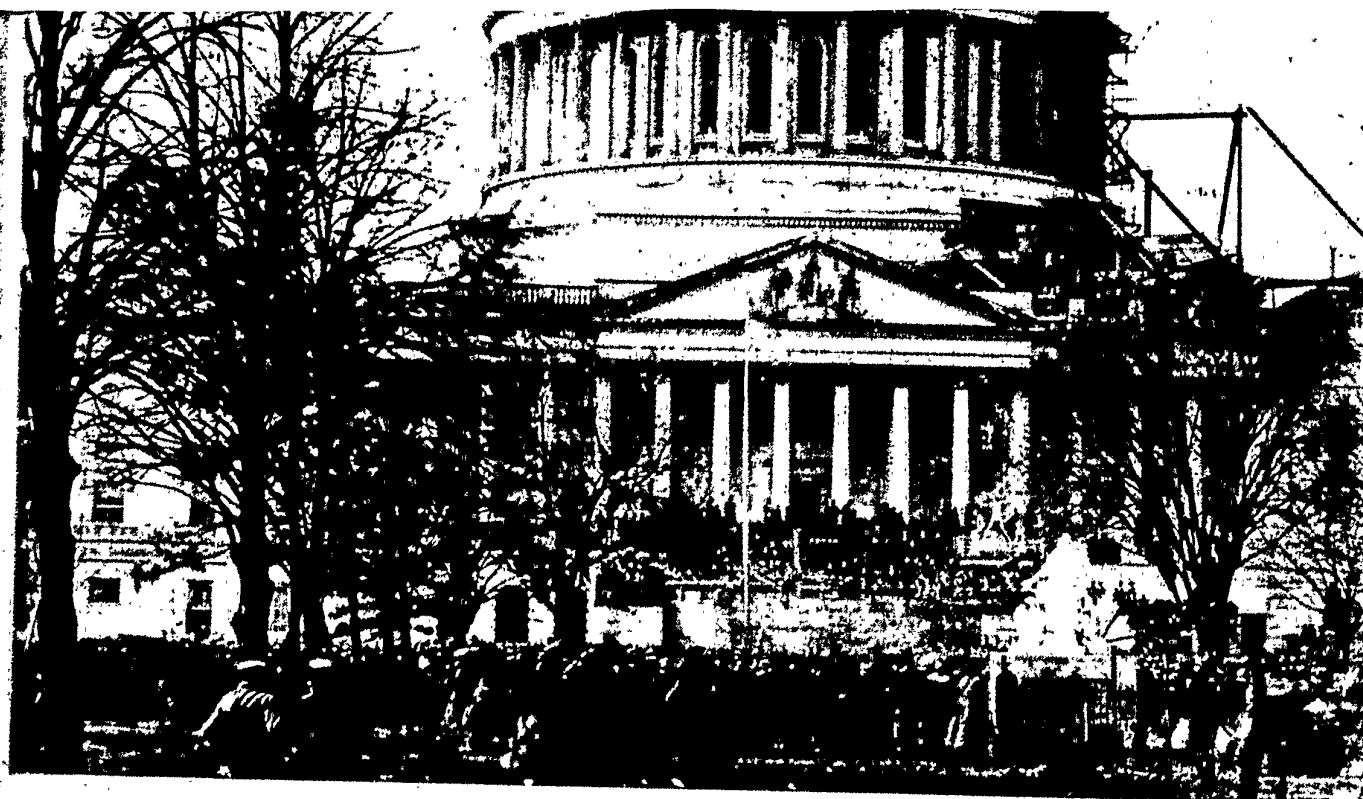
Lincoln was not impressed with the detectives' reports. He had accepted invitations at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and he refused to alter his plans. Later that evening, the son of William H. Seward came from Washington with warning messages, but still Lincoln refused to change his schedule.

At Harrisburg the following day, he was finally convinced. He left secretly by train that evening for Philadelphia and Washington, D. C., accompanied only by William Hill Lamon. All other trains were sidetracked until his special passed, and telegraph wires to Washington were cut.

During the trip, Lincoln had, by his own admission, worn a soft hat and an old overcoat to escape recognition. Newspapers throughout the Nation, and in foreign countries as well,

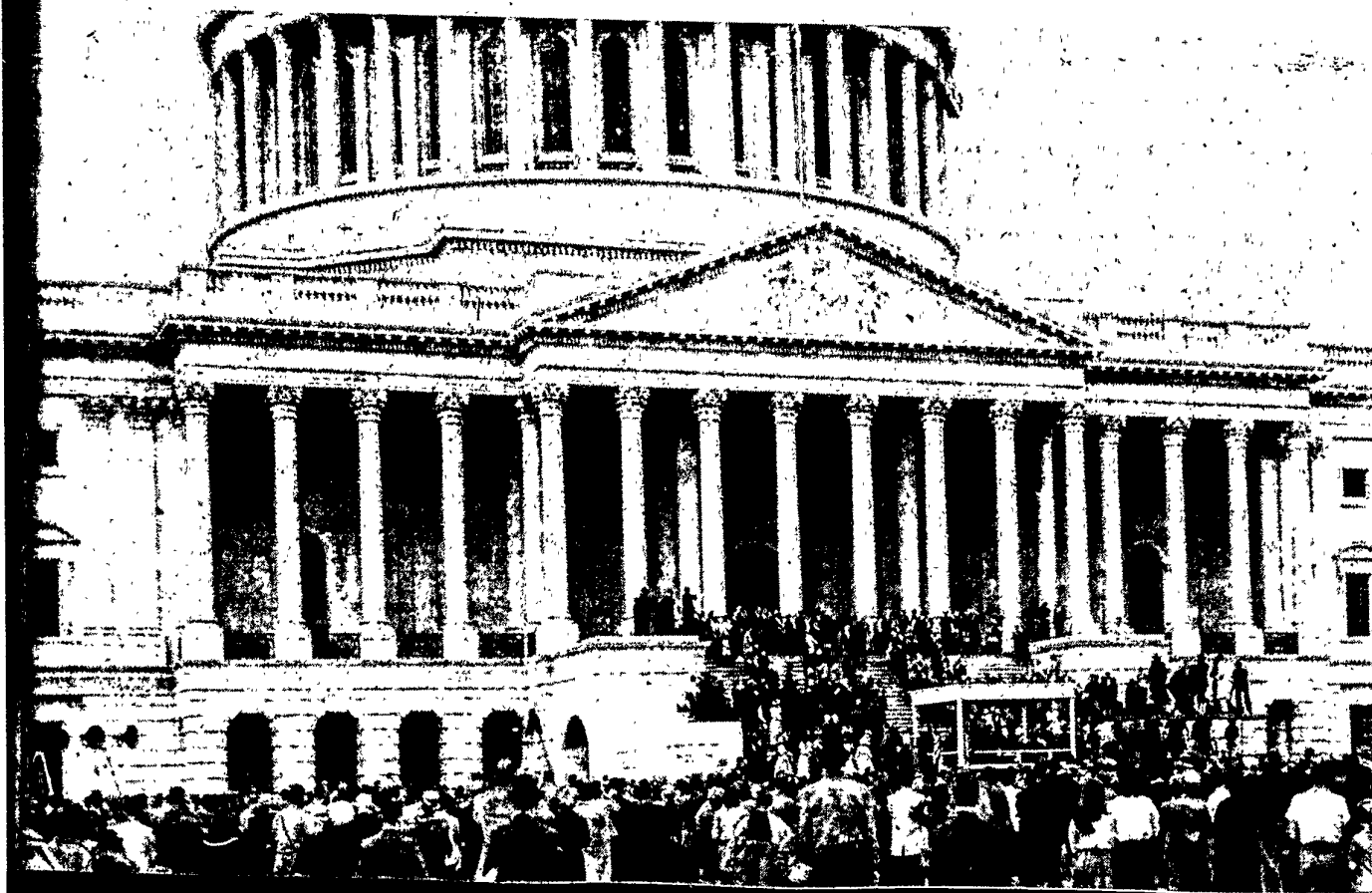


The memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C.



On March 4, 1861, President Lincoln spoke from a wooden platform beneath the unfinished Capitol dome and revealed his position on the vital issues of slavery and secession. A small crowd withstood a biting, gusty wind to witness the address.

One hundred years later, on March 4, 1961, an authentic re-enactment of Lincoln's inauguration was held at the Capitol. The President--as portrayed by John C. Col-lison of Richmond, Virginia--is descending the Capitol steps on the east portico prior to delivering the inaugural address.





Following the inauguration at the Capitol, the new "President," in 1961 as in 1861, was escorted down Pennsylvania Avenue to the Willard Hotel where the ceremonies were concluded with a corn beef-and-cabbage dinner. The horse-drawn carriage used in the re-enactment was the one which carried Ulysses S. Grant down Pennsylvania Avenue on his inauguration day.

Bull Run, the military situation went steadily from bad to worse. Major General George B. McClellan, who succeeded Winfield Scott as Commanding General of the Union Forces, had organized an excellent army, but he was too hesitant to use it. The President finally relieved him of command with the comment, "He has got the 'slows.'" McClellan's successors, however, realized little success either.

This lack of military leadership placed undue pressures on the President. He was forced to handle a multitude of matters that rightly should have been the concern of the military. He pored over books on strategy, studied maps, prepared military orders and campaigns, and was even forced to handle such trivial matters as the acquisition of horses and the pricing of guns. At one point, he considered taking to the field himself.

Lincoln soon felt the full burden of the war. With each Union defeat, the Nation's press intensified its criticism of him, and the Civil War was fast becoming known as "Lincoln's War." He alone, some maintained, was responsible for

the death of each Union soldier who fell in combat.

As the war progressed, anti-slavery sentiment intensified, and, when Lincoln became convinced that freeing the slaves would strike a crippling economic blow to the South, he took steps to issue a proclamation of emancipation.

On September 17, 1862, the Union armies stopped an invasion by Confederate forces at the battle of Antietam. The President then issued a preliminary Emancipation Proclamation to take effect in 100 days. The definitive Emancipation Proclamation confirmed the President's warning and declared slaves in areas held by the Confederacy to be free.

The dark days of 1864, with their long casualty lists and infrequent victories, led the critics of Lincoln's administration to redouble their efforts. In a time of depression and war-weariness, the possibility of Lincoln's being re-elected was indeed small.

His party managers, however, remained loyal, and there was little difficulty nominating him for the Presidency at the Party convention on June 7, 1864. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee was the nominee for Vice President.

On September 2, 1864, the city of Atlanta fell before the advance of General William T. Sherman. Other victories almost overnight regained Lincoln some of his lost popularity, and when the election results were known, they revealed that the voters had not "changed horses in the middle of the stream."

Four months passed to March 4, 1865, and

Lincoln
the oa
Inaugu
secured
malice
firmne
the r
wo are
care
and f
which
ing p
C
mitt
war
Atag
ures
ful
this
reco
ques
dent
he dis
boa
I y
nce
The
per
aw
br
no
ro
ai
p

Lincoln again stood before the people to take the oath of office. As he delivered his second inaugural address, the sun which had been obscured all day broke forth upon the crowd--"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the Nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan--to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

On Sunday, April 9, 1865, General Lee submitted to terms of surrender. Four years of war were done.

Lincoln's main concern during the final stages of war was to suppress vindictive measures of reconstruction and bring about a merciful peace. Whether he could have accomplished this purpose and saved the South the strife of reconstruction must forever remain an unanswered question.

During the second week in April, the President had a strange dream. "I retired very late," he said, "I had been up waiting for important dispatches from the front. I could not have been long in bed when I fell into a slumber, for I was weary. I soon began to dream. There seemed to be a death-like stillness about me. Then I heard subdued sobs, as if a number of people were weeping. I thought I left my bed and wandered downstairs. There the silence was broken by the same pitiful sobbing, but the mourners were invisible. I went from room to room; no living person was in sight, but the same mournful sounds of distress met me as I passed along. I saw light in all the rooms; every object was familiar to me; but where were

all the people who were grieving as if their hearts would break? I was puzzled and alarmed. What could be the meaning of all this? Determined to find the cause of a state of things so mysterious and so shocking, I kept on until I arrived at the East Room, which I entered. There I met with sickening surprise. Before me was a catafalque, on which rested a corpse wrapped in funeral vestments. Around it were stationed soldiers who were acting as guards; and there was a throng of people, gazing mournfully upon the corpse, whose face was covered, others weeping pitifully. "Who is dead in the White House?" I demanded of one of the soldiers. "The President," was his answer; "He was killed by an assassin."

Lincoln was briefly annoyed by this weird dream, but he soon forgot it.

On the night of April 15, 1865, the pressures and strains of four years of war lifted from his weary mind, the President and his wife left the White House to attend a performance of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theater on Tenth Street. While the President and his lady sat in their box and gazed down at the brightly lighted stage, a stealthy assassin crept through the shadows behind them. There was a shot; a woman screamed; and the President slumped in his chair.

From the first, it was known that the shot was fatal. At 7:22 on the morning of April 16, 1865, Lincoln died.

This Month's Cover

The excellent cover for this month's INVESTIGATOR was prepared by Horace J. Heafner of the Exhibits Section.

THE CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL

● IMPORTANT DATES

APRIL 1861

- 12--Confederate forces open fire on Fort Sumter.
- 13--Fort Sumter surrenders.
- 15--President Lincoln asks for 75,000 volunteers.
- 17--Virginia convention votes to secede.
- 18--Robert E. Lee is offered command of the Federal armies. Two days later he resigned from the U. S. Army.
- 18--A regiment from Massachusetts clashes with a mob in Baltimore. Lincoln proclaims a blockade of ports from South Carolina to Texas.
- 20--The Confederacy seizes the abandoned Navy Yard at Norfolk.
- 27--Ports along the coast of North Carolina and Virginia are included in the blockade.

MAY 1861

- 6--Tennessee forms an alliance with the Confederacy which, in effect, means secession.

● CENTENNIAL EVENTS

APRIL 1961

- 12--Re-enactment of the attack on Fort Sumter

at Charleston, S. C.

- 14--Ceremony concerning the offer of troops to the Union by the Governor of Minnesota in Washington, D. C.
- 16-22--Centennial celebration in Philadelphia, Pa., concerning the organization of the 1st Infantry Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard.
- 22-23--Ceremonies at Cairo and Mound City, Ill., commemorating the first dispatch of armed troops to the southernmost city of the Union and the formation of Fort Defiance.
- 23--Commemorative ceremony regarding the assumption of command of the armed forces of Virginia by General Lee at the State Capitol in Richmond.
- 29--The first annual U. S. Grant Pilgrimage for Boy Scouts at Galena, Ill.
- 30--Boy Scout Pilgrimage to the Tomb of Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, Ill.

MAY 1961

- 5--Commemorative service at Stratford, Va., the birthplace of General Lee.

Jefferson Davis -- Devoted To A Lost Cause

"HE WAS A WARM friend and a bitter enemy." These words, spoken by an aide to Secretary of War Jefferson Davis, probably are as good a character description as can be found of the only man who ever served as President of the Confederate States of America.

"He was a regular bulldog when he formed an opinion, for he would never let go," said the same man. Jeff Davis's later life was to prove this man most wise in his opinion of his superior.

Like Lincoln, Davis was born in Kentucky just under eight months before the future Presi-



Jefferson Davis

(Photo from National Archives)

dent of the United States. But aside from the chance of birth, there is little similar about these men who flowered into greatness during one of the most trying eras in America.

Davis was born to a family of at least middle-class means while Lincoln was born into very poor circumstances. Davis was blessed with an excellent formal education while Lincoln had little. Davis was a soldier of some considerable fame while Lincoln's military exploits were hardly worthy of mention. Davis gained vast experience in Government in both the legislative and executive branches in contrast to Lincoln's very limited political background.

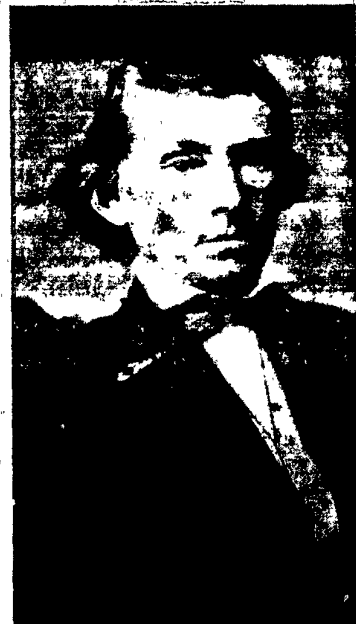
Even in recorded history, they traveled different paths. Lincoln had his life snuffed out by a fanatic's bullet. Davis, on the other hand, spent months in prison, part of the time in chains, and lived out his life to a ripe age.

Legendary stories about each sprang from many sources to the extent that years of research were required to separate fact from fiction.

Two things these men had in common--their complete devotion to principles and their abilities to overcome hardship.

Davis was born on June 3, 1808, in Christian (now Todd) County, Kentucky, the son of Samuel and Jane Davis who a short time before had moved to the frontier from their native Georgia. The father had been a commander of infantry troops during the Revolutionary War. Jeff was the tenth child. Before Davis was 10, the family moved again, this time to the territory of Mississippi. Here the family, especially the eldest son Joseph, began to prosper. Jeff later was sent back to Kentucky to attend Transylvania University, but he did not complete his studies there. Instead, he received an appointment to the Military Academy at West Point which he entered on September 1, 1824. His career at the Academy was marked with several incidents which very nearly caused his dismissal and frequently kept him walking off demerits. He was graduated in 1828, 23rd in his class of 33 and collected 327 demerits during the first three years. Among the cadets at West Point during the same period were Robert E. Lee and Joseph Johnston.

From the Academy, Lieutenant Davis went into the "West" where he spent the next seven years in and around Wisconsin. He was involved in the Black Hawk Indian War in 1832, but nothing is recorded concerning any unusual activity on his part. One event which later became an interesting note was his reported administering of the oath to Abraham Lincoln, the captain of a group of Illinois volunteers. Davis, according to the reports, was accompanied for this duty by Lieutenant Robert Anderson, later the commander of Fort Sumter.



Alexander Stephens,
Vice President of
the Confederacy

(Photo from National Archives)

In 1833, Davis spent most of the time stationed at Fort Crawford, Wisconsin, which was commanded by Colonel Zachary Taylor, a future President of the United States. Davis and Colonel Taylor's daughter Sarah fell in love, and, although Taylor disapproved, the young couple eloped following Davis's resignation from the Army on June 30, 1835. The union lasted but a few months, the first Mrs. Davis dying on

September 15, 1835.

For the next eight years, Davis lived in more or less seclusion as a cotton farmer in Warren County, Mississippi. He worked, prospered, and studied, having a constant quest for knowledge. In 1843, the future leader of the South took his first step into politics, becoming involved in local affairs. The following year he was chosen a presidential elector, and in 1845 he was elected to the United States House of Representatives. The same year, on February 26, he took his second wife, Varina Howell, a local beauty of the highest social rank.

Davis quickly distinguished himself in Congress as a gifted and respected orator who never took a back seat in the discussions of the vexing problems of the day. He continued to love the Army and military life, however, and when he was elected Colonel of a regiment of Mississippi volunteers (later known as the "Mississippi Rifles"), he promptly resigned from Congress. He overtook the regiment at New Orleans and set out to assist his former father-in-law, Zachary Taylor, now a general in command



The first "White House of the Confederacy," located in Montgomery, Alabama

of American forces involved in the Mexican War. This was in June, 1846, and the forces went into active combat in September. The "Mississippi Rifles" moved forward to play a vital part in the war and to cover themselves with glory under the celebrated leadership of Jefferson Davis. He and his unit were credited with saving General Taylor's small army from almost certain defeat in the face of great odds in the battle of Buena Vista. Davis was severely wounded during the early action but stuck with his men throughout the long battle.

Colonel Davis remained in the Army until the summer of 1847 but withdrew when Taylor was bypassed in favor of General Winfield Scott and the "Mississippi Rifles" were left with no action in sight. Almost immediately he was appointed to the U. S. Senate by the Mississippi



A view of the "White House of the Confederacy" in Richmond, Virginia, taken during the Civil War era. President Davis and his family resided here from 1861 to 1865. The house was built in 1818.

(Photo from National Archives)

Governor and took his seat in the upper house in December, 1847. His services in the Senate were continued by the Mississippi Legislature during elections in 1848 and 1850. Davis made a fine record in the Senate, gained national prominence, and moved into a place of leadership in the Democratic Party. He became chairman of the Military Committee and often tangled with Senator Douglas of Illinois, an established leader in the Party.

In 1851, Davis resigned from the Senate in the vain move to save the governorship for his party in Mississippi. With little time for campaigning, he lost the election, but by a very small vote. He retired to his farm for a short time but returned to public life in 1852 and conducted a strong campaign for the Democratic



The "White House of the Confederacy" as it looks today. It now is a Confederate Museum in Richmond and open to visits by the public.

candidate for President, Franklin Pierce. When Pierce was elected, he quickly named Davis to be Secretary of War.

Davis enjoyed much success in the cabinet. He was responsible for, among other innovations, the use of camels by the military in the western plains, the substitution of iron for wood in gun carriages, the procurement of rifled muskets and rifles, and the use of minnie balls which were later to take a heavy toll among his Confederate Army.

Although Davis often had voiced the state-rights theory, there is much indication that he did not wish to see the Union dissolved. His main hope, it seemed, was to enlarge the South both socially and economically, as well as territorially, to make of it an equal in political power with the North. In the Senate, he had urged the construction of a railroad through the southern part of the Nation to the west coast, and while Secretary of War he was the driving force behind the acquisition of the region known as the Gadsden Purchase from Mexico to make possible such a venture. He sent a large expedition into the area which prepared an impressive report on the Southwest.

Even before Davis completed his term as Secretary of War in 1857, he again had been elected to the Senate. He returned to Congress in December, 1857. Little had changed since he left the Senate in the way of the major issue--it still was slavery. Davis almost at once became the leader of the state-rights faction. He was always ready, willing, and able to meet any challenge thrown up against the principles to which he was dedicated.

While Davis had played an important role in avoiding secession earlier, there was little or nothing anyone could do about it following the election of Lincoln. In fact, he may well have contributed to the secession movement in 1860 when he joined with such extremists as Robert B. Rhett of South Carolina and W. L. Yancey of Alabama in order to prevent the nomination of Douglas as the Democratic candidate for President. This split the Party and brought Douglas and John C. Breckinridge into the race, both under the Democratic banner, thus virtually assuring Lincoln of victory.

This union with Rhett and Yancey led many to rashly believe that Davis shared their hopes for secession. On the contrary, Davis later wrote Rhett discouraging secession and reviving the "cooperationist" feelings he had supported when a secession move was made in 1851. Much of Davis's actions then as before led to the assumption by many that what he really wanted was a duality within the Union--a South with something like "dominion status" such as Canada in the British Empire.

During the campaign of 1860, only one point seemed to really bother Davis--whether or not the South would have an open frontier for expansion. Lincoln resolved this doubt with his statement that he would concede on most all points except one--there should be no more slave states allowed. This left Davis no avenue to



Reproduction of the Great Seal of the Confederacy

(Photo courtesy Down South magazine)

follow save that taken by his native state--secession. Yet he continued in his post in the Senate until word formally reached him that Mississippi had left the Union. Then, on January 21, 1861, he made what has been described as one of his most noted speeches. He defended the action taken by his state and declared he was in agreement. He upheld again the belief

\$100,000 REWARD! IN GOLD.

Headquarters Civ. Corp.,
Military Division Mississippi,
Memphis, Tenn., May 6, 1863.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Reward
in Gold, will be paid to any person or persons who will apprehend and deliver JEFFERSON DAVIS to any of the Military authorities of the United States.

Several millions of specie, reported to be with him, will become the property of the captors.

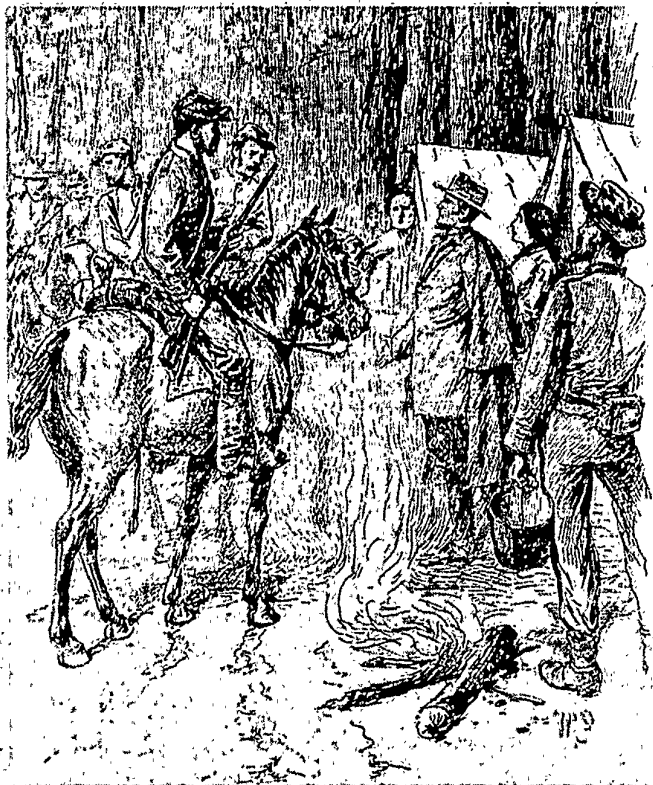
J. H. WILSON,
Major-General, U. S. Army,
Commanding.

Reproduction of the reward poster issued for the capture of Davis

(Photo courtesy Down South magazine)

that the states were sovereign and had every right to leave the Union if they felt their sovereignty was being abused. Stating some of the abuses which the South then felt had been heaped upon it, he declared:

"Then, Senators, we recur to the compact which binds us together; we recur to the principles upon which our Government was founded; and when you deny them, and when you deny to us the right to withdraw from a government, which, thus perverted, threatens to be destructive to our rights, we but tread in the path of our fathers when we proclaim our independence, and take the hazard. This done, not in hostility



A sketch showing the capture of Davis by the Fourth Michigan Cavalry on May 10, 1865, at Irwinsville, Georgia.

(Photo: courtesy Down South magazine)

to others--not to injure any section of the country--not even for our own pecuniary benefit; but from the high and solemn motive of defending and protecting the rights we inherited, and which it is our duty to transmit unshorn to our children."

Davis called for the split to be peaceful with friendly relations to continue. Yet, unlike most Southern leaders of the time, he expected war. He left the Senate apparently hoping to become commander of the Southern armies, and Mississippi promptly named him major general of its troops.

The convention of the seceded states met in Montgomery, Alabama, and there was strong indication that someone from Georgia, the fourth state in the Union and the second one to leave it, would be named President. Men like Rhett

and Yancey were present in Montgomery and anxious for the post, but they were considered too radical. Georgia was ready to propose Robert Toombs, but, typical of political conventions, the delegates turned from all candidates and settled on Davis. Also a surprise move of the convention was the selection of Alexander Stephens of Georgia as Vice President. Stephens, until Georgia actually seceded, had been a major opposer of disunion. Davis reportedly was greatly distressed when informed of his election.

He started out almost at once for Montgomery, however, a tired man already in poor health. He was inaugurated on February 18, 1862. In his brief speech, he asserted:

"...Our present condition, achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations, illustrates the American idea that government rests on the consent of the governed and that it is the right of the people to alter or abolish governments whenever they become destructive of the ends for which they were established.... Reverently let us invoke of the God of our fathers to guide and protect us in our effort to perpetuate the principles which, by His blessing, they were able to vindicate, establish and transmit to their posterity, and, with a continuance of His favor ever gratefully acknowledged, we may hopefully look forward to success, to peace, and to prosperity."

Without delay, Davis set about to negotiate friendly relations between the United States and the Confederate States of America. For such a purpose, two of his representatives arrived in Washington the day after Lincoln was sworn in. They sent formal communications to Mr. Seward, the Secretary of War,--especially, seeking the peaceful withdrawal of Federal troops from Fort Sumter. Initially it was indicated to them that the fort would be evacuated; however, a secret attempt to reinforce it followed. They departed Washington and as soon as Davis knew they had actually sailed, he ordered General Beauregard to seize the fort. The shooting started on April 12, 1861, and the surrender came the next day.

The events which followed would have taxed any man. Davis became the symbol of all evils to northerners, and he faced strong and constant opposition within his own country. Throughout his presidency, two traits remained prominent--his military background which caused him to exert strong control over the Army, and the warm friend--bitter enemy mannerism. Only to General Lee did Davis appear to have given any pre-eminence as he constantly demonstrated that he considered himself the equal of any general as a strategist. Among his favorites were General Braxton Bragg and Secretary of State Judah P. Benjamin, a capable though unpopular man. Benjamin had been Secretary of War, but in 1862 when Congress was about to vote condemnation of him, Davis showed his contempt by promoting Benjamin to Secretary of State. His enemies met just as staunch treatment. General Joe Johnston, one of the most popular of all

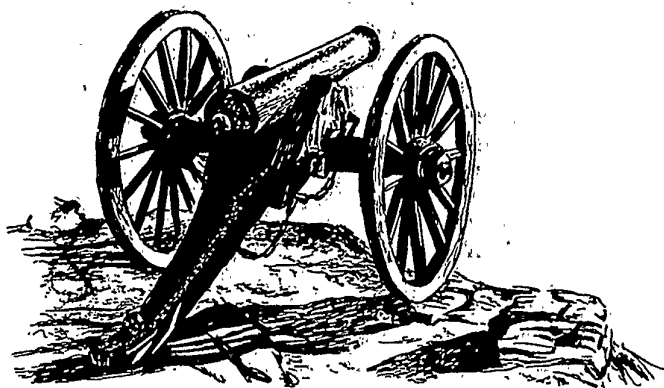
Confederate military leaders, incurred the President's wrath and was quickly removed from command in Georgia at a most critical moment in 1864.

Davis's interest in the South as a unit rather than the doctrine of state rights became even stronger. It soon became apparent to all that Davis would sacrifice the interest of any single state if such would aid in building a Southern nation to preserve the Southern social order. This resulted in great opposition to him from the likes of Rhett and Yancey, and men like Robert Toombs and Governor Brown of Georgia and even the Vice President were drawn into the opposition camp. From the time Davis was inaugurated formally as the regular President—he had been provisional President—on February 22, 1862, until the fall of the Confederacy, he was constantly opposed by many of the most influential newspapers as well as leaders in Congress. Military victories during 1862 quieted many of the critics, but the military setbacks which followed later in the year added new vigor to the charges, including an accusation that he planned a coup d'etat.

In 1864, moves for peace negotiations began to gain strength. The defiance of the Monroe Doctrine by Napoleon who established an emperor in Mexico was the basis of some reconciliation talk. Francis P. Blair in January, 1865, raised this point with Davis on a visit to Richmond. He proposed the complete abandonment of slavery, the reunion of all states, and an expedition against Mexico in which Davis would have a leading rôle. Davis would not commit himself but did indicate a willingness to enter into negotiations for peace between "the two countries."

There followed on February 3, 1865, the Hampton Roads Conference attended by Lincoln and Alexander Stephens as the chief spokesman of the Confederacy. Tradition has it that Lincoln told Stephens to write "Union" at the top of a page and anything he pleased under it, and, true or not, this represented the feelings of the moment. But Davis, though now believing in emancipation, would not accept anything short of independence for the Southern nation he envisioned. Three days after the conference he made his last public speech as President in which he called for united effort to bring the enemy seeking conferences to determine "our demands."

Davis and his party fled Richmond on April



President Davis and his First Lady

3, 1865, going to Danville where he remained for five days. On April 4, he issued his last proclamation calling on the people to resist to the last, and promising that Richmond would be retaken. The news of Lee's surrender caused him to move farther south to Greensboro. Here he held a cabinet meeting and reluctantly agreed to let Johnston negotiate surrender with General Sherman. Twelve days later, at Charlotte, he held the last cabinet meeting, approved the surrender and admitted that the Confederacy had been overthrown. His party broke up and he headed south after his family, apparently hoping to escape from the country. He was captured by Union cavalry on May 10, 1865, near Irwinville, Georgia. His capture set off one of the cruellest slurs—the charge that he attempted to hide his identity by posing as a woman. The story has long since been proven false, and only recently the General Services Administration announced that the famed cloak and shawl he wore at the time of capture would be sent to the Jefferson Davis Memorial at Biloxi, Mississippi.

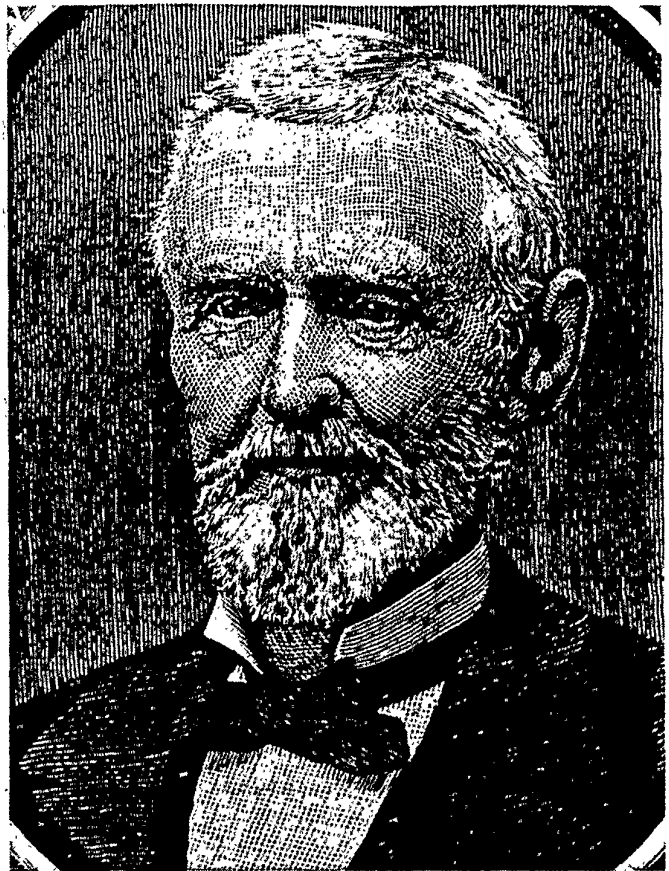
For two years Davis was held prisoner in Fortress Monroe, during the early part being confined in irons. He later was given more comfortable quarters which he shared with his family. He never was brought to trial. He was released on bond on May 13, 1867. A strange turn of events brought him as a prisoner to face a Federal judge in the room which he had used as his private office in Richmond while President of the Confederacy.

Though not an old man, Davis was broken in

wealth and his fortune was gone. He returned to Mississippi after trying some unsuccessful business ventures. He went to Beauvoir, a plantation located near Biloxi, Mississippi, at the invitation of its owner, Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey, a schoolmate of Mrs. Davis. She provided space for him and his family which he occupied in 1877. In 1879 he contracted to buy Beauvoir but less than six months after he made the first payment, Mrs. Dorsey died and willed the property to him. Here he lived out his years and wrote two books, "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government" and a "Short History of the Confederate States."

His native state would have returned Davis to the U. S. Senate had he desired, but he refused to seek a Federal pardon without which he could not take a seat in the Congress. This unbonding on his part--General Lee had sought a pardon and been refused--the false charges that Davis had been involved in the assassination of Lincoln, and the general belief that he had been responsible for the suffering of Northern soldiers in Southern prisons were among the causes of the harsh sentiment directed against him.

That Davis had any connection with the murder of Lincoln has long been disproved, and it also has been shown that he not only was not responsible for the sufferings of prisoners, but did all he could to alleviate them. He made frequent attempts for prisoner exchanges even to sending a delegation of the prisoners to Washington to explain their situation. He sent his Vice President on a similar mission and proposed that doctors, medicine, etc., be sent from each side to care for their men in prison. Finally,



Portrait of Davis painted just prior to his death in 1889
(Photo courtesy Down South magazine)

he released Federal prisoners without exchange. Too, the charge of mistreatment of prisoners was a two-edged sword--there were 60,000 more Union prisoners in Southern prisons than there were Confederates in Northern prisons, yet 4,000 more Confederates died in prison.

Two quotes, one from the "New York Herald" of May 23, 1865, the other from the Honorable John W. Daniel, former U. S. Senator from Virginia, written as an introduction to the book, "Life and Reminiscences of Jefferson Davis," published in 1900, give good understanding of the feelings toward Davis with the passage of time.

The "New York Herald" reported--"At about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, 'all that is mortal' of Jeff'n Davis, late so called 'President of the alleged Confederate States,' was duly, but quietly and effectively, committed to that living tomb prepared within the impregnable walls of Fortress Monroe. The 22nd day of May, 1865, may be said to be the day, when all the earthly aspirations of Jeff'n Davis ceased.... No more will Jeff'n Davis be known among the masses of men....His life has been a cheat. His last free act was an effort to unsex himself and deceive the world. He keeps the character, we may say, in death, and is buried alive."

Senator Daniel wrote--"I believe...all America will realize that Jefferson Davis was one of the purest and bravest of the public men which



Main entrance to Beauvoir, where Davis lived out his later years on the Gulf Coast of Mississippi. Beauvoir now is a Confederate Museum open to the public.
(Photo courtesy Down South magazine)



Jefferson Davis, portrayed by Montgomery Attorney T. B. Hill, Jr., is "sworn in" as President of the Confederate States of America by Howell Cobb (Judge Walter B. Jones) on February 18, 1961, exactly 100 years after the actual event took place. The re-enactment was the climax of a week's observance of the Civil War Centennial in Montgomery, Alabama. (Photo courtesy Montgomery Advertiser)

our country has produced--that he was an honest, able and clear thinker, and a true seeker for the good of humanity. He was the incarnation of the Southern cause. His abilities made him so. But he was no more responsible for the War than thousands and tens of thousands on both sides. He loved peace and he loved the Union. He grieved to see it torn asunder; and he clung to it as long as accommodation was possible...."

Jefferson Davis, only President of the Confederate States of America, died in New Orleans, Louisiana, on December 6, 1889, at the age of 82.

THE DISASTER SQUAD IN BELGIUM

The fame of the FBI Disaster Squad, long established in North America, now has spread to the Continent.

On the morning of February 15, 1961, a jet airliner with 72 persons aboard, including 49 Americans, crashed near the Brussels, Belgium, airport. Among the passengers were 18 young members of the U. S. Figure Skating Team. All aboard were killed.

The following day, the Belgium government, through the Department of State, requested the assistance of the Disaster Squad. Immediately, necessary preparations were begun. A passenger list was obtained by the New York Office--the flight had originated at Idlewild International Airport--and all fingerprint cards of persons possibly identical were pulled from file.

Assistant Director C. Lester Trotter, SA Beverly E. Ponder, and Latent Fingerprint Examiners Hervey E. Caton and J. Everett Burke were en route to Brussels before 5 p.m. on February 16. A typical London fog prevented their landing there on the first leg of their flight and delayed their eventual arrival in Belgium until noon of the next day.

Although accustomed to the sights attendant to a catastrophe of this type--this was the 30th disaster the Squad has worked on--the men were shocked by what they found. The plane had burned after the crash, and the combination of the terrific impact and the flames had caused great damage to the remains of the victims. In addition, no preservatives or refrigeration had been provided to retard decomposition which had reached advanced stages in the 58 hours which had ensued.

The four members of the Squad, working an average of 10 hours per day overtime, were successful in positively identifying 16 Americans through fingerprints. Identity of 22 other Americans and one Canadian also was established by the Squad through the use of X-rays, infrared photography, personal effects, dental charts, etc. Other Americans had previously been identified by Belgium authorities.

Three cases of mistaken identity were discovered by members of the Squad, one involving the mix-up of a female and male. Another involved the inaccurate identification of two sisters who were members of the skating team.

Agents in the field offices covering the residences of the victims also played an important role in effecting the identification of several victims. Driver's licenses of two victims which contained fingerprints were secured, and these provided the basis for positive identification. In two other cases, Agents obtained latent fingerprints from the homes of the victims which were used to establish identity.

The members of the Squad departed from Belgium on February 24, 1961, but not before they had held a conference with top officials there who were anxious to learn as much as possible about their methods. Belgium authorities were high in their praise of the work performed by the Disaster Squad.

The Identification Division also assisted in identifying victims of two other recent disasters in which local authorities secured fingerprints of the victims and sent them to the Bureau. One of these incidents involved the crash of an airliner on January 28, 1961, in the Atlantic off Long Island, New York, in which six crew members were killed. Prints of five of the victims were secured by the Suffolk County, New York, Police Department and were positively identified with fingerprints already on file in the Identification Division.

The other accident occurred on February 2, 1961, when a train derailed near Bowie, Maryland, killing six persons. Members of the Prince Georges County Police Department obtained prints from the victims, four of whom were identified against fingerprint cards on file.

John McGuire Retires; New Division Created; Evans, Tavel Promoted

ONE Assistant Director applied for retirement and two new ones were appointed during February, 1961. One of the appointees heads a new division, the Special Investigative Division, created by Director J. Edgar Hoover to cope with the increased work and to streamline the handling of cases requiring expedite attention.

Retiring was Assistant Director John J. McGuire, a veteran of more than 25 years' service. His retirement application was approved by the Director on February 10, 1961. He ceased active duty on March 3, 1961, and the retirement was effective on March 9. He had headed the Files and Communications Division.

Also on February 10, Inspectors Courtney A. Evans and William Saxby (Sax) Tavel were promoted to Assistant Directors. Mr. Evans' appointment became effective immediately, and he was placed in charge of the new Special Investigative Division. Mr. Tavel was named to replace Mr. McGuire, and his appointment was effective on March 3.

Other promotions which followed these changes included: William S. Hyde from Number One Man in the Administrative Division to Number One Man to Assistant to the Director John P. Mohr; Charles H. Stanley from Chief of the Employee Security and Special Inquiry Section to Number One Man of the Special Investigative Division;

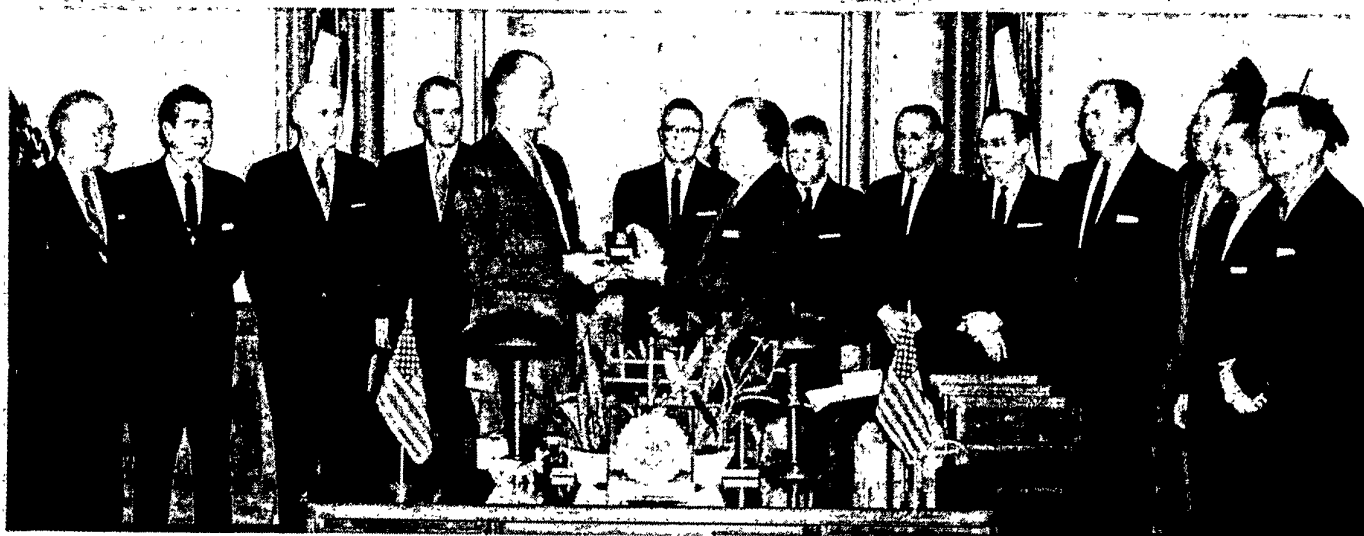
Eugene W. Walsh from Assistant Personnel Officer to Number One Man in the Administrative Division; and William V. Cleveland from Number One Man in the Liaison Section to Chief of the Employee Security and Special Inquiry Section.

Mr. McGuire left behind an outstanding record of accomplishments. A popular and respected leader, he enhanced FBI operations at all levels through his intelligent approach to all problems. A fitting tribute to him was paid at the time of his retirement by the Director in the following words:

"The talent, the time, the complete dedication you have always given to the FBI have been of the highest order. There are few who have done so much to build the Bureau's prestige and protect its reputation...."

Born on March 23, 1909, in New York City, Mr. McGuire attended elementary and high schools in New Jersey and New York. He earned an A.B. degree from Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1931, and an LL.B. from Fordham University School of Law, New York City, in 1934. He was admitted to the New York State Bar in 1935, and worked for the city of New York for a short time.

Entering on duty as a Special Agent on October 7, 1935, Mr. McGuire first was assigned at Los Angeles. He later served at Washington



Assistant Director John J. McGuire on February 17, 1961, was presented a set of cuff links bearing the FBI seal and a plaque on which his badge had been mounted as mementos of his long service. The presentation was made by Director Hoover during a gathering of the Executives Conference. Shown, from left, are Associate Director Clyde A. Tolson; Assistant to the Director John P. Mohr; Assistant Directors Alex Rosen and John F. Malone; Mr. McGuire; Assistant Director Ivan W. Conrad; Mr. Hoover; Assistant Directors Courtney A. Evans, Alan H. Belmont, and William S. Tavel; Assistant to the Director Donald J. Parsons; Inspector Edgar R. Clayton; and Assistant Directors Nicholas P. Callahan and Cartha D. DeLoach. Assistant Director C. Lester Trotter and SA Everett J. Ingram were not present.



Assistant Director Courtney A. Evans (right), head of the new Special Investigative Division, here holds a meeting with his staff. From the left are Thomas J. McAndrews, Chief of the Fugitive Section; William V. Cleveland, Chief of the Employee Security and Special Inquiry Section; and Charles H. Stanley, Number One Man of the Division.

Field Office and Richmond and on August 5, 1937, was named Number One Man of the Richmond Office. Later that year, he was transferred to the Seat of Government for assignment in the Research Division where he remained until December 12, 1939, when he was appointed SAC at Buffalo. Thereafter, he served as SAC at the new office in New Haven, Number One Man at Cleveland, and SAC at Omaha. On February 16, 1942, he again was called to Washington where he was designated an Inspector and placed in charge of the Crime Records Section. A year later he was elevated to the position of Number One Man in the Records and Communications Division.

Early in 1959, the Records and Communications Division was split into two divisions, and Mr. McGuire was placed in charge of the Files and Communications Division. He was appointed Assistant Director in charge of this Division on April 7, 1959.

Mr. McGuire and his wife [redacted] have two sons, [redacted] and a daughter [redacted]. The family resides at 3273 South Stafford Street, Arlington, Virginia.

The new Special Investigative Division was formed from two former sections of the General Investigative Division--the Fugitive Section and the Employee Security and Special Inquiry Section. Its director, Mr. Evans, is eminently qualified for the task assigned him by Mr. Hoover. He has established an enviable record both as an investigator and administrator and has secured vast experience through his service as an assistant to Assistant Director Alex Rosen of the General Investigative Division.

Mr. Evans was born on November 12, 1914, in Missouri. He received his elementary and high school education in Michigan and attended Highland Park Junior College and the University of

Michigan before receiving an LL.B. degree from the Detroit College of Law in 1940.

After working for the city of Detroit, Mr. Evans became a Special Agent on December 9, 1940. He served at Richmond, New York City, and Phoenix before assignment to the Investigative Division on December 27, 1945. In April, 1952, he was sent to Norfolk as ASAC, returning to SOG the following year. He served as Chief of the Accounting and Fraud Section until June 29, 1958,



The newest Assistant Director, William S. Tavel, is pictured here going through one of the hundreds of drawers of index cards which now come under his control. Mr. Tavel replaced Assistant Director McGuire who ceased active duty on March 3, 1961, on retirement.

who
Inv
to
sta
Gr
Pa
DI
W
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20

when he was promoted to Number One Man in the Investigative Division. He was named an Inspector on December 28, 1958, and advanced to Assistant Director on February 10, 1961.

Mr. Evans and his wife [] have two sons, [] and a daughter []. The family resides in Alexandria, Virginia.

The promotion of Mr. Tavel to Assistant Director brought to the executive level a man with almost 20 years of service in practically every phase of Bureau operations. Born on July 12, 1915, at Sumter, South Carolina, he received his early education in Florida and Connecticut. He earned a B.A. degree from Washington and Lee University in 1938, and later attended Harvard Law School. He was valedictorian of his class at Washington and Lee and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa there.

Mr. Tavel worked for about two years for an insurance firm in New York City prior to his appointment as a Special Agent on September 8, 1941. He served at Buffalo, New York City, and on a foreign assignment prior to being transferred to SOG. He was named Personnel Officer on September 12, 1958, and an Inspector on September 25, 1958. Later, he was advanced to Number One Man in the Administrative Division, and on January 8, 1960, he was promoted to Number One Man to Assistant to the Director Mohr.

Among the high lights of Mr. Tavel's career are his work in South America during World War II and his contributions to the arrest and successful prosecution of the top 11 communists in 1949.

Mr. Tavel and his wife [] have twin daughters, []. The family resides in Arlington, Virginia.

To replace Mr. Tavel, the Director promoted Bill Hyde to be Mr. Mohr's assistant. Mr. Hyde was born July 7, 1915, at Volant, Pennsylvania. He holds an A.B. degree from Allegheny College and an LL.B. from Harvard Law School. He entered on duty as an Agent on November 18, 1940, and served in Dallas, Cleveland, and Buffalo before resigning on April 26, 1947. Reinstated on December 15, 1947, he was assigned to Washington Field Office before his transfer to SOG in April, 1950.



William S. Hyde, Number One Man to Assistant to the Director Mohr.

He served in the Administrative Division throughout his tour at headquarters, being named Number One Man of the Division on January 8, 1960. Mr. Hyde, his wife [] and daughter [] reside in Arlington, Virginia.

Advanced to Number One Man in the Administrative Division was Gene Walsh who was born on

September 17, 1917, at Brooklyn, New York. He has a B.A. degree from Long Island University and an LL.B. from Brooklyn Law School. He was appointed a Special Agent on June 1, 1942, and served in Indianapolis, Philadelphia, and New York before his transfer to SOG in the Administrative Division on July 1, 1956. He was named Assistant Personnel Officer on January 8, 1960, and promoted to his present position on February 13, 1961.

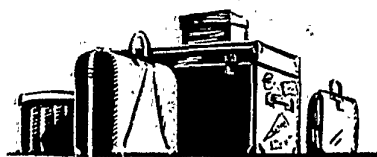


Eugene W. Walsh, Number One Man of the Administrative Division.

b6

Charles Stanley, a veteran investigator, was elevated to the second ranking position in the new Special Investigative Division on February 17, 1961. Born on July 29, 1912, in Naylor, Arkansas, Mr. Stanley earned an LL.B. degree from Columbus University while working at the Bureau as a clerk. He entered on duty on June 24, 1935, as a clerk, serving in the Little Rock Office prior to his transfer to SOG. He became an Agent on June 26, 1939. Following service in Oklahoma City, Philadelphia, New York City, and Little Rock, he was appointed ASAC at the latter office on January 16, 1946. In August of the following year, he was transferred to SOG for service in the Domestic Intelligence Division. Early in 1950, he was made Chief of the Loyalty Section which later was transferred to the Investigative Division. The name of the section later was changed to the Employee Security Section, and it was combined with the Special Inquiry Section in June, 1960. Mr. Stanley and his wife [] reside in Annandale, Virginia.

Replacing Mr. Stanley is another veteran of wide experience. Bill Cleveland was born on January 12, 1916, at Marietta, Mississippi, and earned an LL.B. degree from Columbus University while employed as a clerk at SOG. Issued Agent's credentials on July 6, 1942, he served in New York City, Newark, and Norfolk prior to being named ASAC at Norfolk on November 19, 1945. He was transferred to SOG in May, 1947, and then sent to Indianapolis as ASAC on May 25, 1949. He returned to headquarters on September 22, 1951, where he served for a time as Number One Man in the Domestic Intelligence Division. He was named to his present post on February 17, 1961. Mr. Cleveland and his wife [] have two sons, []. They reside in Arlington, Virginia.

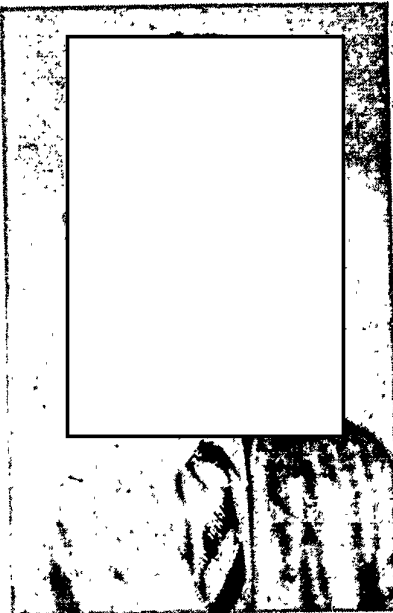




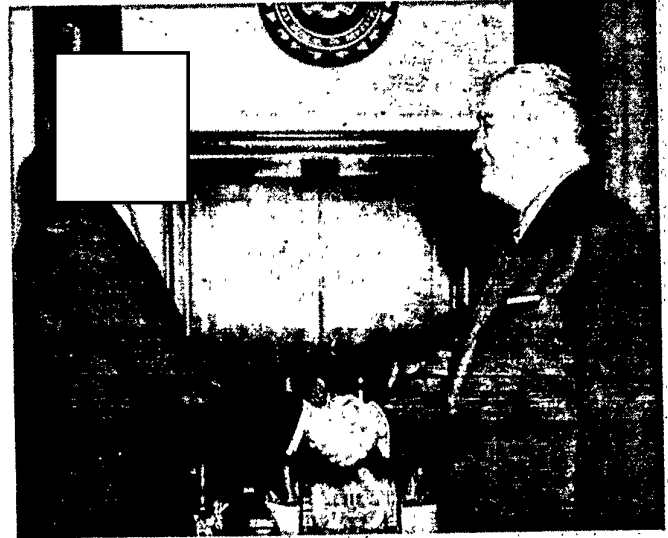
Around the FBI

Who's Who

son of SA [redacted] Oscar Hughes of the Chicago Office, is a student at Quincy College in Quincy, Illinois, and was recently appointed to "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges." [redacted] is majoring in Business and is a member of "Circle K Band" and Sigma Tau Epsilon honor society. He is attending the college on a four-year music scholarship, one of several he was offered.



Admitted to High Court



Director Hoover is shown congratulating SA [redacted] of the New York Office who was recently admitted to practice before the U. S. Supreme Court.



Hole-in-One

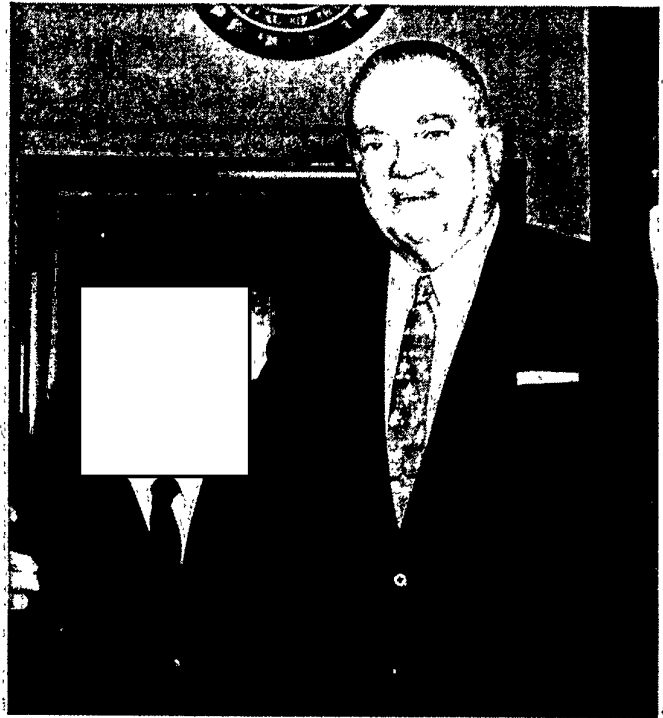
The most esteemed golfer in the Mechanical Section these days is [redacted] who sank a hole-in-one at the Pinecrest Golf Course in Arlington, Virginia, late last year. He accomplished this feat at the 14th hole with a drive of 155 yards. [redacted] (left) and Russell S. Davis (right) present [redacted] a commemorative trophy on behalf of the Mechanical Section.

Director Receives Scout Pin



Cub Scout [redacted] aged [redacted] recently presented a Scout lapel pin to Director Hoover. Teddy is the son of SA Harold P. Leinbaugh of the Crime Records Division.

Senator's Son



b6

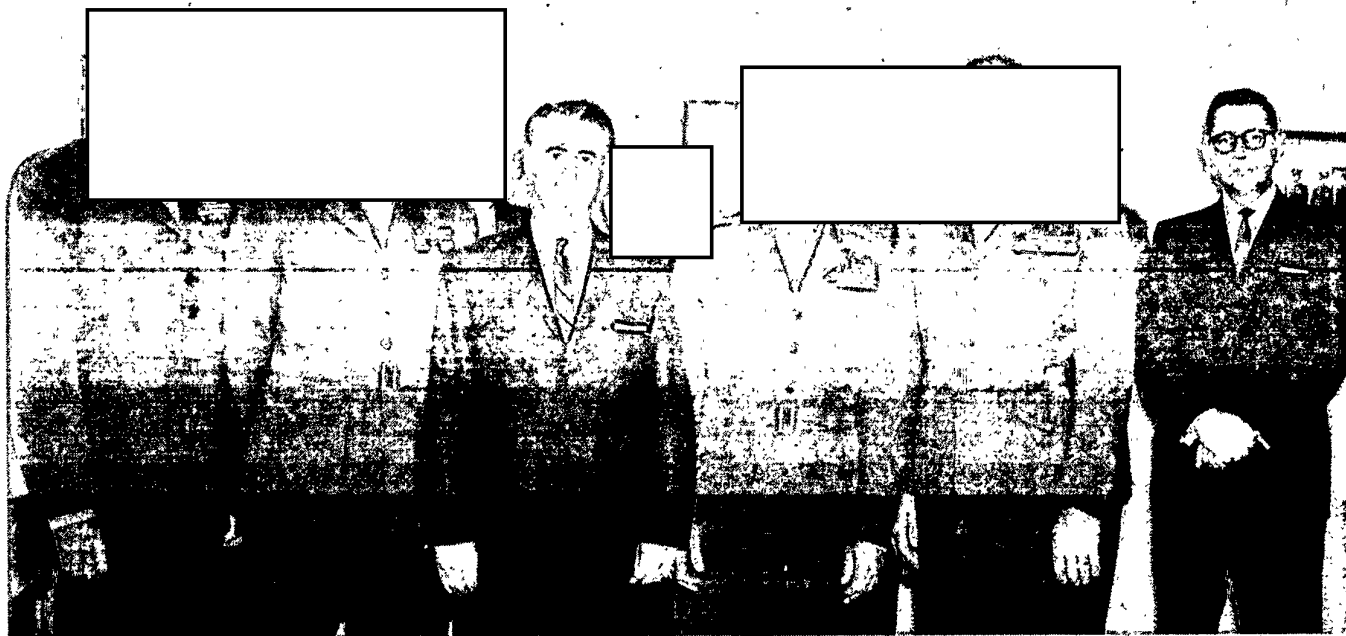
[redacted] son of Senator Thomas J. Dodd, visited FBI Headquarters recently and was greeted by Director Hoover. The Senator is a former Special Agent.

Congressmen Call



Five Congressmen who formerly were Special Agents visited FBI Headquarters recently and were greeted by Director Hoover. Shown here in Mr. Hoover's Office are (from left): Congressman William T. Cahill of New Jersey; Congressman H. Allen Smith of California; Congressman Omar Burleson of Texas; Mr. Hoover; Congressman A. Paul Kitchin of North Carolina; and Congressman Samuel L. Devine of Ohio.

San Diego Visitors



A group of Marine Corps Officers recently visited the San Diego Office for a tour. Shown above are (from left):

SAC Frank L. Price;

ASAC Robert E. Gebhardt.

Football Champs



Director Hoover recently presented the FBIRA Intramural Touch Football Championship Trophy to the victorious team, the "Blueboys." Shown with the Director are (from left): SA Alfred R. Jones, former FBIRA Activity Promoter;

Joseph A. Hornmann; and SA Victor R. Schaefer, Touch Football Commissioner,

Memphis Visitor



Inspector Fred J. Baumgardner of the Domestic Intelligence Division recently delivered a speech before the Military Order of World Wars at Memphis, Tennessee, and, while in the vicinity, called on some friends at the Memphis Office. Above, Inspector Baumgardner (center) is shown with SAC Clarence M. Kelley (right) and ASAC Clifton O. Halter.

Alabama Colonel



Assistant Director Cartha D. DeLoach of the Crime Records Division was recently commissioned an "Alabama Colonel." Mr. DeLoach (center) is shown receiving his commission from Alabama's Governor, John Patterson (right). Mr. Floyd Mann, Director of the Alabama Department of Public Safety, is on the left.

Charlotte's Open House



The Charlotte Office held an open house on a recent Sunday afternoon for the benefit of office employees and their families and friends. More than 200 persons attended and were treated to organized tours which depicted the work of the Charlotte Office and the operations of the Bureau. SAC Donald E. Roney (right) is shown here with one group of visitors.

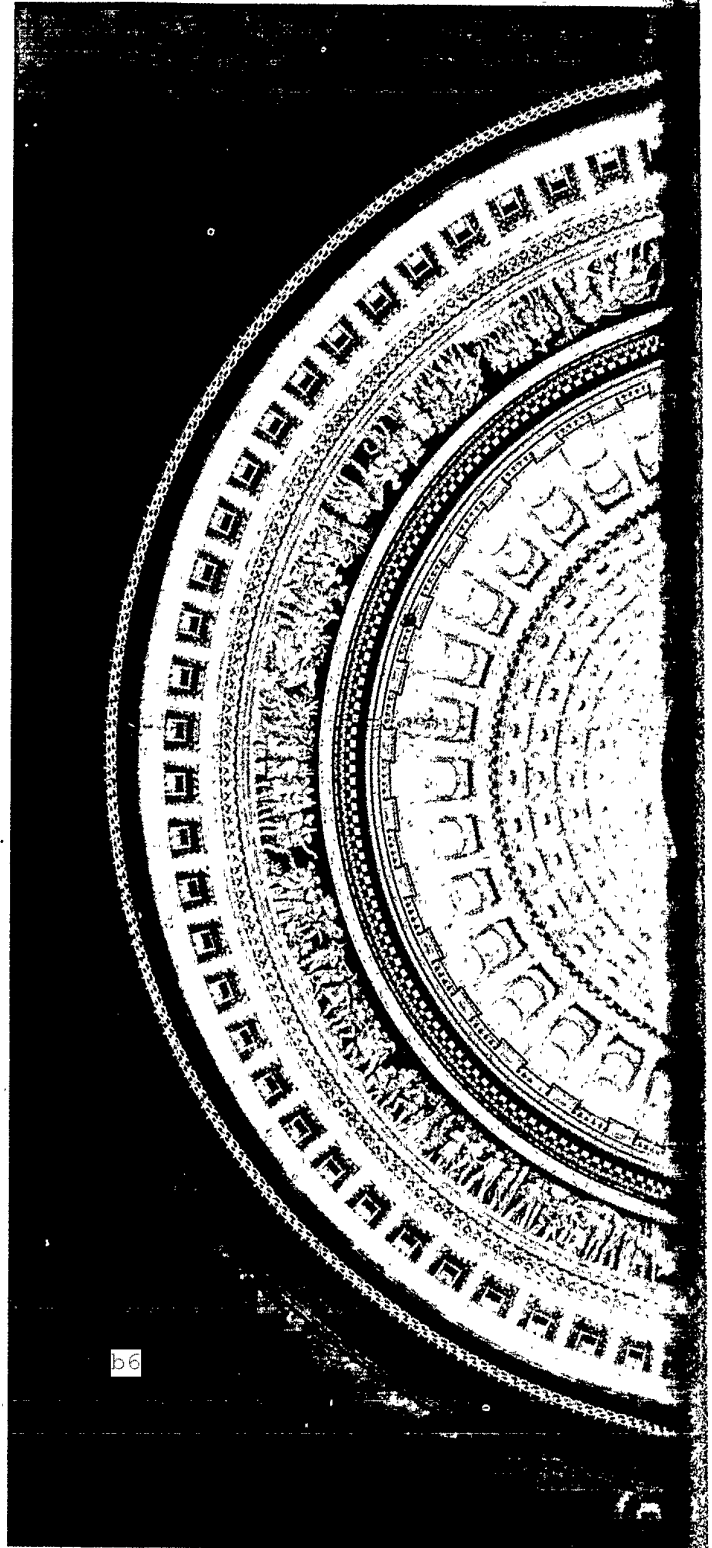
Famed Photographer

Readers of "The Washington Star" were treated on February 5, 1961, to one of the most unique and detailed photographs of the inside of the Capitol dome ever published. Fortunately, for us, the daughter of the photographer is an employee in the Domestic Intelligence Division, and she prevailed upon her father to allow THE INVESTIGATOR to publish the picture at right.

Peter Costas, the photographer, has attained national fame through his excellence with a camera, as well as his unusual approach to capturing on film familiar sights, especially in and around Washington. To secure this picture, Mr. Costas specially modified a camera which he placed on the floor of the Rotunda—he reclined on the floor by the camera.

For the shutter bug, the instrument he used was made from an old Korelle reflex camera fitted with a 21-millimeter Zeiss Biogon lens. The lens covered a circle on a $2\frac{1}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$ film, providing a very wide angle.

Mr. Costas's daughter [redacted] has been employed at SOG since 1954. She was assigned to the Files and Communications Division prior to her present duties in the Espionage Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division. She and her father are shown below thumbing through a copy of "The Sunday Star Magazine" which initially printed the picture of the dome. The photograph of Mr. Costas and [redacted] was taken by

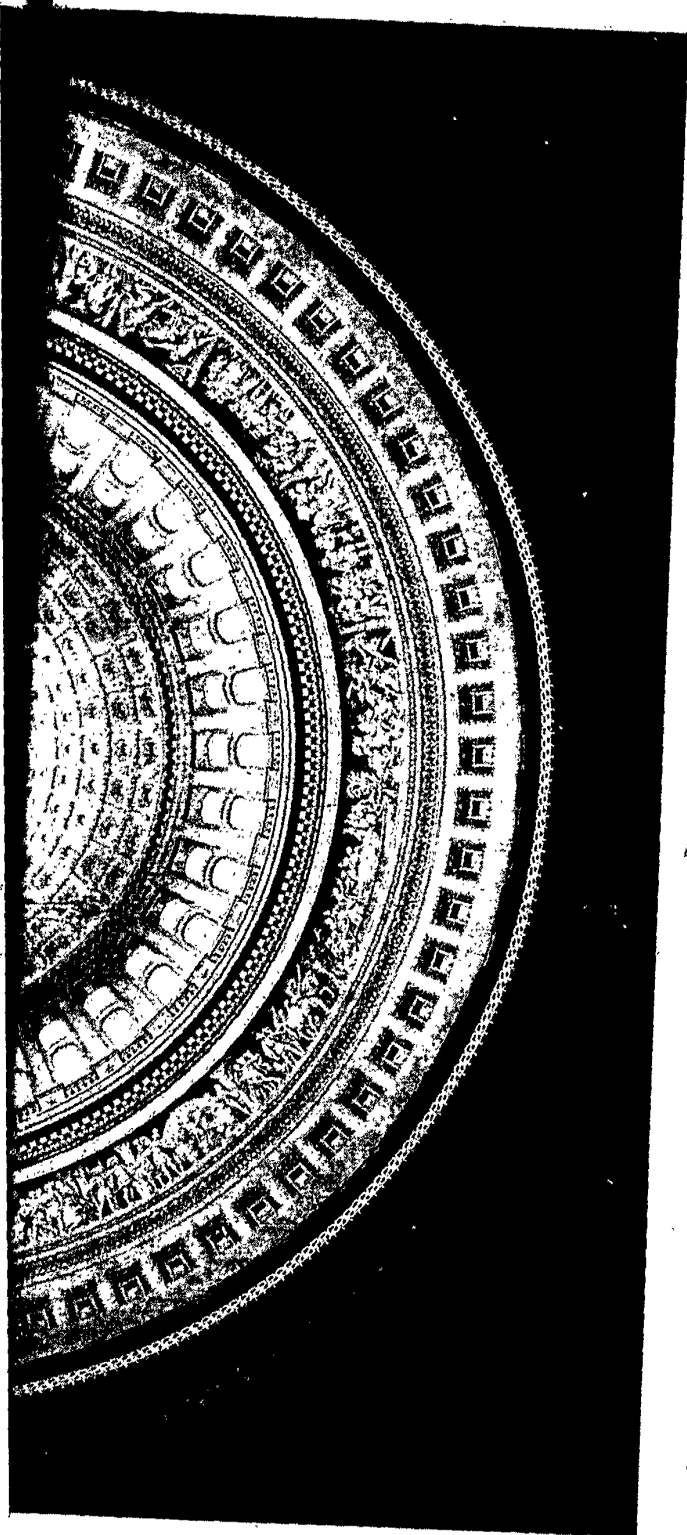


b6
[redacted] who also is a capable hand with a camera.

Typical of other outstanding photographs which Mr. Costas has taken is the one shown below. This illustrates again the thought and planning which go into all his pictures. The subject in this case is the statue of Abraham Lincoln in the famed Lincoln Memorial in Washington. Mr. Costas began taking pictures at the age of 13 and has won many awards including three from the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge.

Mr. Costas is a very exacting photographer. He has taken hundreds of photos of the Lincoln Memorial, yet he still has not secured the exact results desired.

The photo he is after can only be taken when the sun is shining on the statue of Lincoln. This happens just twice a year, at 5:30 a.m., and the opportunity is there for only an instant. Mr. Costas has tried twice to get "his" photo, but, both times, conditions were not exactly right. He is determined, however, to keep trying and confident that he will succeed.





Past
finger
also
vidu
exac
tion
in l
that
Velo
fing
was
tif
pro
we
La
Bu
ta
Le
Di
er
(1

Director Hoover greeted "The Arizona Mountain Men," who toured FBI Headquarters while in Washington to participate in the inaugural ceremonies. Shown with Mr. Hoover from left are: [redacted]

"Marshal's Posse"



"The Dodge City Marshal's Posse" came to Washington, D. C., during the Presidential inauguration and visited FBI Headquarters where they were greeted by Director Hoover. Mr. Hoover is shown above greeting Mayor N. O. Reese of Dodge City. [redacted] is on the Director's left. Also shown are: [redacted]

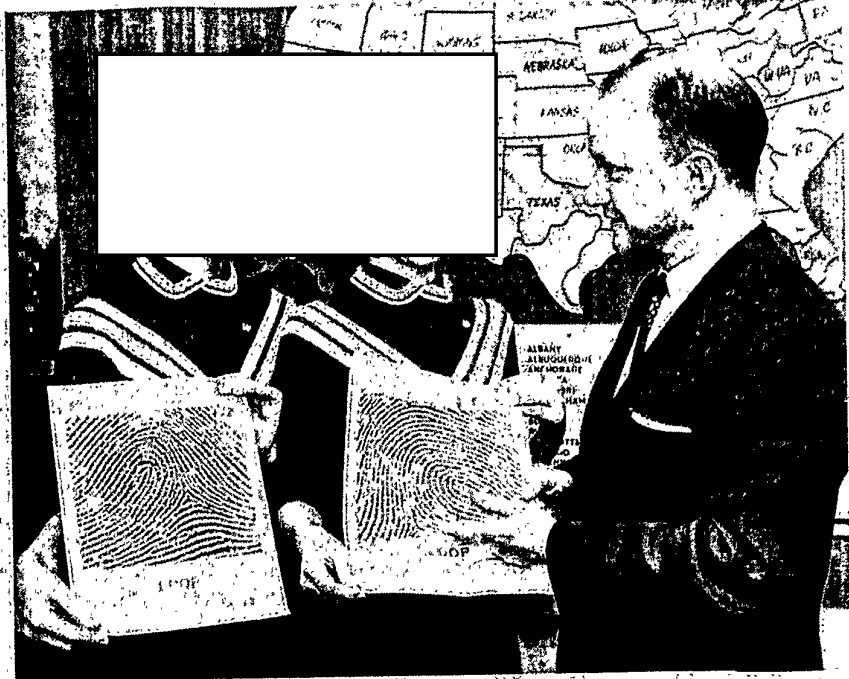
No Two Alike

Past experience in the field of fingerprint identification has consistently proved that no two individuals have fingerprints that are exactly identical. During a national twins' convention held late in 1960, however, the claim was made that a set of identical twins, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] had identical finger and palm prints. This claim was thoroughly checked by the Identification Division, and it was proved that the twins' fingerprints were not identical. Recently, [REDACTED] (left) and [REDACTED] visited

Bureau Headquarters where they talked with Assistant Director C. Lester Trotter of the Identification Division who pointed out differences in their fingerprints.

(Photo courtesy "The Evening Star")



b6

Montana Dinner Meeting



b6

Outgoing Governor J. Hugo Aronson of Montana recently held a dinner meeting for his friends engaged in law enforcement in the State of Montana. Seated from left are: Associate Justice Wesley Castles, Montana Supreme Court; Chief Justice James T. Harrison, Montana Supreme Court; Mr. Aronson; and SAC H. G. Maynor of the Butte Office. Standing are (from left) [REDACTED] Montana State Prison; SA Bruce W. Lanthorn, Resident Agent at Helena, Montana; and Supervisor [REDACTED] of the Montana Highway Patrol.

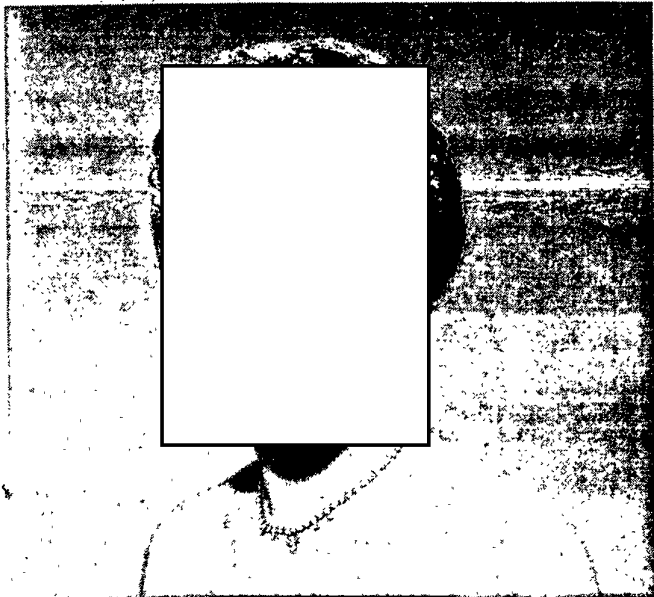
The Feminine Slant



Miss West Virginia State Fair

[redacted] was crowned "Miss West Virginia State Fair" in Clarksburg during January, 1961.

Five contenders had been selected as a result of county elections within the state to appear in the finals. The girls attended a tea and a banquet in their honor. [redacted] reported that the five male judges present at the banquet



[redacted] made the girls so nervous that they could hardly eat.

"Besides," she continued, "we had to stay trim for the swim suit modeling." The finalists were required to model swimming suits and evening gowns. The bases of the selection of lovely [redacted] for the title were personality, charm, poise, and appearance.

A trophy and a check were awarded [redacted] as a result of winning the title, and in August, she will reign as Queen at the Lewisburg State Fair.

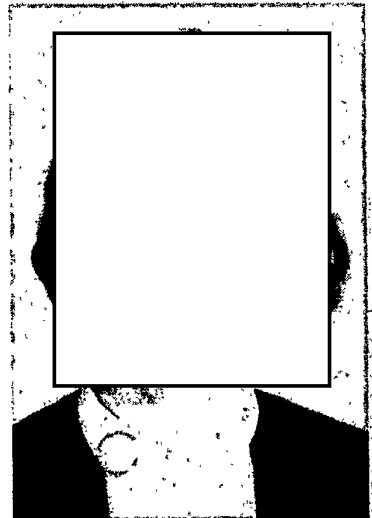
[redacted] has been with the Bureau since November, 1960, and she is presently assigned in the Personnel Actions Unit of the Administrative Division. She hails from Ivydale, West Virginia, and last year was the runner-up in the West Virginia Teen Queen Contest.

Her hobbies are singing, dancing, and roller skating. While in school, [redacted] sang in a trio, of which one of her sisters was also a member.

Honor Student

[redacted] the daughter of [redacted] (the SRA at Bowling Green, Kentucky), was designated valedictorian of the Sumner County High School graduating class of 1961.

[redacted] maintained a 3.952 out of a possible 4.000 average for four years' high school work. In addition to scholastic achievement, [redacted] has held offices in the Beta Club, Science Club, and Mathematics Club, and is also interested in sports, as a member of the girls' basketball team. She plans to enter the University of Tennessee this fall, where she will study in the field of foreign languages.



Happy Hobbyists



[redacted] (left) admires [redacted] fashionable necklace. These two girls from the Chicago Office became interested in making their own jewelry upon receiving instructions from a hobby and art shop in their neighborhood, and are becoming quite adept at their new pastime.

Judo For Stenos



A "wrist-throw take-down hold" is demonstrated by the [redacted] (left) and [redacted] at a recent Judo class. The girls are stenos in the Chicago Office and are taking a course in defensive tactics at a local YWCA.

Tailoring Talent

The rare combination of precision and perfection has earned for [redacted] of the Identification Division the title of expert seamstress. The fashionable skirt and blouse [redacted] is wearing were tailored by her. She is a perfectionist at fitting, and her detail and finishing touches are that of a professional--the beautifully embroidered monogram on the blouse was done by [redacted]. She enjoys sewing and makes most of her own clothes. [redacted] has even tailored a winter coat for herself.

Spring Refreshments

Springtime is party time, and if you are planning the menu for a wedding shower or reception, garden party, or spring social, the following recipes may be just what you are looking for.

Chocolate Clusters

- 1 lb. milk chocolate
- 2 squares unsweetened chocolate
- 2 cup shredded coconut
- 2 cup nut meats
- 3 cups corn flakes

b6

Melt chocolate in double boiler or over hot water. Pour over corn flakes, add nuts and coconut and stir until all ingredients are well coated with chocolate. Drop by teaspoonful on greased cookie sheet. Refrigerate.

[redacted] of Crime Records submitted this recipe with a sample and the results are delicious!

Miniature Fruit Cakes

- 1 lb. box dates
- 2 lb. candied red and green cherries
- 1 can eagle brand milk
- 4 slices candied yellow pineapple
- 1 can coconut
- 1 cup pecans

Cut cherries in half; dates, pineapple, and nuts in large pieces. Mix all ingredients together with eagle brand milk (no flour is needed). The mixture will be quite thick. Heap small paper cups (approximately 1 1/2" high and 1" in diameter) to about 1" above the top of the cup. Place cups on cookie sheet and bake in 250 degree oven for 1 hour or until golden brown. Cool slightly and peel paper cup from cakes. If cakes have a tendency to come apart, brush hands with butter and reshape while still warm. Cakes can be kept a considerable length of time if stored in airtight container. Makes about 18 cakes.

b6

[redacted] of the Administrative Division submitted this recipe.

Spring Special

- 2 trays frozen unsweetened pineapple juice (to which you have added green food coloring)
- 2 pints lime sherbert
- 4 quarts ginger ale

Mix and serve. Will serve about 25 people. This cooling refreshment was suggested by [redacted] of the Identification Division.



Spring "Do-It-Yourself" Chapeaus

A PORTION of the biggest fashion news this spring is color—and lots of it, and a hat—but not too much of it. This is the season for the more feminine headdress. Many shapes and styles will be the vogue, ranging from the pointed pixie cap, to the perennial picture hat, to the pillbox.

Most G-girls, like other working femmes, find their budgets won't stretch quite far enough to provide a chic chapeau for each mood and motion.

Why not make your hats? Other people do!

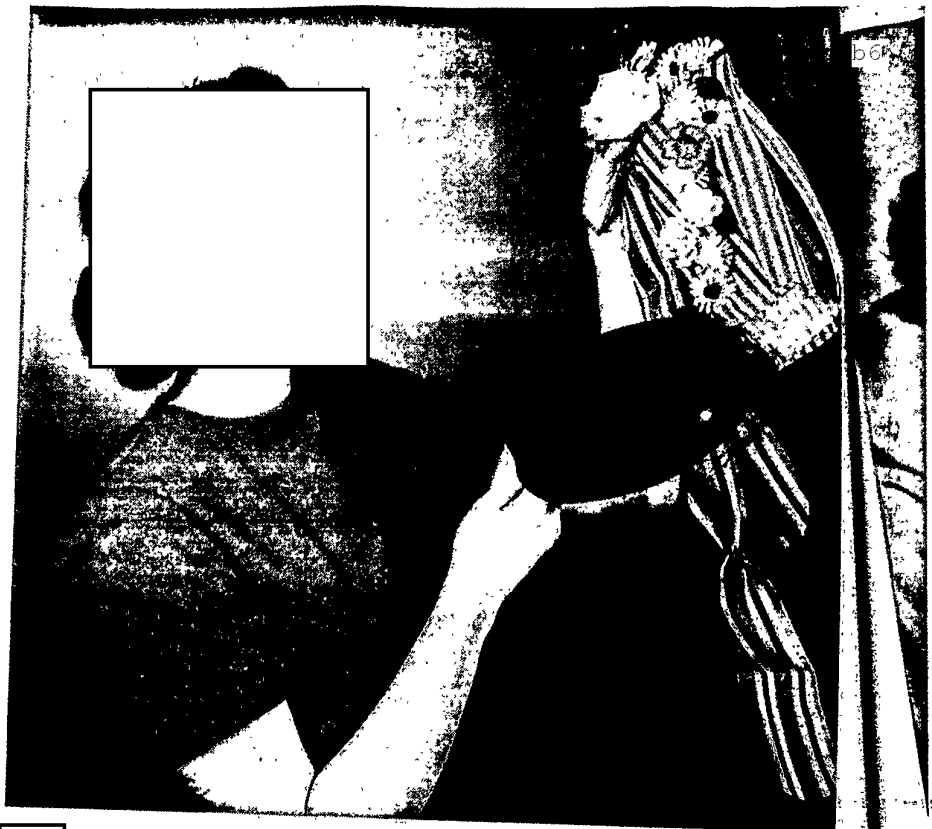
The accompanying photographs illustrate some of the many variations which can result from one basic hat, a few flowers, bows, pins, ribbons, etc., and a little imagination. Other ideas can be brought to mind by thumbing through fashion magazines, newspaper ads, and window shopping. We chose the newly inaugurated look, the pillbox. This style is displayed many ways—trimmed with one huge rose, an oversized bow, or a cluster of miniature blossoms—doll-size held in place by hidden combs, or larger in size—set way back on the head giving a totally young and lithe effect, or perched daringly forward. This style is attractive with any type of coiffure, but looks best with gently waved or curled hair brushed up to form a soft frame for the hat.

Our bit of millinery, so charmingly displayed in the photographs by [redacted] of the Crime Records Division, was changed to fit the mood or occasion in a matter of minutes merely by adding the ornaments with a little thread.

It's really quite simple, most economical, and a lot of fun!

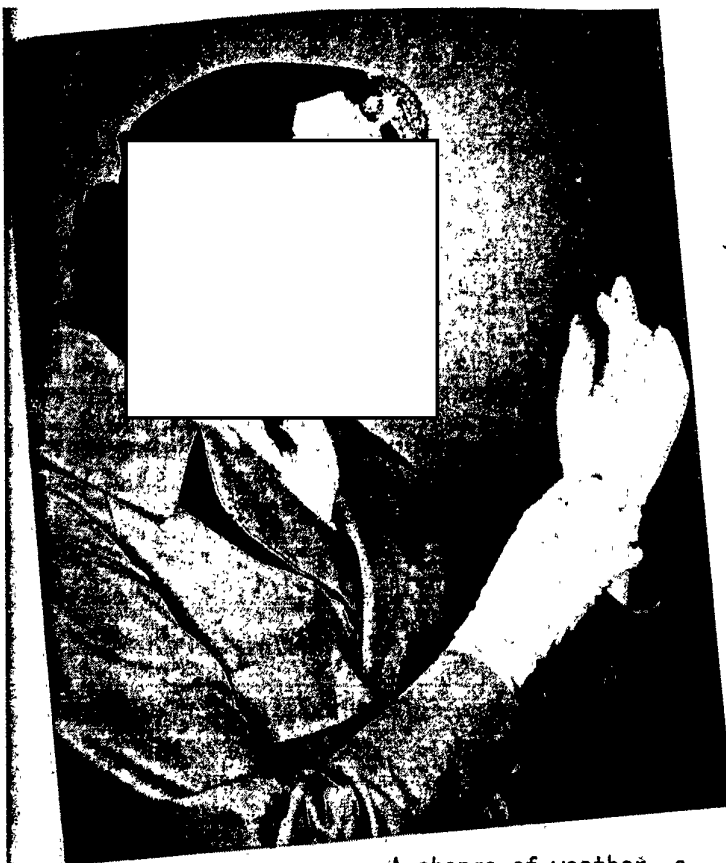
(Photos by Mrs. Jean A. Highland of the Photographic Laboratory).

A plain black pillbox and look what you can do to it! Your crowning glory with your Sunday togs. [redacted] spring bonnet, rimmed with clusters of pretty posies, is worn on the back of her head. The stems of the multi-colored flowers are wired—all you do is weave them to a length long enough to encircle about two-thirds of the rim of the hat and fasten them securely.

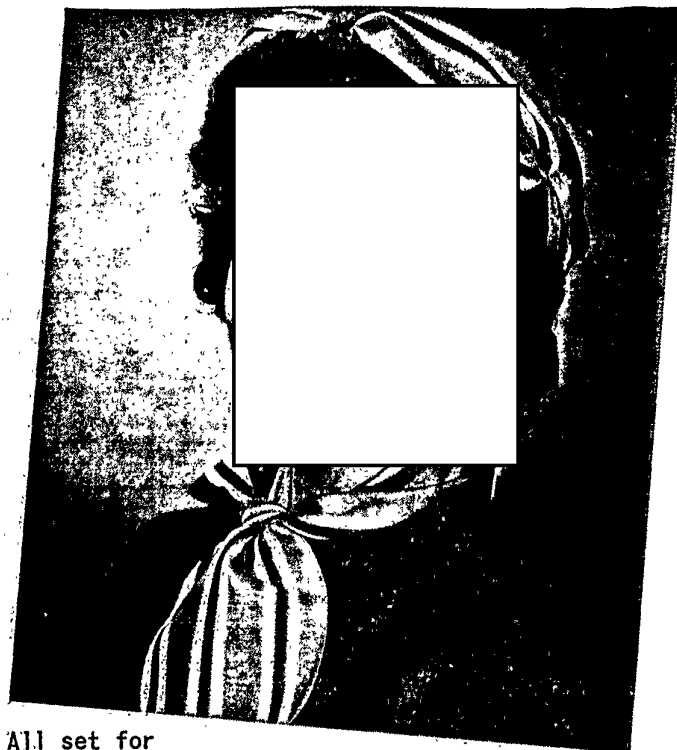


[redacted] displays the basic materials—a plain black straw, a generous quantity of artificial flowers, a decorative pin or two, and some taffeta. With a pair of scissors, needle and thread, some straight pins, a stapler, and a little imagination, you are ready to go.





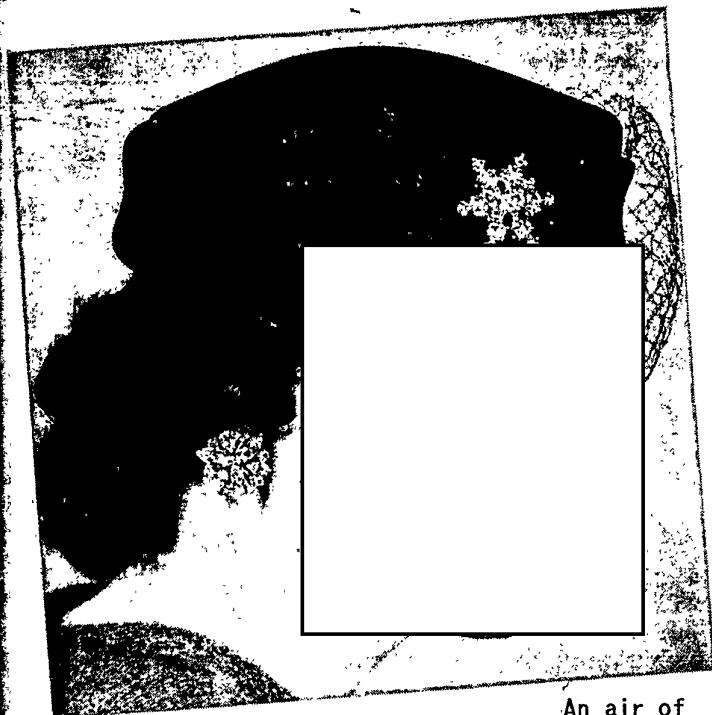
A change of weather, a change of mood, and a change of headdress--pin on a single white rose. Your chapeau is now suitable to don for an evening of bridge, a movie, or just a night out with the girls.



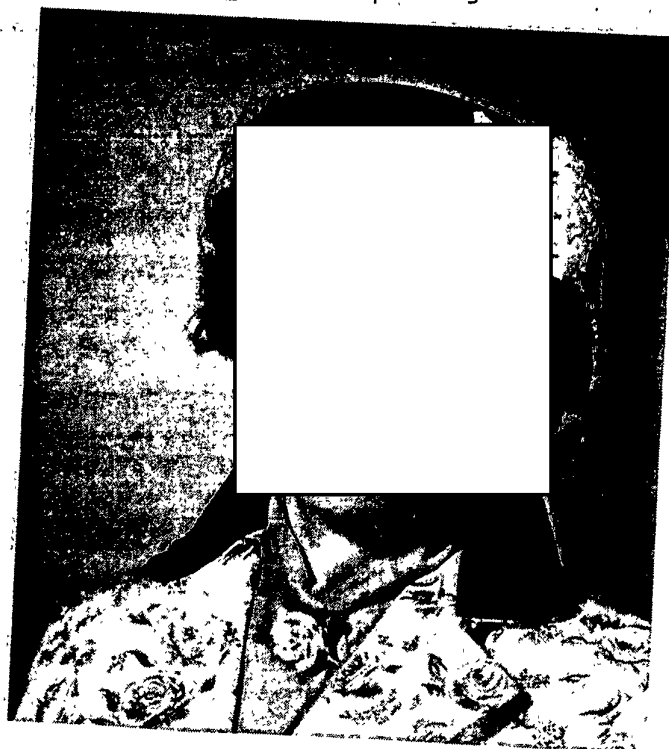
b6

All set for an afternoon on the neighbor's cabin cruiser, [] is in a frolicking good mood. For this occasion, it takes only minutes to gather a strip of the bright, colorfully striped taffeta around the hat, dropping the two short ends down the back in a sailor-hat effect. To complete the set for a sunny spring day, make a matching neckscarf.

Another misty spring evening, and the Sumners are bound for the theater. In a further quest for originality, the rose is pinned on the other side of the hat. A brightly colored flower to harmonize with a new spring frock could produce a pleasing effect also.



An air of stunning sophistication is portrayed by [] on the occasion of her anniversary. It took only seconds to attach a glittering pin, and for a more dramatic effect, June placed the hat forward on her forehead.



b6

1
oye,
daggy
Norf
14 n
cal
her

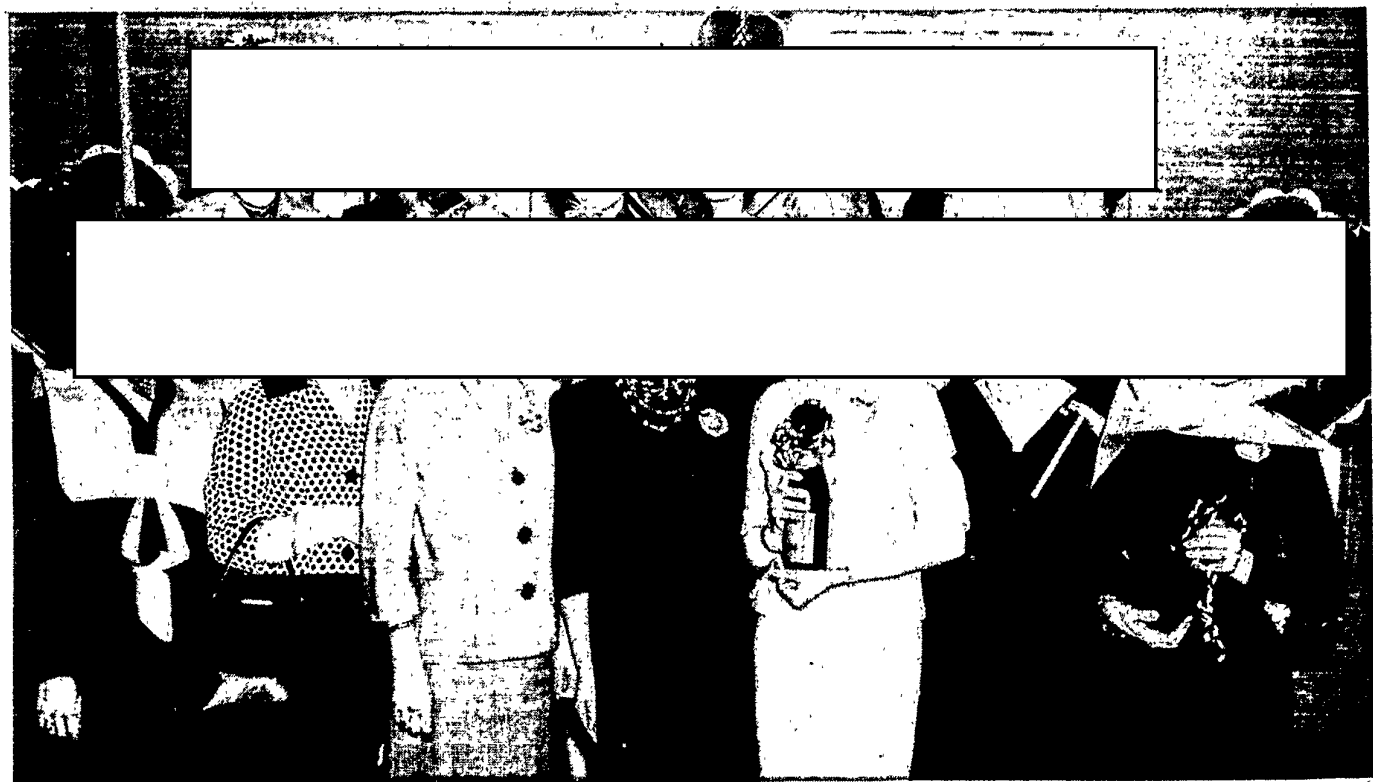


Talent, Galore!

[redacted] (second from right) is the creative clerk in the Minneapolis Office who fashioned the hats that (from left)

[redacted] are wearing. Many women in the Minneapolis Office are donning stylish headdresses made by this talented miss. [redacted] has talent galore--she is proficient at creating wall plaques, ceramics, sewing, oil paintings, and wood working.

Hats, Hats, and More Hats!



b6

The San Francisco Office wives also had a "do-it-yourself" hat urge. Attending a luncheon on Valentine's Day at a San Mateo hotel, they created their own comical hats. Pictured in the front row, from left to right, are: [redacted]



END OF THE ROAD

A strange mystery which, to the untrained eye, contained all the elements of "cloak and dagger" intrigue recently led two Agents of the Norfolk Office to the end of the road and then 14 miles farther.

On a day late last year, a Virginia woman called the Richmond Office and reported that her two teen-age sons had encountered some



Second phase of the journey to Washlands. SAs Kerr and Steffen were met here by a local police officer whose four-wheel drive truck was used to travel inland.

strange happenings while spending a night at the family's cabin in the Washlands area of Virginia. The boys had been aroused by noises outside the cabin, as though someone were attempting to break in. They thought they saw a man at the cabin window who turned when he was sighted and fled into the surrounding swamplands. These events took an intriguing turn when the boys later discovered a large sum of money secreted in a record player; the money was currency from one of the Iron Curtain countries.

SAs Lemuel W. Kerr and Marvin E. Steffen of

the Norfolk Office were assigned to travel to Washlands and investigate. This was no simple task for Washlands is located at a point approximately 30 miles from the Virginia-North Carolina border. It is a deserted beach area, surrounded by swamplands, and its desolation is aggravated by the fact that it is 14 miles beyond the nearest paved highway. Traveling to Washlands is accomplished by leaving the highway and driving along miles of deserted beach, and even this can only be done at low tide.

SAs Kerr and Steffen planned their "beach trip" carefully to coincide with the low tide. They also arranged to meet a local police officer who owned a four-wheel drive vehicle before entering the swampy terrain of Washlands proper.

By this means, SAs Kerr and Steffen arrived at a swamp area one-half mile from the cabin. The remaining distance had to be traveled on foot.

The police officer, a life-long resident of Washlands, explained that many small animals inhabit the area, including wild hogs, and



While investigating the strange events at Washlands, SAs Kerr and Steffen (above) explored this deserted cabin.

these had probably caused the noises heard by the boys. He also explained the presence of the foreign money. His brother, a veteran of World War II, had obtained a large sum of this particular type of currency while stationed in Europe. When he returned home, the money was placed in the phonograph which was later relegated to the cabin.

A thorough investigation substantiated the officer's explanations. SAs Kerr and Steffen then returned to the office, well in advance of the high tide.

Sand dunes--a typical section of the isolated Washlands area.



FROM BACK INVESTIGATORS

APRIL, 1936

"The Real Public Enemy Number 1"--"In The American Magazine for April, 1936, appears an article written by Mr. Hoover in collaboration with Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, the famous author. It is a gripping account of 'Ma' Barker, described as 'The most vicious, dangerous, and resourceful criminal brain this country has produced for many years.' In her early life she was known as a good wife and church member but, by the time you have read the article through, you will agree that 'Ma' Barker was a real Public Enemy Number 1.

"This is the first of a series of articles by Mr. Hoover and Mr. Cooper, and it is both well told and intensely interesting. The life and criminal progress of Kate Barker and her four sons is related from her childhood to her ignominious end in the beautiful white house on the shores of Lake Weir, Florida, with her partly emptied machine gun lying across her body."

A "Silly Thought" of "A. Gent" in "A Review of the Charlotte File": "A North Carolina man stole a locomotive the other day. (This is no gag, he really did.) Officers found the locomotive by following its tracks."

"Notes from Detroit"--It was reported that an Agent "walked into the office the other morning, a dazed look in his eyes and a microscopic dent on the tip of his little finger. Chortled he, 'He's got it--Bugeye's got it,' as he gazed proudly and fondly at the above-named invisible dent which only he (ah, these proud papas!) could see." Discreet investigation developed that Bugeye was the Agent's heir, who, having reached the proud age of nine months, had just cut his first tooth, a world-shaking event in any well-regulated family.

A gem of truth (?) from "Sentence Sermons": "Oysters are not the only source of pearls. They are sometimes found in milk of coconuts."????

The April, 1936, issue reported that the new book "Farewell, Mr. Gangster!" was hailed as a tremendous contribution to the war on crime. The book was authored by the late Mr. Herbert Corey, and Mr. Hoover wrote the foreword.

The "KCHO Broadcast" reported that SA George Franklin tells the best story yet heard about crime statistics. "While working in New Mexico,

he (Franklin) showed a Mexican sheriff how to fill out the necessary forms. When George called on his next trip, the sheriff proudly displayed his tally sheet correctly recording two thefts of automobiles. And in the 'Unfounded' column had been written, 'Both cars haven't been founded yet.'" Mr. Franklin retired in 1956 after 24 years of service.

A "Kentucky Kernel" revealed: "When the office (Louisville) opened in June, 1935, there were assigned to it four Special Agents including the SAC. At the present time there are twelve Agents assigned to this office, and we are rapidly outgrowing our present quarters. We have had a phenomenal growth."

This office had indeed had a phenomenal growth! At the present time there are over 50 Agents assigned to Louisville.

The Editor of THE INVESTIGATOR in 1936 was requested to initiate a Question and Answer column which first appeared in the April issue. Some of the questions asked of him were:

Q. "How many Special Agents are employed in the FBI?"

A. "As of March 23, 1936, there were 606 Special Agents in the FBI."

As of February 28, 1961, there were 5,886 Special Agents in the FBI.

Q. "How many fugitives were located by Bureau Agents during the month of February, 1936?"

A. "106 fugitives were located by Special Agents of the FBI during the month of February, 1936."

During the month of February, 1961, 789 fugitives were located by Bureau Agents.

Q. "How many criminal identifications were made by the Identification Division during the month of February, 1936?"

A. "32,857 criminal identifications were made by the Identification Division during the month of February, 1936."

During the month of February, 1961, 136,503 criminal identifications were made by the Identification Division.

Q. "When was the first issue of THE INVESTIGATOR published?"

A. "The first issue of THE INVESTIGATOR was published on May 9, 1932."

The first issue of THE INVESTIGATOR was four pages in length, and was much smaller in size than our present magazine.

Upon being frisked, a subject was found to have in his possession a steel hacksaw blade in each shoe. "These," he explained, "are my arch supports." This is from the "Epistles of Saint Paul."

This was written 25 years ago, before the days of the wide-spread use of the electric typewriter.

"Frisco Flashes" reported under the heading "Thumbs Down"---"A young lady came into the San Francisco Office the other day and asked if she could have her 'Thumberprints' taken."

For the benefit of 'Bureauettes'---"The popular idea that stenographers have a 'snap' job and that ditch-diggers have a hard one is all wrong. A stroke of a typewriter key requires 12 ounces of pressure. Fast typists make more than 30,000 strokes an hour (the record is nearly 40,000), which requires the same amount of energy as lifting about 15 tons of dirt. During an eight-hour day a typist, at this speed, would use as much energy as is required for lifting or shoveling more than a hundred tons of dirt. Now, who has the 'soft job'?" This is a statement by John Harvey Furbay, Ph.D., entitled "A Stenographer Does More Work Than A Ditch-Digger Each Day." Maybe the girls are spoiled now!

Lorie

Spring will soon appear
With all its splendor and glory,
And each leaf so sheer
Will remind the lad of Lorie.

Lorie was all seasons combined,
Spring, summer, fall and winter.
Her windblown golden hair so fine
Gave all beauty Heaven had lent her.

The long walks down the lane,
Where discussions went on for hours -
Such thoughts now cause much pain
As memory of withered flowers.

The breeze whispers softly, Lorie,
But no answer is heard,
And the babbling brook holds the story,
Not uttering a word.

Administrative Division

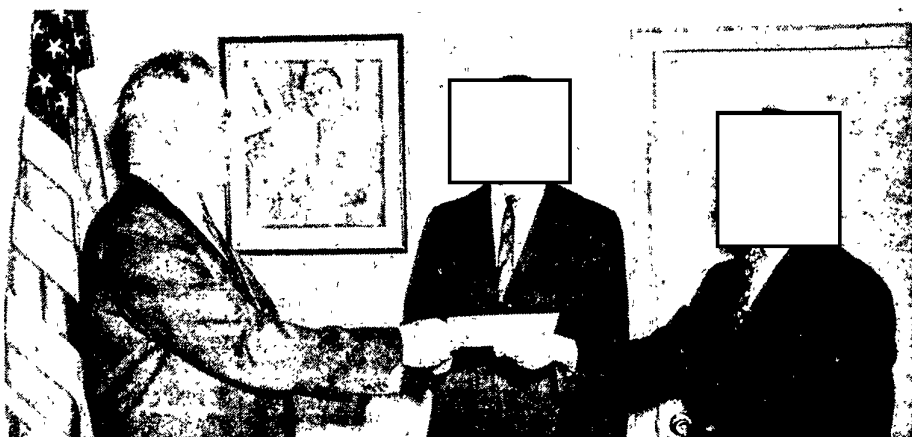
Comin's and Goin's



On the eve of his transfer to the Indianapolis Office, SAC Allan Gillies enjoys cake and coffee at a reception held in his honor by his associates in the Norfolk Office.



A new mode of transportation greeted SA [redacted] (a native Detroitér) upon his arrival in the Butte Office. The horse is owned by Night Clerk Frank Brasier of Butte.



b6
SA [redacted] (center) was recently transferred to Anchorage from the Detroit Office. Welcoming him are SAC Joseph A. Sullivan (left) and SA [redacted]



The SAC at the new Las Vegas Office, John H. Williams (left), bids farewell to the new Albuquerque SAC, Robert E. Rightmyer.



SA W. Hershel Caver (right), of the Richmond Office, welcomes SA Laurence E. Wescott who was recently reinstated.



Upon completion of New Agents' Class, SA [redacted] (left) was recently welcomed to his first office of assignment, Indianapolis, by SAC Edward J. Powers (since transferred to Baltimore as SAC).



b6
[redacted] who was recently transferred to Las Vegas as Chief Clerk, receives a gift and best wishes from SAC Gerald C. Gearty on behalf of the Milwaukee Office.



b6

The new Agents recently assigned to the New Orleans Division are shown here in conference with SAC W. W. Bromwell (right). They are, from left: SAs [redacted] and [redacted]



b6

Clerks in the Newark Office bid farewell to Alice Barton (third from right) who was recently transferred to the San Francisco Office. They are, from left: [redacted]

WE CONGRATULATE...

Employees of the FBI take great pride in the outstanding accomplishments of their associates listed here, who have recently received cash awards under the Government Employees' Incentive Awards Program in recognition of exceptional contributions to the Service.



SHELDON W. PARKS
FOREIGN ASSIGNMENT

ROY W. REGER
PHOENIX

J. MARTELL BIRD
LOS ANGELES

CHARLES M. BLALOCK
JACKSONVILLE

FREDERICK W. BUOL
JACKSONVILLE

HAROLD F. DODGE
LOS ANGELES

TIMOTHY L. DONOVAN
LOS ANGELES

CARL A. EKBLAD
CLEVELAND

JOSEPH L. GERRY
LOS ANGELES

NORRIS S. HARZENSTEIN
PHILADELPHIA

ROYAL A. MCGRAW
ATLANTA

ROBERT D. OSWALT
PITTSBURGH

Legion Gives Flag To Scouts



FBI Post #56, The American Legion, recently presented an American Flag to Boy Scout Troop #85 from The Kendall School for the Deaf, Washington, D. C. The Troop, which has between 12 and 15 members, is composed entirely of deaf boys. Presentation of the flag was the first step in properly outfitting the troop so its members will have the facilities available to learn scouting. SA Thomas B. Coll (right), Commander of Post #56, made the presentations and accepted in return a certificate of appreciation. Shown with SA Coll are, from left, [redacted]

[redacted] Assistant Principal of the Kendall School and a former employee in the Crime Records Division.

IN MEMORIAM

Miss Edna C. Kennedy

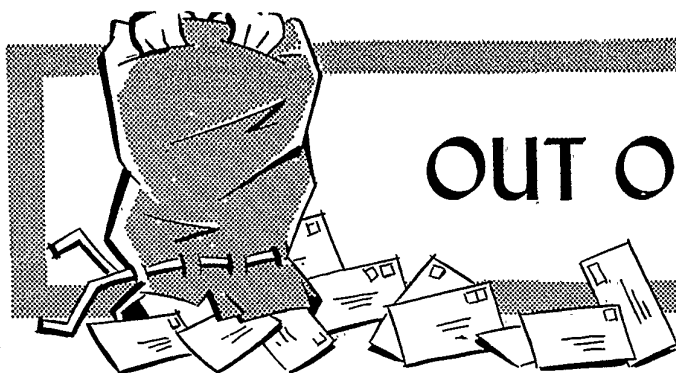
THE DEATH of Miss Edna Kennedy of the Administrative Division on March 15, 1961, took one of the most personable and valuable employees from the rolls of the FBI. She died of natural causes at Doctors Hospital in Washington, D. C.

Miss Kennedy, who had served since 1951 as the Head Nurse in the Bureau's Health Service at the Seat of Government, was regarded as a personal friend by a legion of employees throughout the Bureau. She was a native of Noonan, North Dakota, and received her early education at Sweet Grass, Montana. She attended the nursing school of the Columbus Hospital at Great Falls, Montana, and pursued postgraduate studies at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland, before joining the Bureau in April, 1943. In her role as Head Nurse, Miss Kennedy gave unselfishly of her time and efforts, and her



constant goal was the benefit and comfort of her co-workers. For many employees, her cheerful, understanding manner and warm friendliness were of far greater benefit than any measure of medical treatment.

Director Hoover conveyed the sentiments of all who knew her when he stated, "Miss Kennedy's indomitable courage and long record of devoted service in the FBI will everlastingly remain in the memories of all her associates." She is survived by her father, two sisters, and a brother.



OUT OF THE MAILBAG

All Bureau employees who left their jobs to enter military service, and who have furnished their military addresses to the Bureau, are receiving THE INVESTIGATOR each month. These columns are dedicated to news of their activities excerpted from their letters to Director Hoover.

[redacted] stationed at Fort Knox, writes: "I am enjoying my present tour of duty in the Army and I hope to see some of my friends in Washington sometime in the near future. I also intend to return to the Technical Section upon my departure from the Army." [redacted] was a fingerprint clerk in the Identification Division.

[redacted] is now stationed at Fort Knox, and writes that he misses the work and the people at the Bureau and is looking forward to returning. He was assigned in the Files and Communications Division before entering the Armed Forces.

"At present we are operating off the coasts of Japan and Okinawa," pens [redacted] EMMN, who is on the U.S.S. Coral Sea (Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, California). "My visits to Japanese ports have been both interesting and educational. I have enjoyed seeing Japan and getting acquainted with the customs of the Japanese." The Philadelphia Office was [redacted] Bureau headquarters.

Currently assigned to the U.S. Army Hospital at Fort Ord, California [redacted] reports that he is receiving THE INVESTIGATOR and has been able to keep up with the doings of the Bureau and his friends here, particularly those in the Voucher-Statistical Section. [redacted] was assigned in the Administrative Division, and states that he is looking forward to returning to the Bureau shortly after his discharge in the fall.

"I am now stationed at Fort Devens, Massachusetts," [redacted] writes. [redacted] was assigned in Washington Field Office, and says his present job with the Army is Office Machine Repairman.

[redacted] has been promoted to Airman Second Class, and is now stationed at Dover Air Force Base, Delaware. He states: "I am looking forward to a trip to Washington and to visiting with my friends in the Identification Building." [redacted] was assigned as a Mail Clerk in Ident.

[redacted] a former voucher examiner in the Administrative Division, is stationed at Fort Knox, Kentucky. [redacted] received a

certificate of proficiency as a result of being selected "Outstanding Trainee."

[redacted] formerly assigned in the Files and Communications Division, in writing to request THE INVESTIGATOR, stated: "It would please me very much to keep in touch with the activities of the FBI. I look forward to returning after I complete my military obligations." [redacted] is stationed at Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

[redacted] a former Ident employee, is stationed at Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

"For the past 10 months I have been stationed at Ft. Benning, Georgia, with the 11th Infantry," [redacted] relates. "I was recently promoted to Private First Class. I also visited my former associates of the Miami Office while home on leave." On February 20, [redacted] was scheduled to leave for Korea for assignment with the 3rd Infantry.

A former Administrative Division employee, SP/4 [redacted] is presently assigned in the Pentagon, working for the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army. "I have recently completed a course of study in the Russian language, however, since it will not be possible for me to continue these studies on a schooling basis I intend to resume studies on my own time," his letter states. [redacted] says he has occasion to review information from the FBI in his present position, and that he is finding his prior Bureau experience valuable.

[redacted] formerly assigned in the Philadelphia Office, writes from Camp Lejeune, North Carolina: "I made the rank of Private First Class upon graduation from Parris Island. Tomorrow, January 17, I am leaving for Puerto Rico. My tour of duty there will be for about 8 months. I am in Heavy Artillery Battalion..."

A recent letter from [redacted] states that he is now stationed in Germany where he will remain until the end of July, 1962. [redacted] was assigned in the Files and Communications Division. His wife, the former [redacted] is presently assigned in the Teletype Section of that Division.

SP/4
In W
mont
was
Divi
the.

For
Man
tr
Mer
tr
le

SP
De
W
W
b6
b7C

b6
b7C

[redacted] is stationed with the Army in Wertheim, Germany, and reports that he has 13 months to serve on his current enlistment. He was assigned in the Files and Communications Division and is interested in reinstatement with the Bureau.

Formerly assigned to the New Haven Office, [redacted] writes: "I have been recently transferred from Great Lakes, Illinois, to Memphis, Tennessee. Here at Memphis, which is a training school, I will study Aviation Electronics for approximately a year."

[redacted] writes [redacted] of the Identification Division: "It won't be long, God willing, before I'll be on my way home. I am due to leave Korea around the 24th of March. I am really looking forward to being home, seeing my family and this time knowing I won't have to return to an Army Post, but instead will return to work for the FBI and work with a group of wonderful people. I have really missed everyone and can hardly wait to return." [redacted] was assigned in the Identification Division.

A recent letter from [redacted] reveals that he is now in an Artillery Division at Fort Lewis, Washington, where he will receive training in Field Communications. "...I still miss my friends of the FBI very much and enjoy reading about them in THE INVESTIGATOR." [redacted]

was assigned in the Files and Communications Division before entering the service.

"I have been transferred to Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico," writes [redacted] who was formerly employed in the Files and Communications Division.

[redacted] reports that he has been reassigned to Company B, Army Language School, Presidio of Monterey, California. He is very pleased with his new assignment and quite grateful for the opportunity of living in California for a while. He was on leave over the Christmas holidays, and visited Washington and his many Bureau friends. He had been assigned in the Files and Communications Division and stated that he was gratified to see the remarkable progress in his old unit during the short time he had been away.

A news release from the Naval Air Reserve Training Unit, Naval Air Station, Anacostia, Washington, D. C., entitled "FBI Men Take Navy Training," reveals that [redacted] (Administrative) and [redacted] (Files and Communications), both former Bureau employees, have been graduated from Airman Recruit Training at the Memphis, Tennessee, Naval Air Technical Training Command, and that both were advanced to Airman Apprentice, USNR, upon graduation.

b6



Featured Speaker

b6

SA Edward C. Kemper, Number Two Man of the Crime Records Division, was the featured speaker at a recent luncheon held at Memphis, Tennessee, in connection with Crime Prevention Week. Prior to Mr. Kemper's speech, a Junior Chief of Police badge and three assistant Chief badges were presented to four young citizens. Mr. Kemper (right) is shown with (from left) Junior Chief of Police Richard Work, [redacted] Chairman of the Crime Prevention Week program, and Captain [redacted] Tennessee Highway Patrol.



RETIREMENTS

Ira J. Kellogg

The long career of SA Kellogg of the Los Angeles Office came to a close with his retirement on January 31, 1961. His service spanned more than 21 years, and he was one of the Bureau's outstanding criminal investigators.



Mr. Kellogg

Mr. Kellogg had been assigned to the Pasadena Resident Agency where he was serving as the Senior Resident Agent at the time of his retirement.

He and his wife [redacted] have one son. They reside at 35341 Beach Road, Capistrano Beach, California.

Manuel M. Liodas

A career of more than 20 years' service with the FBI was brought to a close on January 31, 1961, with the retirement of SA Liodas of the Los Angeles Office.

Mr. Liodas was born in Los Angeles, California, and earned an LL.B. degree from the Golden Gate College of Law in San Francisco, California. He entered the Bureau on November 4, 1940, and served in Detroit, New York, on a foreign assignment, Los Angeles, Honolulu, and



Mr. Liodas

Los Angeles, Honolulu, and

returned to the Los Angeles Office on January 3, 1954.

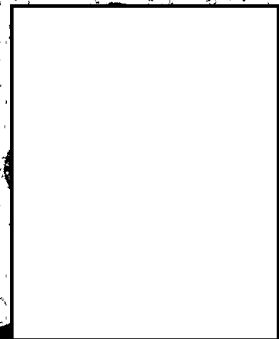
A seasoned criminal investigator, Mr. Liodas made numerous contributions to the successful solution of many important cases. Late in 1960 he played a leading role in the investigation of the Tony Alessio Kidnaping Case.

Mr. Liodas, who is single, resides at 3329 East Second Street, Los Angeles 63, California.



A career which spanned more than 25 years was brought to a close on February 21, 1961, with the retirement of SA [redacted] of the New York Office.

[redacted] was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the University of Pittsburgh. He joined the Bureau on June 21, 1935, in a clerical capacity and was appointed a Special Agent on August 5, 1940. He served in Los Angeles, Seattle, New York, and on a foreign assignment prior to returning to New York in 1947.



A man of unusual capabilities in the foreign language field, [redacted] served with distinction in security investigations, a field in which he had wide experience. He and his wife [redacted] and daughter [redacted] reside at [redacted] New York.

Clifford A. Grill

The Chicago Office lost one of its most valuable employees on February 23, 1961, when SA Grill retired after having served the Bureau for more than 24 years.

A native of Chicago, Mr. Grill attended the University of Illinois at Champaign and the Northwestern School of Law at Chicago where he earned his LL.B. and J.D. degrees. He entered the Bureau in November, 1936, and was first assigned to the Detroit Office. Later, he served at Kansas City, Philadelphia, Washington, SOG, Buffalo, and Oklahoma City. He was assigned at

the Cf
April
remaj
reti:
A
exper
vest:
his
the
sign
to t
luti
tan
his
hav
far
No
EL
14

u
F
1

b6

the Chicago Office in April, 1945, where he remained until his retirement.

Mr. Grill's wide experience in the investigative field and his ability to handle the most complex assignments contributed to the successful solution of many important cases. He and his wife [redacted] have one son. The family resides at 2647 North 75th Avenue, Elmwood Park 35, Illinois.



Mr. Grill

Arthur T. Potter

The Mobile Office lost one of its most valuable employees on February 23, 1961, when SA Potter retired. He had served the Bureau for more than 29 years.

Mr. Potter was born and raised in Everett, Massachusetts, and he joined the Bureau as a student fingerprint classifier in the Identification Division in 1932. While working at the Bureau, he attended the Columbus University and the Southeastern University in Washington, D. C., and earned his LL.B. degree from the latter institution. In 1934, he was assigned to the Single Fingerprint Section (now Latent Fingerprint),

and subsequently served as a supervisor in that section until his appointment as a Special Agent in 1940. He served at El Paso as SA; at Birmingham as ASAC; and as SAC of the Richmond Office prior to beginning his assignment at the Mobile Office in February, 1955.

Mr. Potter and his wife [redacted] have three daughters and one son. They reside at 2355 Venetia Road, Mobile, Alabama.

Glenn H. Bethel

The retirement of SA Bethel of the Denver Office on February 27, 1961, closed a career that spanned more than 25 years.

Mr. Bethel is a native of Mahanomen, Minnesota, and he earned a B.B.A. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1933. Two years later, he entered the Bureau as a messenger at the Seat of Government and received his appointment as a Special Agent in November, 1938. Mr. Bethel

served in field offices at Cleveland, New York, Louisville, Detroit, and on foreign assignment prior to his transfer to Denver. Competent in any type of investigation and outstanding in his dealings with other law enforcement agencies, he served with distinction and, in 1960, contributed materially to the successful solution of the Adolph Coors kidnapping.

Mr. Bethel and his wife [redacted] have four children. They reside at 4960 Lakeshore Drive, Littleton, Colorado.



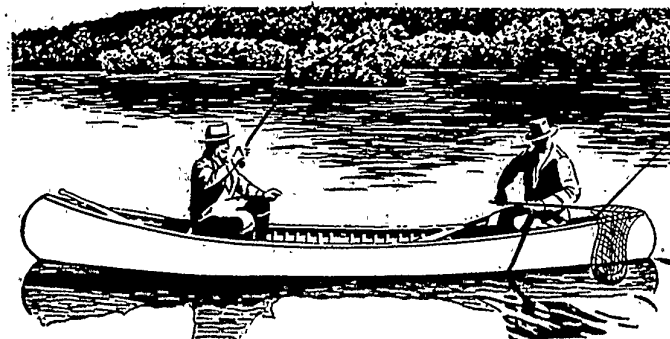
Mr. Bethel

On February 28, 1961, SA [redacted] of the Training and Inspection Division retired, thus, closing a career which spanned 20 years.

Born at Danville, Virginia, [redacted] attended Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the Fordham Law School in New York City where he earned an LL.B. degree in 1939.

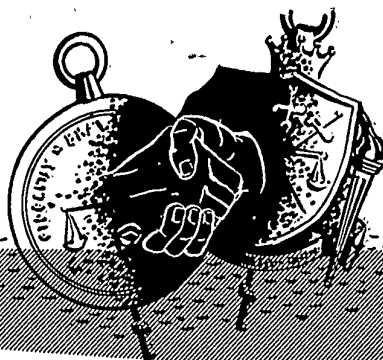
He joined the Bureau in February, 1941, and served in the Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York Offices prior to his assignment in the Training and Inspection Division in 1951.

[redacted] was one of the Bureau's outstanding instructors, and many new Agents and National Academy graduates have benefited from his able presentation of various topics relating to law enforcement. He and his wife [redacted] reside at [redacted] Connecticut.



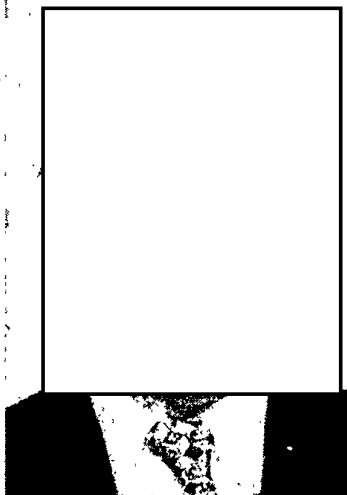
Distinguished

Service



SA [redacted]

February 28, 1936, marked the beginning of a career with the FBI for SA [redacted] of the Boston Office. His keen insight into the Bureau's administrative and investigative operations has made him a most valuable Special Agent. [redacted] was born in Salem, Massachusetts, and received his early education there. He attended Columbus University Law School in Washington, D. C., while working at the Bureau. As a clerical employee, [redacted] worked in the Communications Section,



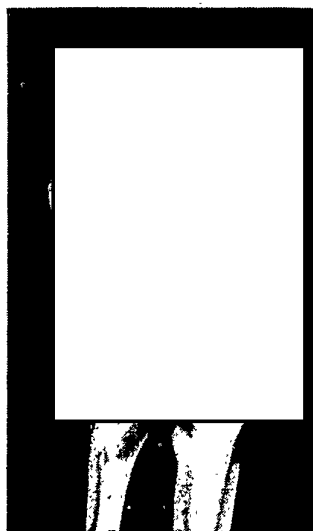
SA [redacted]

Mechanical Section, Identification Division, and he served in the chief clerk's office from 1939 until he received his LL.B. degree and became an Agent in 1942. Huntington, West Virginia, was his first office of assignment, and he has since served at Baltimore, Boston, and as ASRA at Salem.

Throughout a quarter-century of service, [redacted] has had many interesting and outstanding experiences both while "on the job" and as a private citizen. On his way home from work several years ago, he noticed flames pouring from the roof of an apartment building and rushed into the building. He alerted the residents while proceeding to the top floor where the fire was at its height. He led an elderly woman to safety, saving her life, and perhaps the lives of many others.

SA [redacted] resides with his wife [redacted] and three children: [redacted] Massachusetts.

SA [redacted]



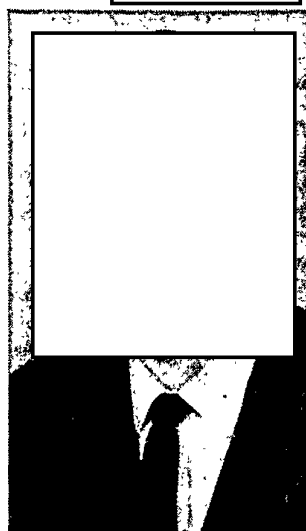
Assigned in the Laboratory, SA [redacted] received a 20-year key on February 1, 1961.

SA Kenneth E. Commons



SA Commons of the Oklahoma City Office completed 20 years on February 3, 1961.

ASAC [redacted]



A 20-year key was presented ASAC [redacted] of the Detroit Office on February 3, 1961.

SA Harry F. Howard



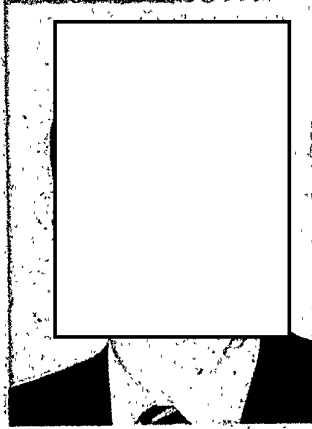
The SRA at Muncie (Indianapolis), SA Howard received a 20-year key on February 3, 1961.

SA Edward H. Hughes



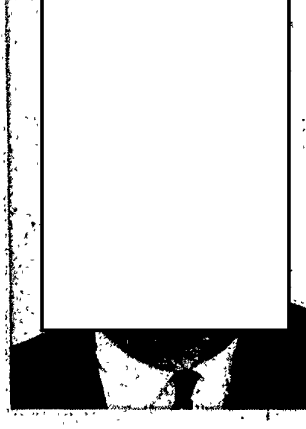
Assigned at Washington Field, SA Hughes began his Bureau career on February 3, 1941.

SA [redacted]



February 3, 1941, was the day SA [redacted] of the Detroit Office entered the Bureau.

SA [redacted]



On February 3, 1961, SA [redacted] of the Chicago Office completed 20 years of service.

SAC Frank L. Price



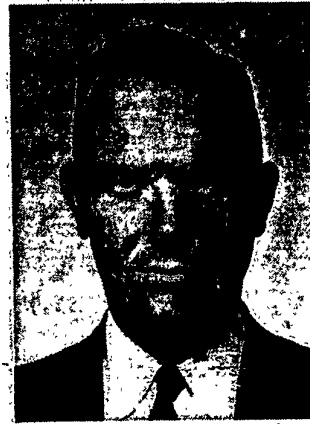
SAC Price of San Diego completed 20 years of service with the Bureau on February 3, 1961.

SA Frank F. Staab



On February 3, 1941, SA Staab of the Louisville Office began his Bureau career.

SA Richard C. Thompson



Assigned at Milwaukee, SA Thompson reached the 20-year mark on February 3, 1961.

SA Eugene F. Coyle



Twenty years ago, on February 10, 1941, SA Coyle of the Newark Office entered the FBI.

b6

[redacted] of Cleveland completed 20 years of FBI service on February 3, 1961.

Inspector H. Lynn Edwards



Inspector Edwards of Training and Inspection completed 20 years on February 10, 1961.

SA Robert H. Egan



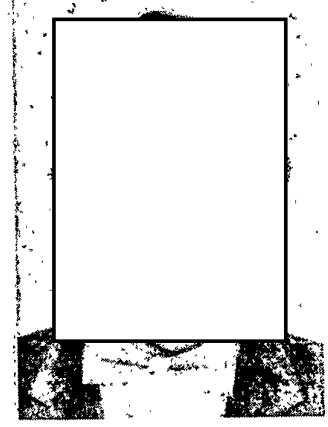
SA Egan of the Investigative Division received a 20-year key on February 10, 1961.

SA Donald V. Gibbs



On February 10, 1961, SA Gibbs of the Los Angeles Office completed 20 years of service.

SA [redacted]



A 20-year key was presented SA [redacted] of the Kansas City Office on February 10, 1961.

SAC Wallace R. Hoaglund



SAC Hoaglund of Louisville reached the 20-year mark on February 10, 1961.

SA Delmar L. Larson



SA Larson of Salt Lake City reached the 20-year mark on February 10, 1961.

SA George R. Mowbray



February 10, 1941, was the day SA Mowbray of the Boston Office began his Bureau career.

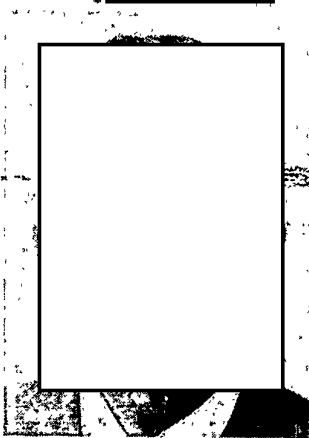
SA Ralph E. Rawlings



SA Rawlings, SRA at Fort Smith (Little Rock), received a 20-year key on February 10, 1961.

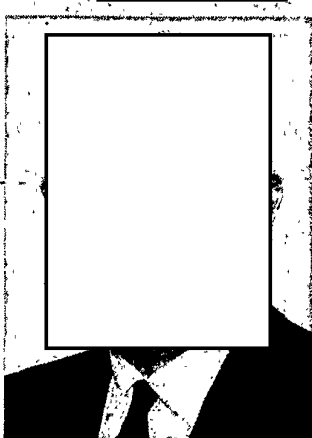
SA Pr

SA [redacted]



SA [redacted] assigned at Tucson (Phoenix), began his Bureau career on February 10, 1941.

SA [redacted]



A 20-year key was presented SA [redacted] of the San Francisco Office on February 10, 1961.

SA Elbert T. Turner



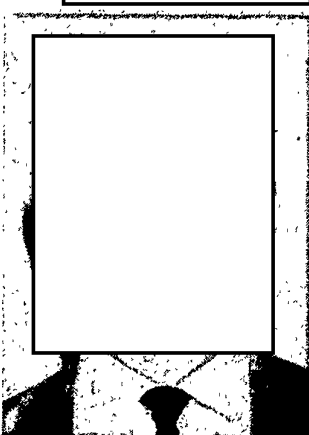
SA Turner of the Domestic Intelligence Division entered the FBI on February 10, 1941.

SA Arthur S. Webb, Jr.



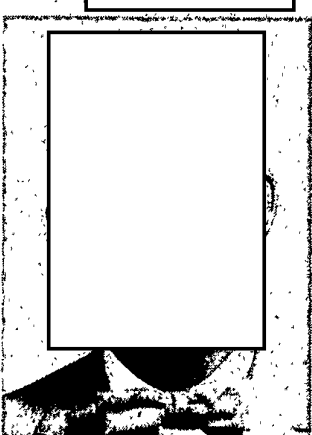
The SRA at Hopkinsville (Louisville), SA Webb entered the FBI on February 10, 1941.

SA [redacted]



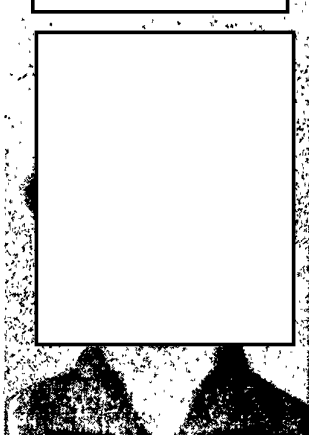
Assigned at Memphis, SA [redacted] reached the 20-year mark in the FBI on February 17, 1961.

SA [redacted]



The ASRA at Brownsville (San Antonio), SA [redacted] completed 20 years on February 17, 1961.

[redacted]



[redacted] of the Norfolk Office received a 20-year key on February 24, 1961.

SA Adrian B. Clark



SA Clark of the Anchorage Office celebrated his 20th anniversary on February 24, 1961.

SA Prue C. Clinkscales



A 20-year key was presented SA Clinkscales of Miami on February 24, 1961.

SA Charles B. Devitt, Jr.

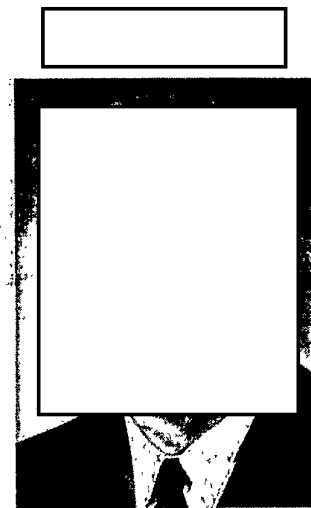


The SRA at Hammond (Indianapolis), SA Devitt entered the Bureau on February 24, 1941.

SA James E. Hathaway



Assigned at Louisville, SA Hathaway completed 20 years of service on February 24, 1961.



On February 24, 1961, [redacted] of the Identification Division completed 20-years.

b6

SA Douglas I. Roderick



The ASRA at Lexington (Louisville), SA Roderick completed 20 years on February 24, 1961.

SA Paul L. Scott

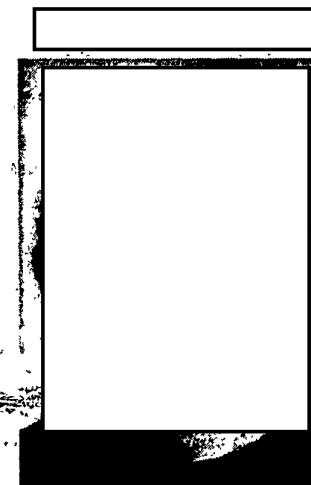


Assigned at Texarkana (Little Rock), SA Scott began his Bureau career on February 24, 1941.

SA Paul A. Turner



On February 24, 1961, SA Turner of Baltimore reached the 20-year mark in his Bureau career.

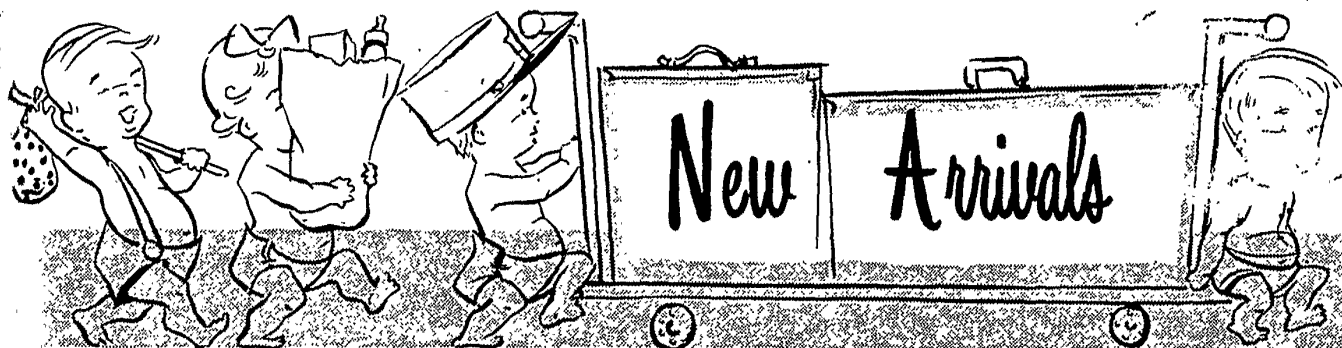


[redacted] of Files and Communications received a 20-year key on February 24, 1961.

Alexander

*April, in its leafy cradle,
Writhes at Nature's lullaby,
Twists and turns and locks its fists
In rage and settles down to cry.
Pansies make all kinds of faces.
Trees do things with blossomed hats.
Birds bring chunks of candytuft.
But nothing pacifies some brats!*





b6

Incentive Awards

From November, 1954, when the Incentive Awards Program was started, through January, 1961, a total of 3,028 awards were approved for FBI employees. During the same period, Director Hoover sent 17,459 letters of commendation to Bureau employees.

Deft Definitions

WINTER: The age of shovelry.
BED BUG: An undercover agent.
CHESTNUTS: People who play chess all the time.
DRY DOCK: A thirsty doctor.
EXAGGERATION: Truth that has lost its temper.
HAPPINESS: That peculiar sensation which you acquire when you are too busy to be miserable.
MASSAGE: The paws that refresh.
PSEUDONYM: A nym that is not your real nym.
RINGLEADER: First one in the bath tub.

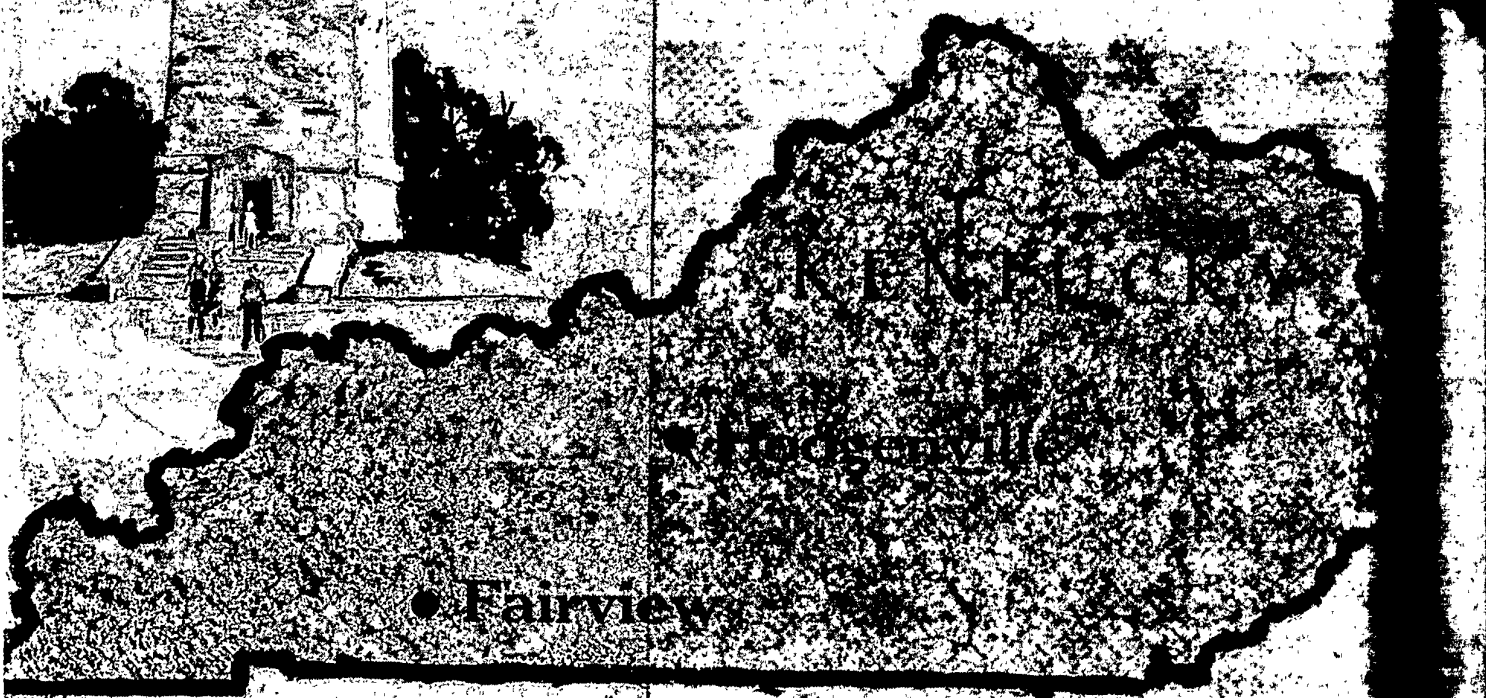
THE INVESTIGATOR
 Published by the
 FBI RECREATION ASSOCIATION
 United States Department of Justice
 Washington, D. C.

Investigator Staff

EDITOR: M. A. Jones
 ASSISTANT EDITOR: David W. Bowers
 MANAGING EDITOR: Lawrence E. Horton
 WOMEN'S EDITOR: Peggy June Holcomb
 DESIGN AND LAYOUT: Exhibits Section
 PRINTING AND
 PHOTO REPRODUCTION: Mechanical Section

FBIRA Officers

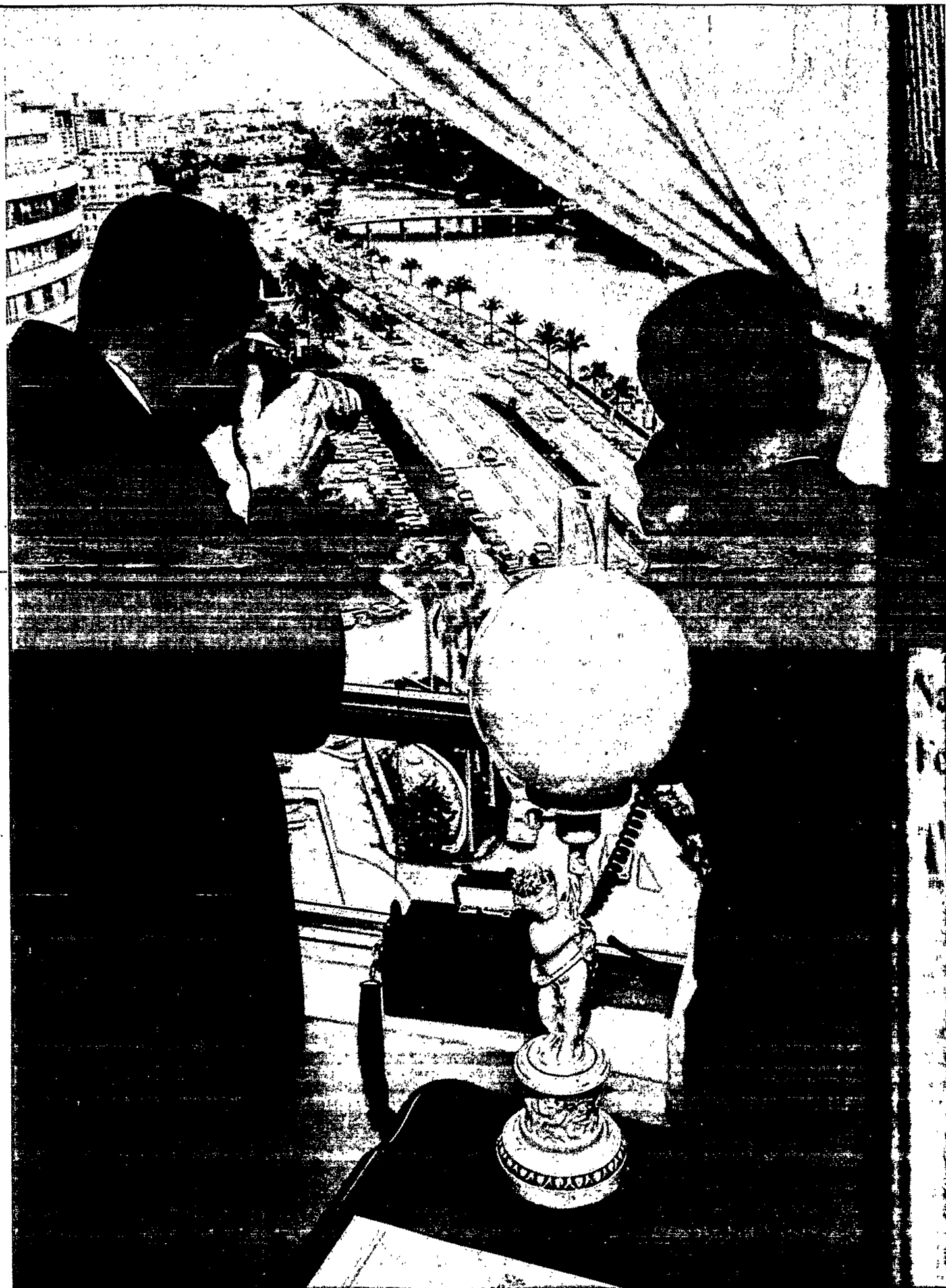
PRESIDENT: C. Ray Davidson
 VICE PRESIDENT: Donald E. Moore
 SECRETARY: Rose M. Wielkiewicz
 TREASURER: R. C. Renneberger
 ACTIVITY PROMOTER: Carl A. Harris
 ASSISTANT ACTIVITY PROMOTER: Lyle



the Investigator



June 1961





National Geographic Magazine Features FBI Operations

A Phoenix motel was the scene of this picture to illustrate a raid situation. Here again, the Geographic photographer went to great pains to show a unique view of the scene.

THE OPULENCE of Miami Beach...the verdant tropics of Puerto Rico...the quaint antiquity of New Orleans...the splendor of Arizona mountains...the din of New York City...the illness of the Seattle waterfront at night.

These are some of the scenes dramatically captured in a series of graphic illustrations and a fast-paced story in the June, 1961, issue "The National Geographic Magazine" on the r-flung activities of the FBI.

Famed for its excellent articles and its magnificent photographs, National Geographic sent its reporters and photographers traveling literally thousands of miles to capture the true flavor of FBI activities throughout the length and breadth of the Nation.

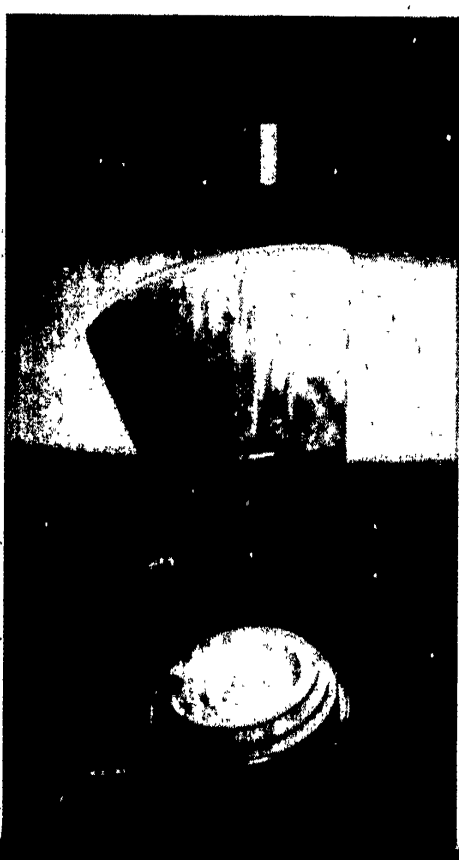
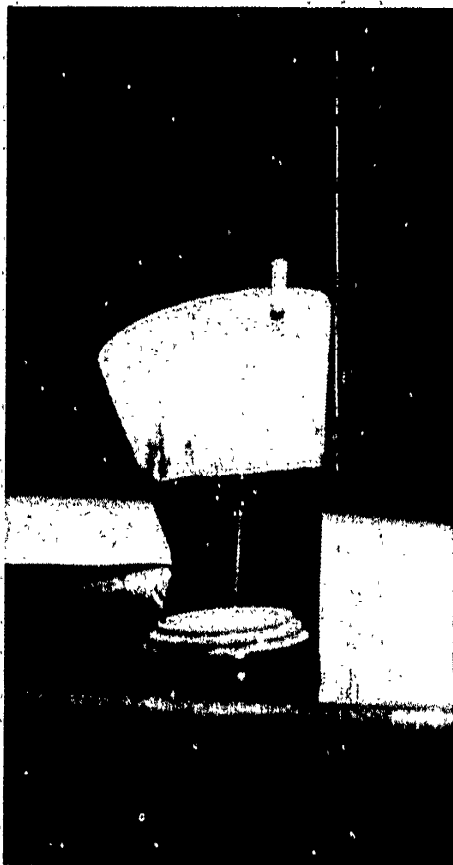
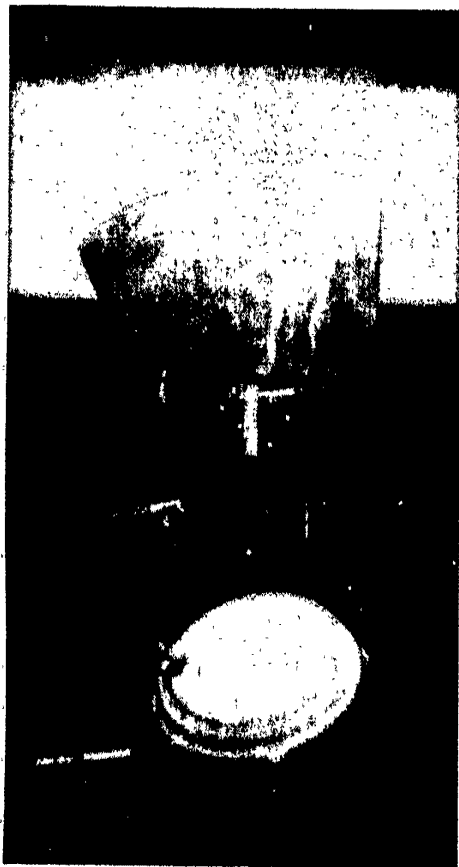
The article, a fine tribute to the dedication of FBI employees and Mr. Hoover's 37 years of directing the Bureau, was written by Jacob Hay

with Stuart E. Jones, and the majority of the
(continued on page 12)

"The National Geographic Magazine" is available to members of the National Geographic Society and is not sold at newsstands. The FBIRA, however, has arranged to secure a limited number of copies of the magazine and reprints of the article about the FBI, which is entitled "The FBI: Public Friend Number One."

FBIRA members may purchase the magazine for 75¢ per copy, while reprints of the FBI article are available at 25¢ each. Orders should be made through your FBIRA representative so that only one order will be necessary from each Division or Field Office. Orders should be forwarded to the FBIRA, attention Crime Records Division, room 7541, and should be accompanied by a check or money order for the exact amount. Requests will be filled in the order in which they are received.

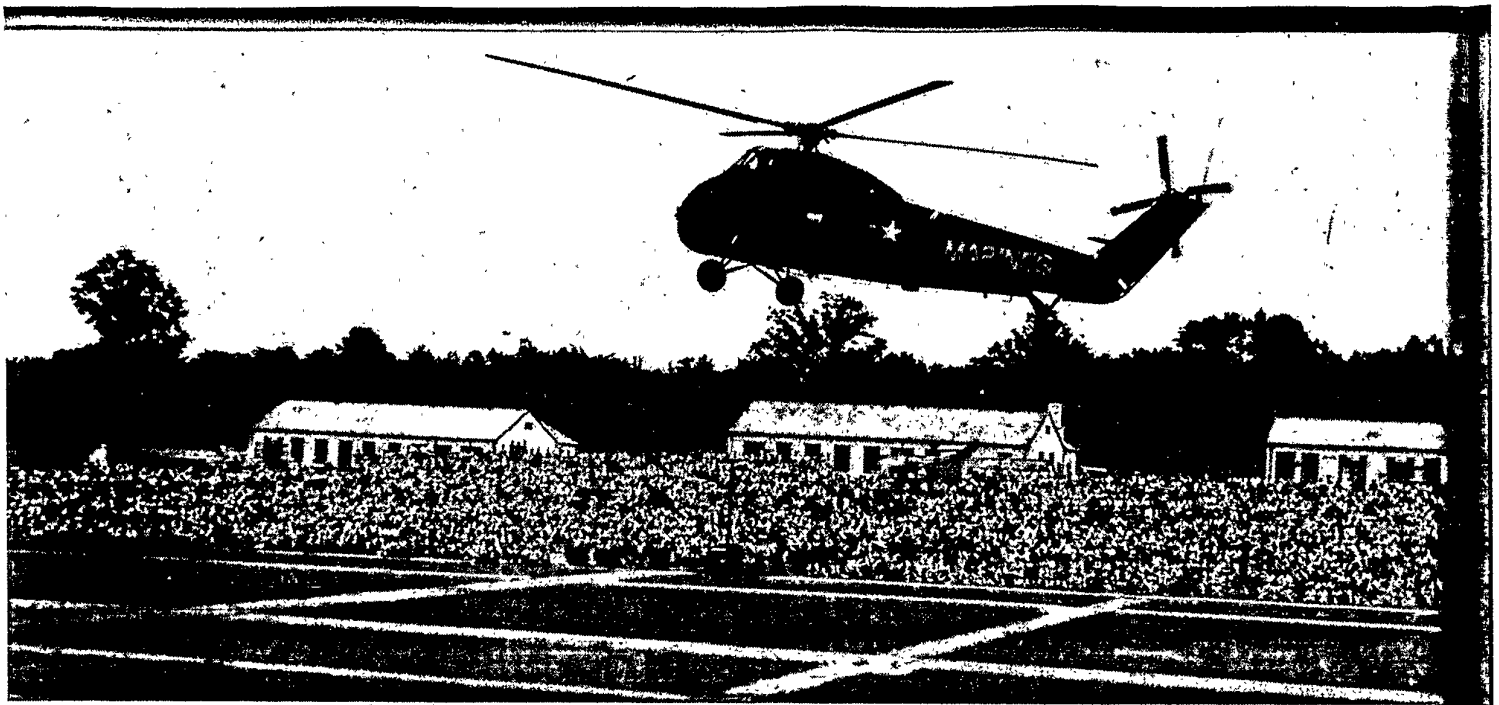
A typical surveillance scene in a Miami Beach hotel where two Agents are watching and photographing the activities of a suspect on the street below. This picture illustrates the skill of National Geographic photographers.

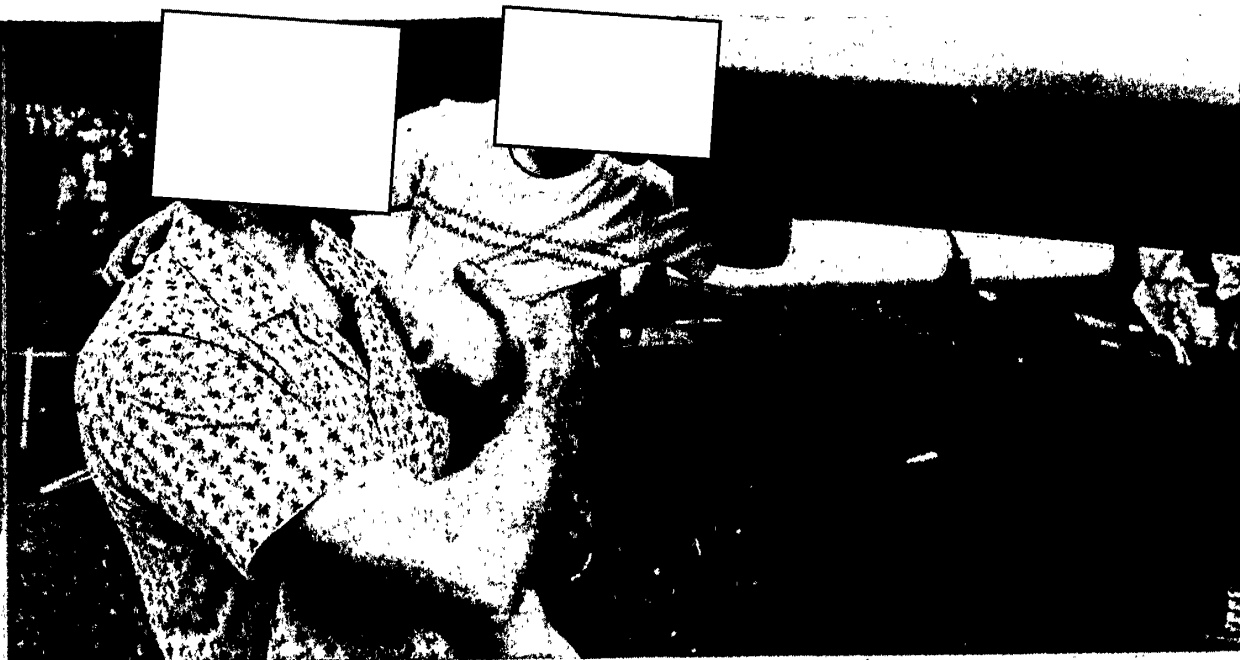


On the opposite page are six "test" pictures of a bullet being split on an ax blade in order to break two clay pigeons. These were made with a Polaroid camera so that the photographers could tell immediately what was being captured with the camera using color film. More time and effort were taken to get pictures of this shooting than for any other photograph taken. Not only did it try the patience of Photographers

but it greatly tested the skill of several of our firearms instructors who were required to split the bullet on the ax with great consistency in semidarkness. The picture at right shows SA George Zeiss aiming at the ax with the equipment used to capture the photographs printed in National Geographic Magazine in the foreground. In the final taking of the picture, both the light and camera (shown on the right) were mounted above the ax. The little box in the left foreground is a microphone which triggered the light from the shock wave created when the gun fired. Just prior to the shot being fired, the shutters of the cameras were opened and held open until after the special high-speed light flashed at .3 of a millionth of a second; hence, the need for near darkness.







The FBIRA Field Day in 1960 was covered extensively by National Geographic photographers. At top left is a view of the crowd watching the Marine part of the entertainment. Below left is an aerial view of the ranges teeming with some 6,000 persons who attended the Field Day last year. Above, SA [redacted] of the Laboratory is shown holding his son, [redacted], so he can look down the business end of a big gun. The picture at right is of Photographer [redacted] complete with empty shells in his ears as protection against the sound of gunfire.





Find the Agents! There are five Agents in the picture above, taken in the French Quarter of New Orleans. They are the man looking under the hood of the car, the painter, and man looking at the paintings, the sailor, and the hot-dog vendor. The girl seated in the car at left is an employee in the New Orleans Office.

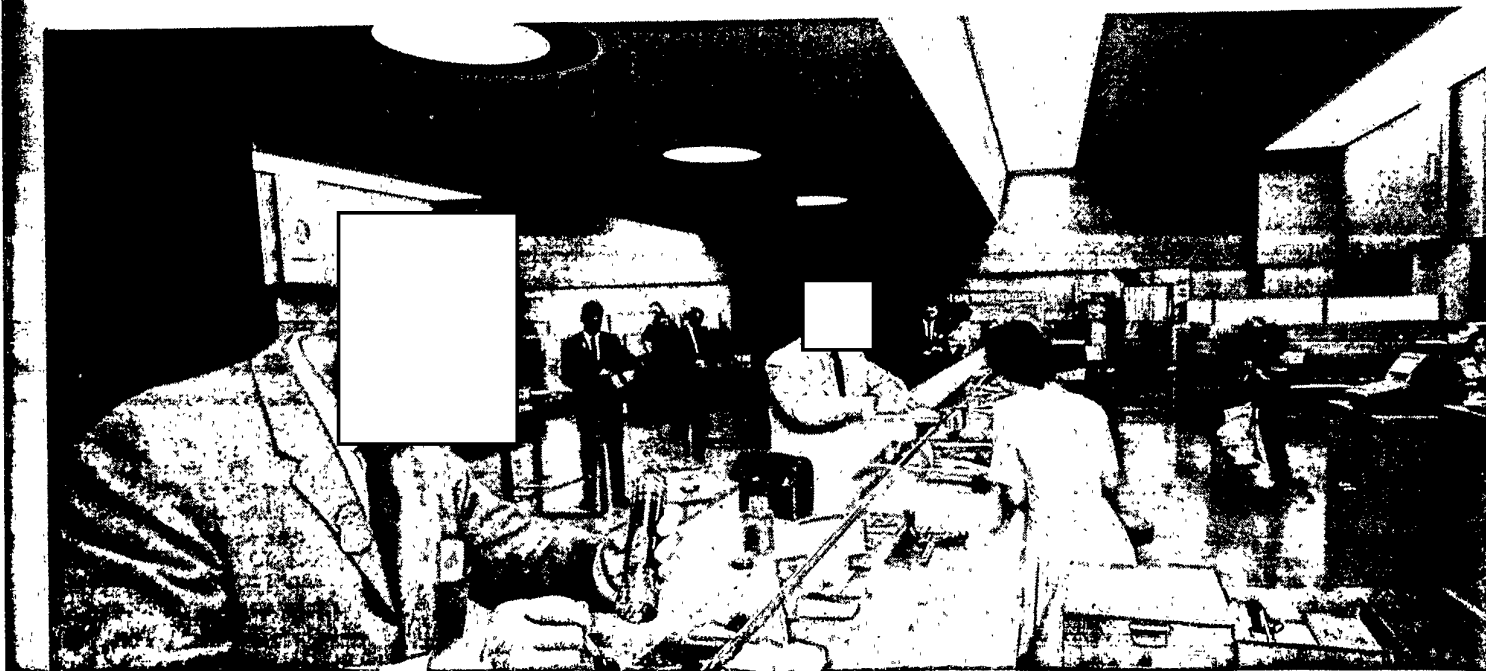
After photographs were made on the Navajo Indian reservation near Tuba City, Arizona, a short time-out was taken by (left to right) Police Officer [redacted] of the Navajo Indian Police, who acted as guide and interpreter; SA [redacted] of the Crime Records Division, who accompanied [redacted] on his travels; and SA [redacted] of the Flagstaff, Arizona, Resident Agency.

In Los Angeles, the photographer was attracted to the seemingly endless rows of files, and this picture at right resulted. The clerk is [redacted] (since [redacted] resigned).

The early stages of a bank robbery investigation are shown below in a Los Angeles bank. Agents, wearing their badges on their coats, dust for latent fingerprints, interview witnesses, sift through trash cans, and take pictures of the crime scene.



b6





b6

Photographer [redacted]
shown here discussing
the problems of a Sea-
tle waterfront pic-
ture with SA Moore
(Photo by Bureau Photographer)



Wight
little
is
opp
ing
a
ber
cut
for
th
SA
mo
gr
pa
in
sc
wi
or
(
b
p

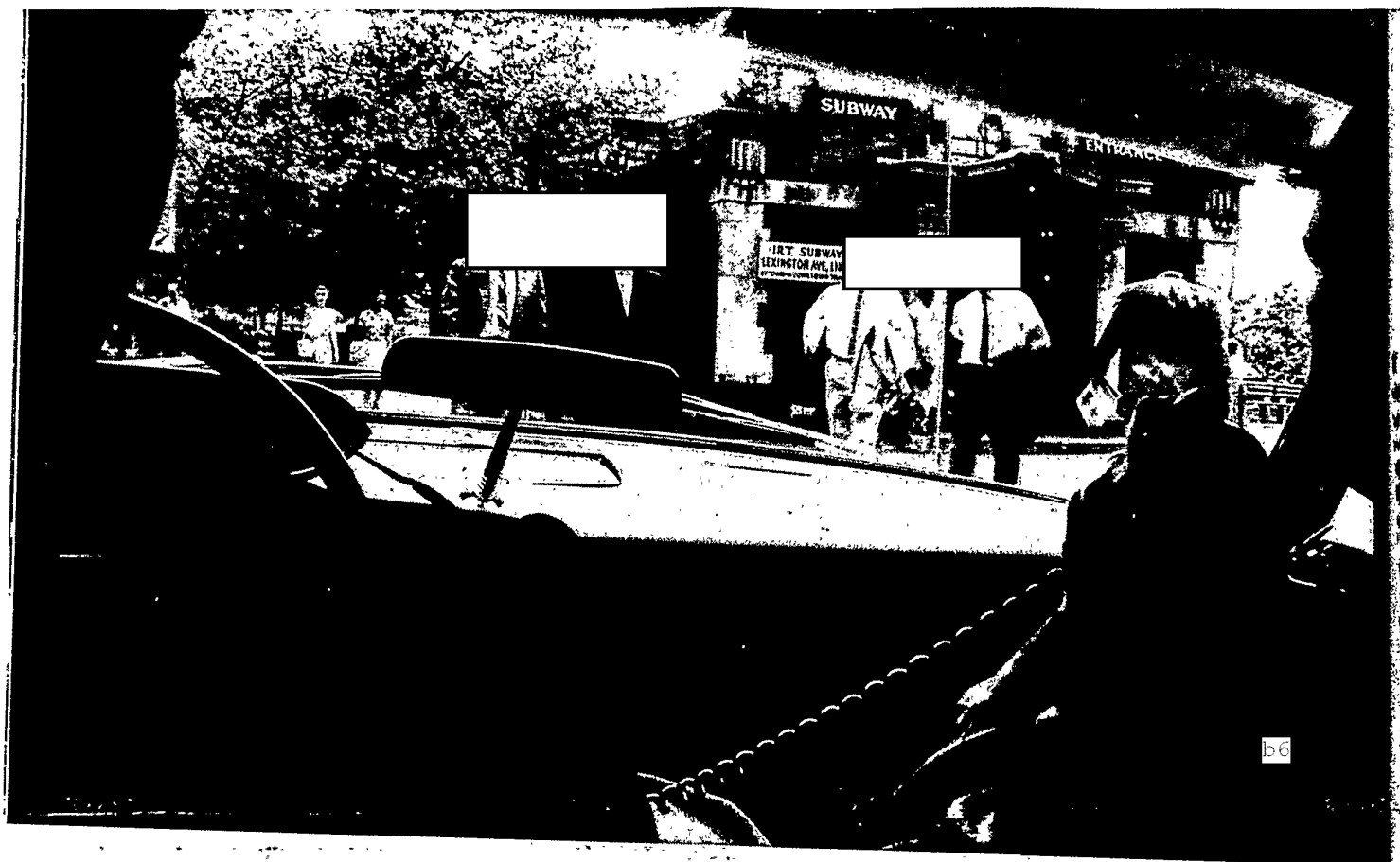
[redacted]
Discussion
of a Seat
ont pic
A Moore
photographer]

High in the moun-
tains near Seat-
tle, [redacted]
is shown on the
opposite page tak-
ing a picture of
a tree which has
been illegally
cut in a national
forest. Back at
the Laboratory,
SA Robert M. Zim-
mers was photo-
graphed as he com-
pares the mark-
ings on the chips
found at the scene
with the markings
on a suspect ax.

(Photo of [redacted]
by Bureau photogra-
pher)



b6



The realism of a New York surveillance scene was captured with stark reality in the photo at top on opposite page. "He's heading into the Lexington Avenue subway," probably is the message being broadcast by the Agent on the right.

The photo below on the opposite page shows SAs

(left) and

as they examined lottery tickets which had been hidden in the bottom of a cage being used to ship a fighting cock from Puerto Rico to New York.

The picture at right is ample proof that the constant flow of tourists through the Laboratory does not bother the personnel assigned there. The scene is the fire-arms section.



photographic work was handled by [redacted] who has since won first place in the color category of the annual White House Photographers Association photo contest for other work he has done. He was assisted in some of the special effects photographs by [redacted] of National Geographic, who was formerly an identification officer in a correctional institution in Pennsylvania and who has long been interested in law enforcement work.

Noted for their painstaking and professional handling of their journalistic efforts, Geographic reporters and photographers delved deeply into the work of the FBI. The story and photographs range from the security and criminal responsibilities of the Bureau to some aspects of Bureau employees' lives away from the office.

[redacted] the author, was shown the Bureau's operations in Washington, D. C., and at Quantico, Virginia, and he later visited New York City, Baltimore, Miami, San Juan, New Orleans, and Phoenix territories to tell the story of the FBI. The article was then illustrated with photographs taken by Mr. Sisson in these same territories along with Los Angeles, Seattle, and Minneapolis.

The author later went to St. Louis, Missouri, to get the facts surrounding the apprehension of Top Ten fugitive Edwin Sanford Garrison - a tale vividly told by [redacted].

One of the most impressive things about the Bureau which the Geographic staff took repeated

notice of was the exuberance and enthusiasm FBI employees displayed in doing everything possible for the journalists.

The spirit of camaraderie in the Bureau's installations across the country also drew praise from the Geographic staffers.

Some of the more interesting high lights of the trips around the country include a perfect example of alertness of FBI employees. During the photographing of a surveillance scene in New Orleans in which Agents were dressed in various types of clothing to make them blend into the French Quarters' surroundings, numerous people, unaware that a photograph was being taken, approached one Agent dressed as a hot-dog vendor and attempted to buy sandwiches from him. Actually, his cart was merely a prop, but he mastered the situation by explaining to them that he had just run out of hot dogs and his boss was bringing him some shortly.

Among the would-be customers were two young women who mentioned to the Agent that they had just arrived in New Orleans, having hitchhiked from Kansas City. The Agent taking the part of the vendor, a veteran of the White Slave Traffic

Another of the unusual pictures obtained by National Geographic photographers is this one of an Agent firing on the indoor range for a tour group. A remote-controlled camera was placed downrange to get this completely unposed shot.



au's
dren
s of
fect
ring
in
in
end
ous
ing
dog
im,
he
ren
is
ng
ad
ed
of
to



New Agents are seen here on the dueling course at Quantico.

In the photo below National Academy students are seen receiving instructions in conducting a crime scene search and taking plaster casts of footprints. The dummy is "Daisy Mae," famed throughout the Bureau as a prop in such training.





Act Squad in New Orleans, immediately seized upon the opportunity and pursued the conversation with the young women to determine whether there was any indication of a White Slave Traffic Act violation.

A common scene in New Orleans' French Quarters is a number of artists who park themselves in the middle of a sidewalk to paint some of the graceful New Orleans homes with their lace-like grille work. An agent was chosen to play this part in the staged surveillance, and although he was not a painter and had borrowed a half-completed painting for this occasion, several passers-by paused and commented favorably on his ability. Actually, he had not made a stroke of his own.

In depicting some of the many areas in which Agents are working today, [redacted] wanted a photograph of an Agent far back in the steaming Louisiana swamps in a pirogue, a small flat-bottomed boat. After the proper setting was discovered, it was necessary to remove some small trees from the scene for the photograph. Before this particular scene could be shot, however, a disgruntled snake which did not like the invasion of its privacy had to be shot when it felt it should defend this particular part of the swamp.

Literally hundreds of photographs, in both color and black and white, were taken by National Geographic photographers to illustrate the FBI article. The Society kindly allowed THE INVESTIGATOR to use a number of the pictures which it did not publish. All photographs appearing with this article are copyrighted by National Geographic Society except for those specifically identified otherwise.

The highlight photograph of the pictures taken by National Geographic was one of the Director and other Bureau officials through a map of the United States drawn on glass. Above, Photographers [redacted] (right) and [redacted] (second from left) study the map with SAs Charles Moore (left) and David Bowers (second from right) who worked with them on this and other photographs. (Photo by Bureau Photographer)



The culmination of many months' work on the National Geographic article came on May 9, 1961, when Dr. Melville Bell Grosvenor (left), President and Editor, and Dr. Thomas W. McKnew (right), Executive Vice President and Secretary, presented an advance copy of the June issue to Director Hoover. (Photo by Bureau Photographer)

IN MEMORIAM

SA Royce R. Shultz

THE sudden death of SA Royce Shultz on May 6, 1961, took one of the most valuable employees from the rolls of the FBI. SA Shultz, who was 29 years of age, died of natural causes at his home in East St. Louis, Illinois. He had served the Bureau for eight years, and his career was one of outstanding promise.

SA Shultz, who was assigned to the Springfield Office, was known as a conscientious and devoted associate. He was born at Arrowwood, Alberta, Canada, but came to this country at an early age. He graduated from high school at Guthrie, Oklahoma, and joined the Bureau in May, 1953, as a clerk at the Oklahoma City Office. While serving there, he earned a B.S. degree from Central State College at Edmond, Oklahoma, and was appointed a Special Agent in June, 1956. SA Shultz was first assigned to the Chicago Office, and he was later transferred to Springfield where he served as a Resident Agent at Belleville, Illinois.



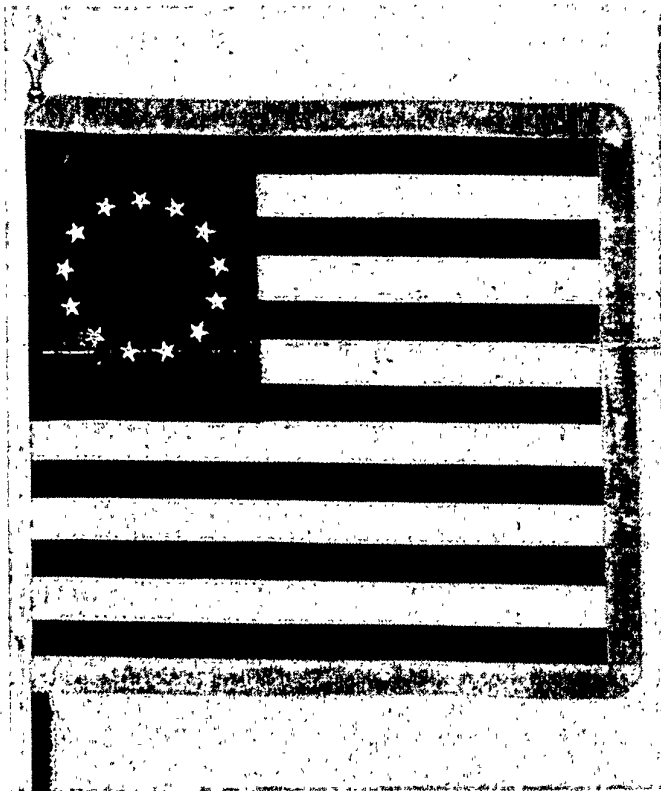
Those who knew and worked with SA Shultz mourn the loss of such a sincere and loyal friend. He is survived by his wife and three children.

b6

The American Flag

THE first months of 1916 produced a great many events to evoke the anxiety of the American people. In Europe, a system of entangling alliances had drawn England and the great powers of the Continent into one of the most gigantic wars in history—a new kind of conflict which took the disturbing title of "world war."

On an almost daily basis, provoking developments in the struggle across the Atlantic drew the United States closer and closer to joining the Allied cause. All thoughts were tuned delicately to the news of the day to learn what new



The first flag of the United States. Stars were arranged in a circle to signify that the Union was without end.

events were threatening our peace, and to see what new course President Wilson had charted to coax the last few miles from the sinking ship of neutrality.

The imminent prospect of war prompted the President to expand the national defenses—a process which he labeled "preparedness"—and encouraged him to tour the country, speaking for preparedness and sampling the attitude of the people. It was during such a tour that he issued a proclamation which, while unique, was not truly unusual under the circumstances.

Speaking on May 30, 1916, he proclaimed June 14th as "Flag Day," and called for "special patriotic" exercises to be held on that occasion. Thus, at a time of great stress, the President

was able to rally the people by emphasizing historic ideals embodied in the National Flag.

The first Flag Day was observed with unfurling of flags in towns and cities across the country. In the not too distant future, that same flag would be the fighting standard of the "doughboys" on the battlefields of France.

The choice of June 14th as Flag Day was a random selection. It was a significant date for on that day 139 years earlier, the Continental Congress had approved the adoption of a National Flag. The Congress, meeting at Philadelphia in 1777, passed a resolution providing "That the flag of the thirteen united states be 13 stripes, alternate red and white, that the union be 13 stars, white in a blue field representing a new constellation."

Though this concise resolution is the only written evidence of the actual birth of the flag, the final adoption of it must not have been arrived at without a great deal of discussion, for there were at least two other flag devices which held a great deal of interest for the colonists. These were the pine tree, or liberty tree, and the rattlesnake.

In the latter part of 1775, a French citizen named De Benigouair arrived in Philadelphia, and in reporting back to the French Minister, he disclosed: "They have given up the English flag and have taken for their device a rattlesnake with 13 rattles, and having the motto, 'Don't tread on me.'"

The imaginative colonists might have taken this unlikely serpent for their standard after seeing a copy of Ben Franklin's "Pennsylvania



The Rattlesnake Flag, one of several forerunners of the "Stars and Stripes."

Unzette," which featured at its head a snake cut into eight parts, each representing one of the colonies, and having the motto, "Join or die."

In any case, the best justification for their choice is found in a composition published in December, 1775, which is ascribed to Mr. Franklin. It contains this quote: "Ancients considered the serpent as an emblem of wisdom and... of endless duration... It occurred to me that the rattlesnake is found in no other quarter of the globe than America, and it may therefore have been chosen to represent her... Her eye exceeds in brightness that of any other animal and has no eyelid. She may therefore be esteemed an emblem of vigilance. She never begins an attack, nor, when once engaged, ever surrenders... The rattlesnake is solitary and associates with her kind only when it is necessary for her preservation. In winter, the warmth of a number together will preserve their lives, whilst singly they would probably perish."

Whatever its basis, a yellow flag with a lively representation of a rattlesnake was presented to the Congress in February, 1776, and from that time it was placed in the southwest corner of the Congress Room at the left of the President's chair.

The other flag of popular choice, the pine tree flag, had its birth in the early 1700's in the Massachusetts Bay area. Many of the ships of that day flew a white flag decorated with a pine tree, a facsimile of which exists today on the reverse side of the Massachusetts State Flag.

As the time of the Revolution approached,



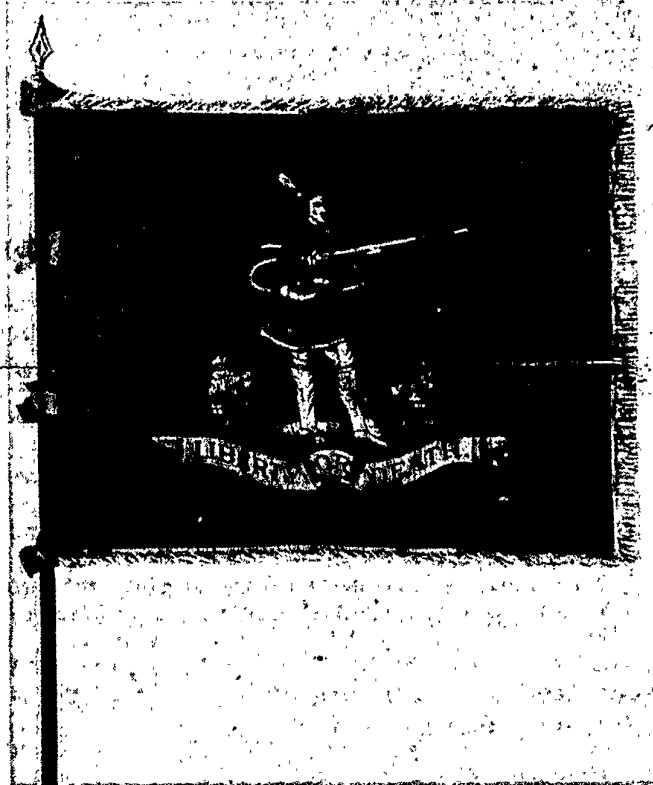
The "Liberty Tree" inspired New England patriots to adopt the Pine Tree Flag. These were widely used by ships of the American Navy.

townspeople in the New England colonies and in South Carolina used the tree motif on a variety of flags. At the battle of Bunker Hill, two different types of banners were used. One was an old British blue ensign and the other a so-called Continental Flag which was red with a large green pine centered in a white canton.

There is good reason to believe that the use of the tree in Massachusetts was associated with the "Liberty Tree," a stately old elm which stood in Boston's Hanover Square. Legend has it that the Boston Tea Party was planned under this tree at a meeting of the Sons of Liberty. Likewise, in 1765, the patriots of Charleston, South Carolina, were accustomed to gathering under the wide-spreading limbs of a large oak tree. This tree also became known as a "Liberty Tree."

Both these trees were later cut down and used as firewood by the British. They probably could not have engendered more resentment from the colonists if they had tarred and feathered the entire population of Boston.

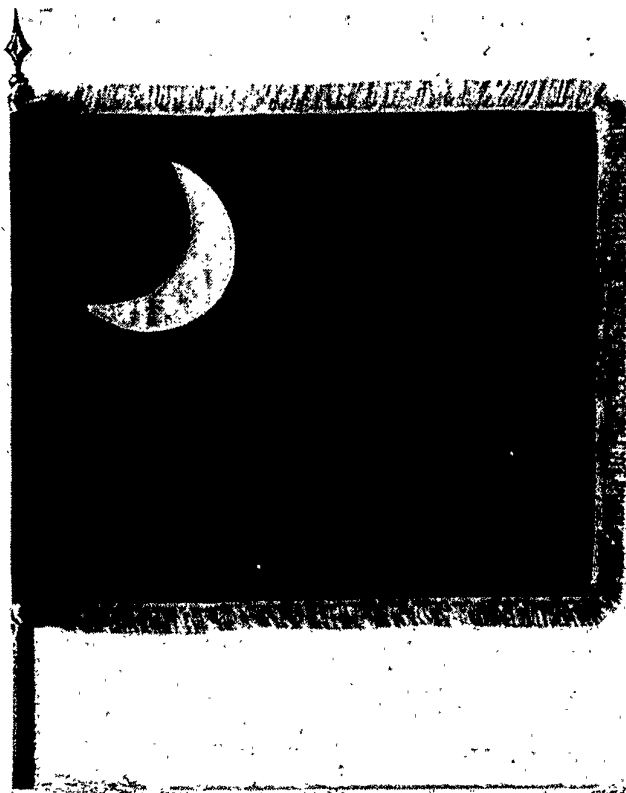
Two other flags, carrying different motifs, were in use before the "stars and stripes."



Flag of the Hanover Associators of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

One was the flag of the Hanover Associators of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. This group resolved "that in the event of Great Britain attempting to force unjust laws upon us by strength of arms, our cause we leave to Heaven and our rifles." They adopted a red flag charged with a rifleman at the ready and lettered with the unequivocal choice, "Liberty or Death."

At about the same time, the commander of troops engaged in strengthening the harbor defenses at Charleston designed a blue flag with



The Crescent Flag flew over Fort Sullivan, South Carolina, during the British bombardment in June, 1776.

a crescent in the canton and raised as a symbol of the Revolutionary cause.

Why these forerunners of the flag were passed over by the Continental Congress in selecting a National Flag will probably always remain as much a mystery as the reason for the final adoption of "Old Glory." The Congress had made no record of any discussion of the matter.

In the history of the flag, probably no name is so prominent as that of Betsy Ross. She is known to every school child as the maker and partial designer of the first flag.

In June, 1776, George Washington and two gentlemen who identified themselves as a Committee of Congress visited Mrs. Ross at her home in Philadelphia and asked her to make a flag. "I don't know whether I can, but I'll try," Betsy allegedly replied.

General Washington produced a rough sketch of the proposed flag. It was square in shape and had thirteen six-pointed stars scattered aimlessly over a blue field. Mrs. Ross suggested that the stars be put in some definite arrangement, perhaps in lines or even a circle, and she felt the height of the flag should be a third of its length.

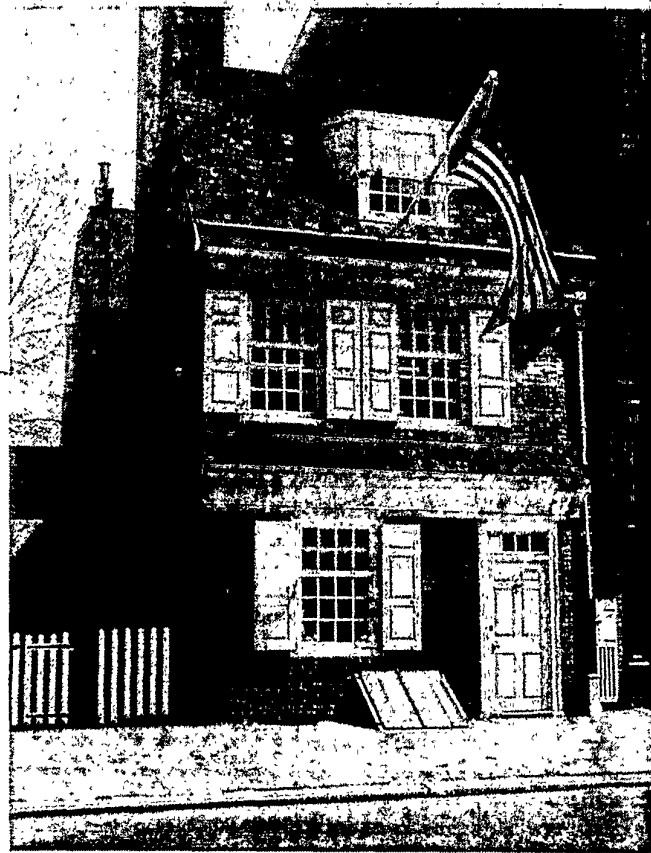
These changes were made on a new drawing which General Washington prepared in her front parlor, and when the first flag had been approved by Congress, Mrs. Ross was commissioned to make as many flags for the Government as she could produce. This she did until her death about fifty years later.

Historians have all but proved the Ross story

to be a complete fraud, but it is one of the most popular frauds in American history for it flourishes even today. It survives probably because it sprang up in 1870, about the time of the Centennial of the Declaration of Independence when there was renewed enthusiasm for tales with a Revolutionary flavor.

Like the legend of Washington and the cherry tree, the Ross story is touched with intrigue and sentiment, and because of it, the American Flag flies continuously over the grave of Betsy Ross, an honor shared only with Francis Scott Key.

An outgrowth of the Ross story is the Betsy Ross House at 239 Arch Street, Philadelphia. This picturesque structure is credited with



The Betsy Ross House on Arch Street, Philadelphia. According to legend, the first flag was made here.

having been the scene of the manufacturing of the first flag, and on Flag Day the citizens of Philadelphia hold a public celebration in front of it.

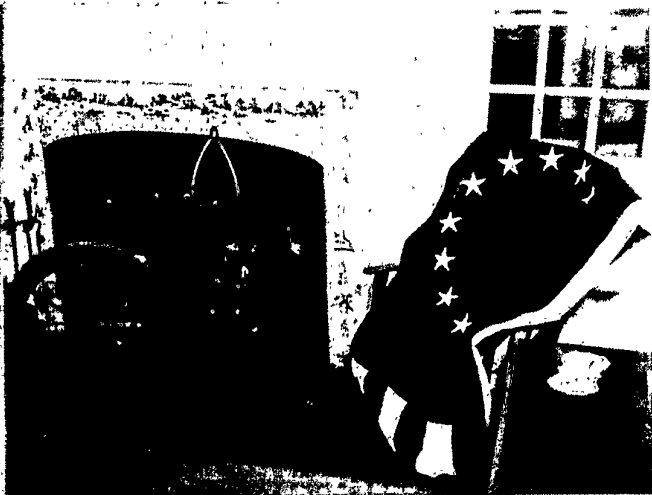
It is also a well established fact that Betsy Ross did not live here at all, but, instead, resided five houses away at 233 Arch Street. At about the same time the Ross story was being promoted, someone discovered this small, two-story structure on Arch Street and, noticing that it was well mellowed with age and undoubtedly a product of the 18th century, began advertising it as the house wherein the first flag was made.

The old house was photographed and written about, and soon began to attract visitors to the city. It was then transformed into a saloon,

most
four
cause
the
length
with

herry
igum
ican
etsy
cott

etsy
ia.
with

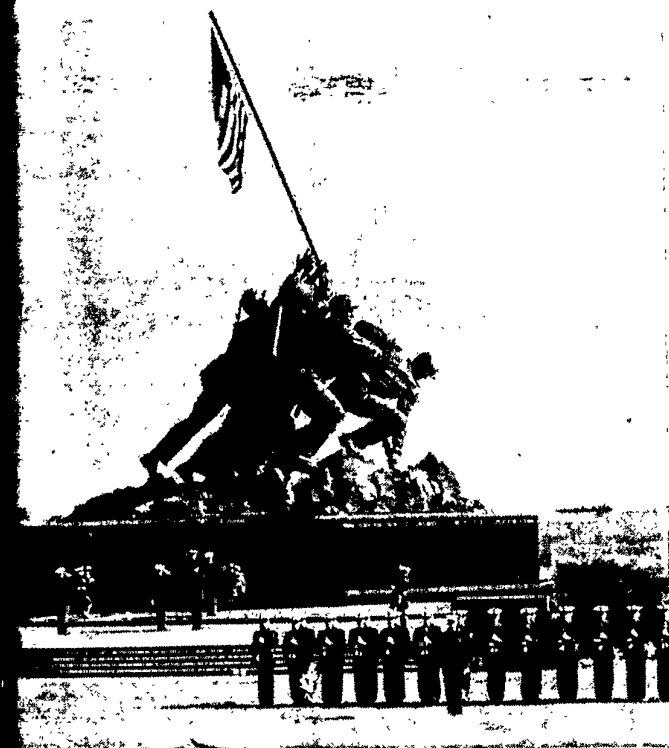


The Flag Room of the Betsy Ross House, showing a replica of the first Flag.

and a sign was placed over the door informing all that this was the birthplace of the flag.

Whatever the true facts of its birth, the flag has remained unchanged through the years, except for the addition of new stars as the Nation grew. It has become a symbol of liberty and individual freedom, and has taken on the qualities of peace and war, generosity and might, heroism and kindness.

Of all the words of tribute paid the American Flag, few can match those of Daniel Webster: "When the standard of the union is raised and



Raising the flag at Mount Surabachi. This statue in Washington, D. C., was modeled after a photograph taken during the Battle for Iwo Jima in February, 1945. (Photo by Abbie Rowe--Courtesy National Park Service)

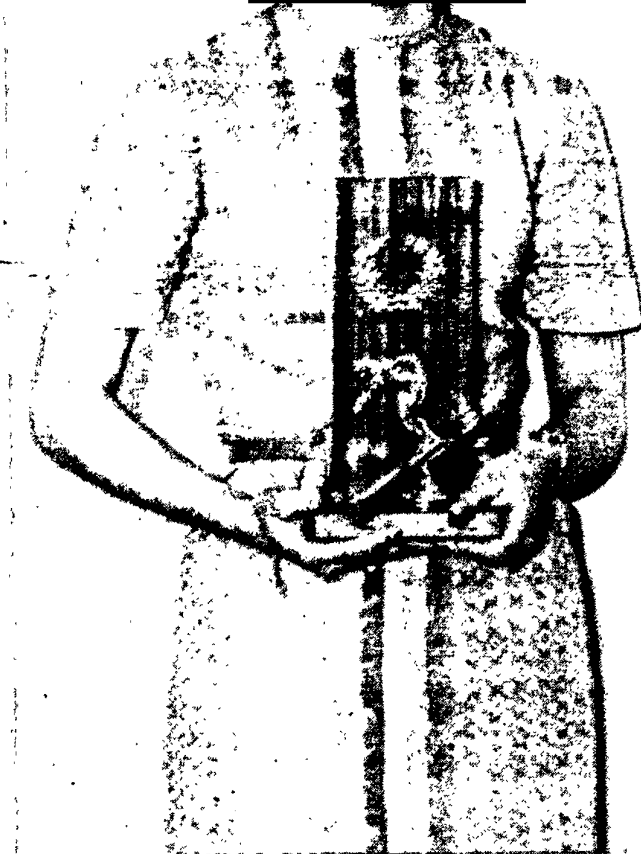
waves over my head - a standard which Washington planted on the ramparts of the Constitution, God forbid that I should inquire whom the people have commissioned to unfurl it and bear it up; I only ask in what manner, as a humble individual, I can best discharge my duty by defending it."

The staff of THE INVESTIGATOR is indebted to SA Robert E. Masters of the Philadelphia Office for the preparation of this excellent article.

Skier of The Year



b6



[redacted] a [redacted]-year-old employee of the Chicago Office, was chosen "Skier of the Year" at the close of the season by the Vagabond Club of Chicago. She has been a skiing enthusiast for a long time, and spends her winter weekends at the snow-laden ski areas of Michigan. [redacted] was also the recipient of a first-place trophy in the Women's Slalom Race.

The Feminine Slant



Minneapolis Wives Bid Adieu

Spring flowers, colorful lemon pie and piping hot coffee brought out smiles, as a group of wives of the Minneapolis Office congregated recently to bid farewell to [redacted]

[redacted] ASAC Adam and family are now living in Washington, D. C., where he is presently assigned in the Administrative Division. [redacted]

[redacted] the wife of the Minneapolis SAC, graciously entertained the wives at the open house in [redacted] honor.

[redacted] is pouring, and on her right are Mesdames [redacted]

[redacted]

Pursenable Lassies

Shown with their large purses, these clerical employees in the Chicago Office are, from left to right: (front row) [redacted] (back row) [redacted] The longest bag measured 20 inches.



Boston Beauty

[redacted] the daughter of SA and [redacted]

[redacted] is the Boston Office's choice for Miss America. [redacted] is a high school senior, and upon graduation this year she plans to study pharmacy.

(Photo courtesy Kennell Ellis Eugene)

Most Likely to Succeed

[redacted] to her friends) is the daughter of SA [redacted] the BRA at St. Petersburg (Tampa). Born in Takoma Park, Maryland [redacted] has attended schools from one coast to the other. She is finishing her senior year at Northeast High School in St.



Petersburg, where she has been a leader scholastically as well as in extra-curricular activities.

It is no wonder that this charming young woman has been voted "most likely to succeed" by her fellow classmates. [redacted] has been a member of Student Council all through high school; vice president of her junior class; editor of the yearbook; managing editor of the student newspaper; member of "Quill and Scroll," national journalistic honor society; member of National Honor Society since her junior year; Girls' State representative; and elected Comptroller of Girls' State in which capacity she is also a member of the Governor's Youth Advisory Council of Florida. In her "spare time," Mickey sews most of her clothes, is an avid water skier, and manager of her school's swimming team.

[redacted] has been accepted by Western College for Women in Oxford, Ohio, where she plans to enroll this fall. She intends to major in language and history with a view toward working abroad upon graduation.



b6

New Mexico State Delegate

[redacted] the [redacted] year-old daughter of SA [redacted] J. Phillip Claridge of Albuquerque, has achieved unusual recognition for her Future Homemakers of America Chapter. At the state FHA Convention, [redacted] was selected as a delegate to the national convention, this being the first time a girl from the Albuquerque public schools has been chosen as a delegate. She will join five other New Mexico girls in representing the state at St. Louis in July.

[redacted] is an honor student and head cheer leader at Washington Junior High School. She was also recently made an honorary Colonel Aide-de-camp on the staff of the Governor of New Mexico.



A Skillful Ceramist



[redacted] the SAC's Secretary at Albany, displays samples of the results of her artistic endeavors. [redacted] has her own kiln, and has been studying ceramics for the past five years.

Sowing Talent



"Seed art" is the term given this new form of artistic endeavor that is rapidly becoming popular by [redacted] a Springfield switchboard operator. [redacted] pictures are made of oats, flax, poppy seeds, etc., painstakingly placed individually on a mat. The results are unusual and strikingly beautiful.

Virginia Wife and Writer

b6

[redacted] wife of SRA Brown of Alexandria (Richmond), has been appointed Editor of "The Virginia Club Woman," the official publication of the Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs, representing more than 400 clubs and approximately 25,000 members.



Alter Bound

The bride wore a gown of white crepe paper and carried a colorful bouquet consisting of grater, measuring spoons, pickle fork, plate scraper, vegetable brush, etc. The hairnet headpiece of artificial flowers was beautifully set off by bottle stopper earrings.

It was noted the bride seemed to be light as a carpet sweeper and her hair shone like the top of a mop. Her arms were of the texture of paper towels, and her not-yet dishpan hands looked like two wooden spoons. She wore a serene smile on her lovely bowl-shaped face. A clothesline served as that much needed support.

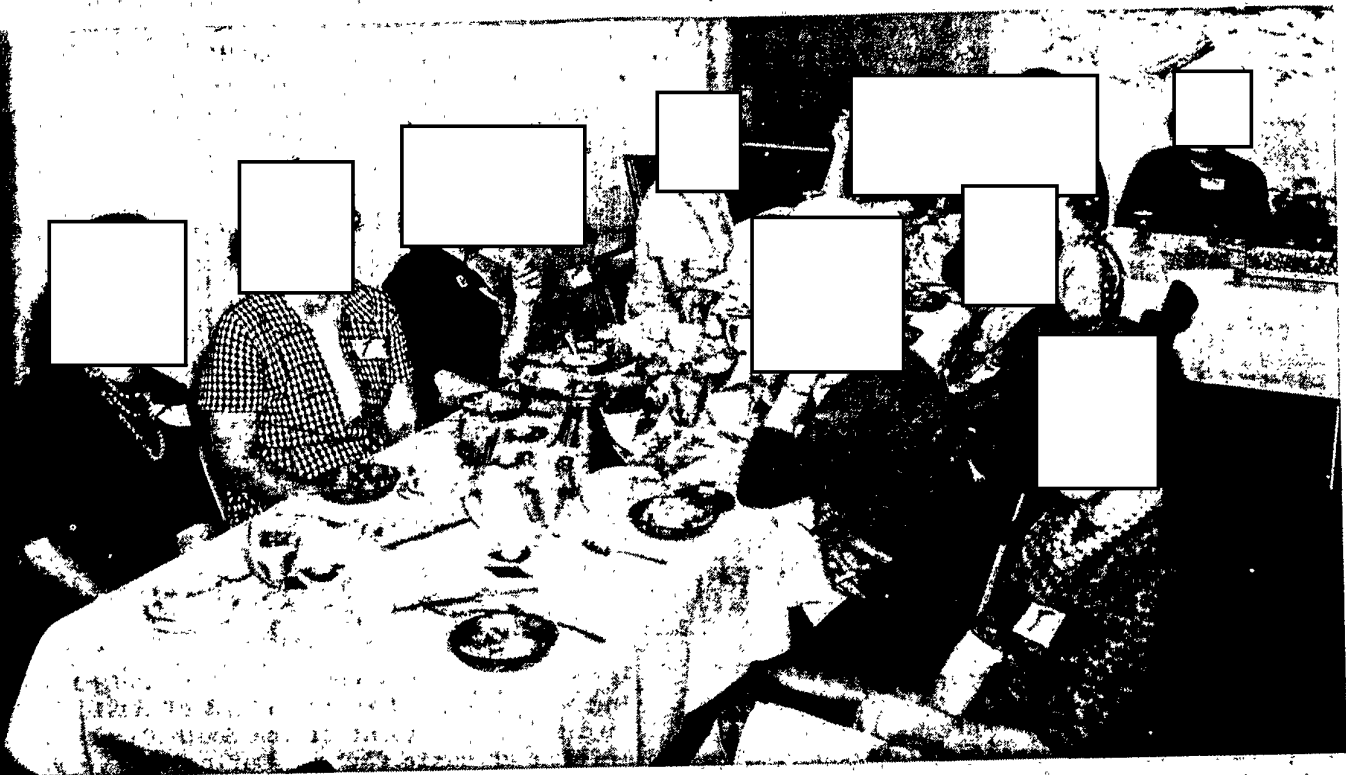
The bridegroom-to-be could not ask for a more useful bride.

(Our charming bride is the clever creation of [redacted] of the Springfield Division.)



The lovely bride.

Buffalo Banquet



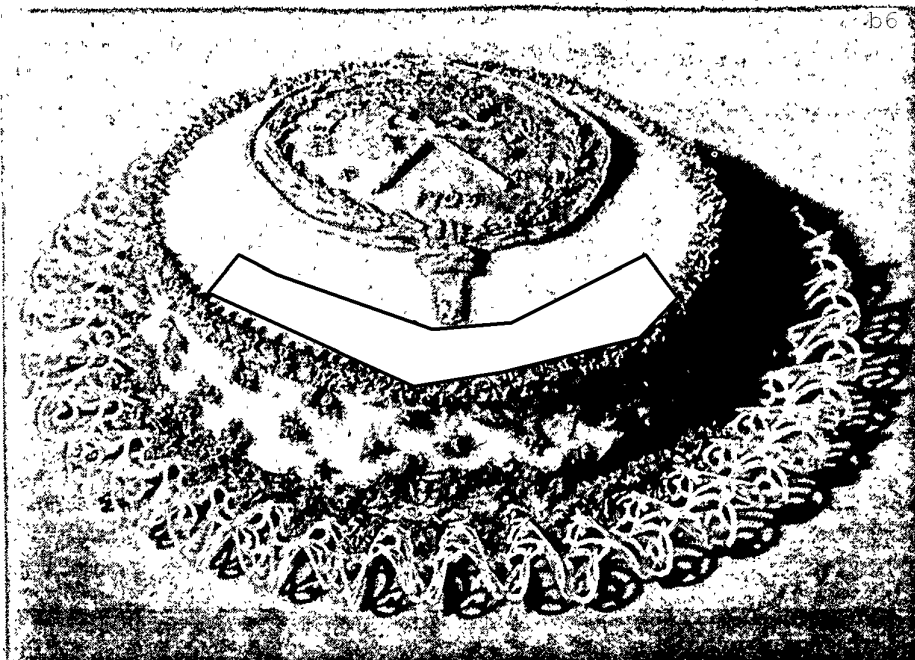
b6

The women in the lives of Agents in the Buffalo Office recently gathered for an evening together. The clerical personnel of the office and the wives of the Agents enjoyed a festive evening of dinner and conversation.

San Diego Femmes



The wives of Agents assigned to the San Diego Office enjoyed a luncheon with the clerical employees recently. They are pictured here with ASAC Robert E. Gebhardt (far left), and SAC Frank L. Price (far right), after a tour of the new office space and a demonstration of defensive tactics, which followed the luncheon.



Talent that Makes Your Mouth Water

employee of the Files and Communications Division, is one cook with that rare combination of a steady hand, artistic talent, and a vivid imagination. She baked this cake and decorated it with a 20-year key motif for [redacted] a fellow employee, who recently celebrated her 20th anniversary with the Bureau. Baking cake for special occasions is only one facet of [redacted] talents, which include making ceramics and growing roses and African violets.

◆ The work of an artist.

Outstanding Woman of 1960

Early this year, the "Greenville Piedmont," a Greenville, South Carolina, newspaper, sponsored a contest in which readers voted on one woman in nine different categories as being outstanding in her field during 1960. [redacted]

wife of SA [redacted] of the Greenville Resident



Outstanding Woman of 1960.
(Photo courtesy James G. Wilson.)

Agency (Charlotte), was selected as the outstanding woman of 1960 in the field of music. [redacted]

is the president of the South Carolina Federation of Music Clubs. During the year, she visits and speaks to each of the 141 member organizations and puts forth much time and energy organizing musical groups and clubs and attending state and national conventions.

Greenville's Outstanding Women were honored guests of the newspaper at a country club luncheon, and each was presented a silver tray appropriately engraved with her name and field of excellence.

SA [redacted] comment? "Naturally, I am as 'proud as punch' of my wife, as her selection was an honor which we both appreciate."

THE CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL

● IMPORTANT DATES

JUNE 1861

- 10--Federal troops are defeated and withdraw after the Battle of Big Bethel, Virginia.
- Napoleon III proclaims French neutrality.
- 11--Counties in western Virginia refuse to accept secession and set up a state government which is recognized in Washington as the loyal government of Virginia.

JULY 1861

- 4--A special session of Congress convenes in Washington.

● CENTENNIAL EVENTS

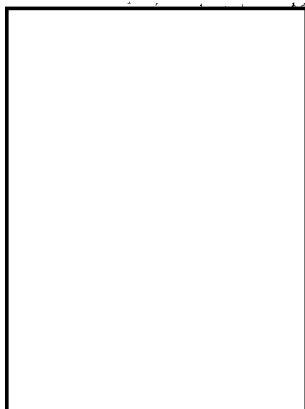
JUNE 1961

- 17--Commemorative pageant in Nashville, Tenn., regarding the secession of Tennessee.

JULY 1961

- 5--A dedication ceremony at Carthage, Missouri.

Recipes



Identification

Brazilian Salad

- 1/2 cup white grapes, skinned, seeded, and cut in halves
- 1/2 cup crushed pineapple
- 1/2 cup apples, pared, cored, and cut in small pieces
- 1/2 cup maraschino cherries, finely cut
- 2 tablespoons chopped Brazil nuts
- Lemon juice
- Mayonnaise
- Lettuce

Mix fruit and nuts. Season with lemon juice. Moisten with mayonnaise and serve on lettuce.

Blueberry Dessert

GRAHAM CRACKER CRUST

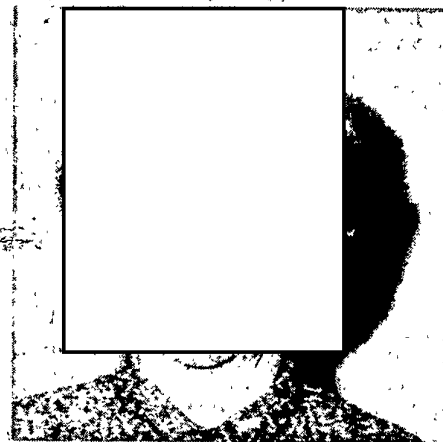
- 20 graham crackers - rolled
- 1/2 stick oleo
- 1/2 cup sugar

Mix and pat in long pan. - Bake 12 minutes.

PIE FILLING

- 1 large package of cream cheese whipped with 1/2 cup powdered sugar
- 1 pint cream (whipped) or 1 package of Dream Whip

Mix together, put on cooled crust and add one can of prepared blueberry pie filling. Pie filling is spread evenly over cream cheese mixture. Keep refrigerated. (For a change, top with peach or cherry pie filling.)

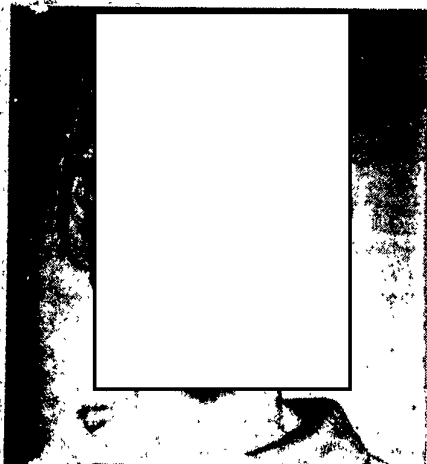


Springfield

Twenty-Minute Cherry Pie

- 1 Prepared pastry mix for 8" pie shell
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 2 tablespoons cornstarch
- 1/8 teaspoon salt
- 1 can (1 pound) red sour pitted cherries (water packed)
- 1/8 teaspoon red food coloring

Prepare and bake pastry shell. While shell is baking, mix together sugar, cornstarch, and salt in a saucepan; stir until blended. Cook over moderate heat, stirring constantly until mixture comes to a boil. Boil 1/2 minute and stir in red food coloring. Turn drained cherries into prepared pie shell. Spoon hot thickened sauce over the fruit. Top with baked pastry cutouts if desired.





FROM BACK INVESTIGATORS

JUNE, 1936

At its 104th annual commencement exercises held on June 10, 1936, New York University took recognition of Director Hoover's unequalled service to the country by conferring upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The day before, the Director was presented a gold sash at Pennsylvania Military Academy in Chester, Pennsylvania, during their military exercises.

SA [] "in the course of fingerprinting the employees of a large carnival company that recently played in Atlanta, ran into some unexpected problems. First of all, no less than 15 workers, hearing of the anticipated printing, gathered up their belongings and left town by the first fast freight." SA [] is now serving the Bureau as the SRA at Binghamton, New York, out of the Albany Office.

A steno in the Aberdeen Office has won three medals in shorthand competitions, but she is so modest she will not give us the details. News reports state she took over 200 words per minute. This talented young woman was Miss Frances Bird-eye, who entered the Bureau in 1935, and resigned a couple of years later to marry SA Kenneth P. Pettijohn, then of the Aberdeen Office. She also worked for the Bureau a short time in the Newark Office during the war. SA Pettijohn has been an agent since 1935, and is now assigned in the Indianapolis Office.

Especially for the "little women" from New York - SA [] related a tale that illustrates the little woman's influence: "I was lost in the spell cast by a radio commentator who was eulogizing the Bureau and the work of Special Agents," [] admitted. "The more grand things the commentator would say, the more elated I felt at being a Special Agent. Finally when the broadcaster concluded with the hosanna, 'These Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are the pride of the nation,' I felt like I was right smack up at the Pearly Gates. Just

as I was about to claim my harp, wings and crown the little woman's voice rang out from the kitchen, 'Say, Pride of the Nation, come on here and help with the dishes!' SA [] served the Bureau as an Agent for about 10 years.

This poem appeared in the New York Daily Mirror a quarter of a century ago, and was reproduced in the June issue of 1936.

OAST TO THE G-MEN

HERE'S TO A COOL-EYED YOUNG FELLOW
WHO CARRIES HIS LIFE ON HIS SLEEVE,
THAT NERVY YOUNG HE-MAN, THEY'VE LABELLED THE G-MAN,
WHOSE EXPLOITS ARE HARD TO BELIEVE.

HE KIDNAPING RACKET WAS BLOOMING--
NO BABY WAS SAFE IN THE LAND--
THE DAILY DISPATCHES BROUGHT NEWS OF NEW SNATCHES,
AND THEN -- UNCLE SAM TOOK A HAND.

HE CREATED A NEW KIND OF BLOODHOUND
WHO, ONCE HE WAS PUT ON THE TRAIL --
WENT OFF IN A STRAIGHT LINE, THROUGH COUNTY AND STATE LINE,
AND LANDED HIS QUARRY IN JAIL.

NO BIG POLITICIANS COULD TOUCH HIM--
HE SCORNEO PUBLIC ENEMIES' BRIBES;
UNTIL THE CRIME HEAD-MEN WERE CAPTURED OR DEAD MEN,
HE, G-MAN, MADE WAR ON THEIR TRIBES.

HERE'S TO THE NERVY YOUNG G-MAN!
HERO! WHOSE FAME IS UNSUNG;
OVERLOOKED -- UNAFRAID -- OVERWORKED -- UNDERPAID--
HE IS GAUNTLET IN DEATH'S FACE IS FLUNG!

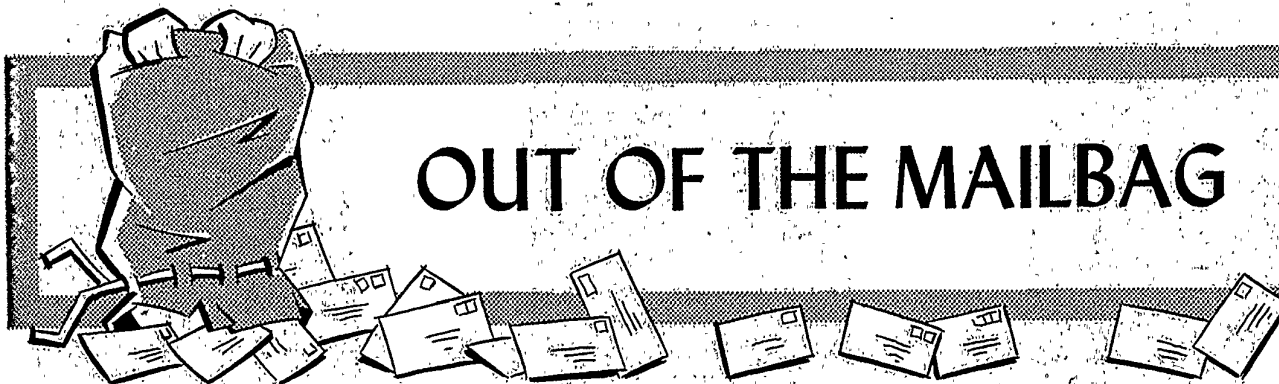
NICK KENNY.

William C. Sullivan received a B.A. Degree from American University in 1936. At the present time, he is the Chief Inspector.

AGENTS ASSIGNED TO OFFICES OF PREFERENCE

As an item of interest to Special Agents and their families, 70 per cent of all Agents in all grades are in one of their expressed offices of preference. Over one third of all

Agents in GS-11, over half of those in GS-12, and over 80 per cent of those in GS-13 are now assigned to one of their offices of preference.



OUT OF THE MAILBAG

All Bureau employees who left their jobs to enter military service, and who have furnished their military addresses to the Bureau, are receiving THE INVESTIGATOR each month. These columns are dedicated to news of their activities excerpted from their letters to Director Hoover.

[redacted] has been promoted to SP/4. He was formerly assigned in the Identification Division, and is now stationed at Camp Wolters, Mineral Wells, Texas.

Recently promoted to PFC, [redacted] is now stationed at Fort Eustis, Virginia. He was a fingerprint clerk in Ident at the time of his separation from the Bureau.

[redacted] formerly of the Ident Division, is now stationed in Paris, France.

"Military life is a drastic change compared to the functions of the FBI," pens [redacted] who is stationed at Fort Bliss. "I have learned to appreciate the FBI more than ever. I miss being with my fellow employees in the Norfolk Office, and I am looking forward to returning there in August."

[redacted] was temporarily assigned to Fort Bliss, Texas, and spent a few weeks at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, before returning to Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, his military headquarters, during the latter part of April. [redacted] was employed in the Administrative Division at SOG before entering the service.

[redacted] formerly of the New York Office, informs us that he is now attending radio school at Fort Dix, New Jersey.

"I enjoy maintaining constant contact with friends in the Bureau through 'The Investigator,'" pens [redacted]. During [redacted] Bureau employment, he was assigned as an Investigative Clerk in the St. Louis Office. He is now stationed at Fort McPherson, Georgia.

[redacted] has recently completed training in the Provost Marshal General School

(Military Police), and has been transferred to Sardia Base, New Mexico. He was assigned in the Cincinnati Office during his tour of duty with the Bureau.

Upon completion of basic training at Fort Knox, [redacted] was transferred to Fort Devens, Massachusetts. He served in the Chicago Office as an Investigative Clerk.

"I am now working in the fire direction center," writes [redacted]. He was formerly assigned in the Files and Communications Division while with the Bureau; his APO address is New York.

A former employee in the Technical Section of the Identification Division, SP/4 [redacted] is now stationed in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in the Criminal Investigation Office, and wants to be remembered to his many friends in the Bureau.

[redacted] is now in Newport, Rhode Island, in Officer Candidate School. He was a Physical Science Aide in the Laboratory prior to entering the armed services.

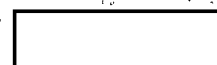
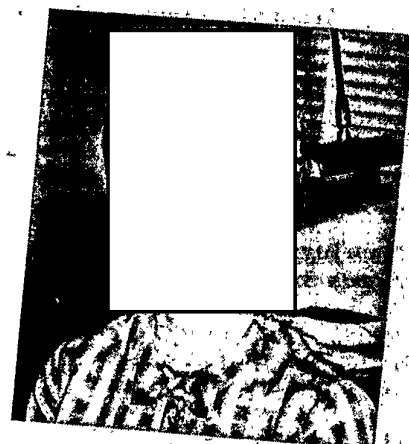
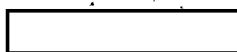
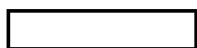
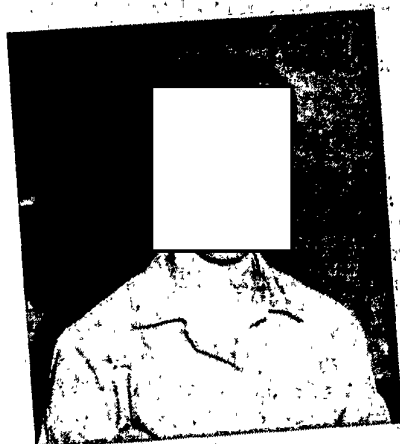
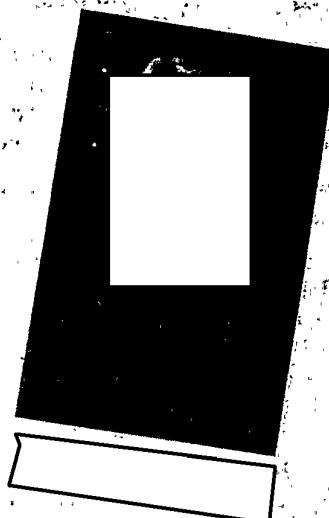
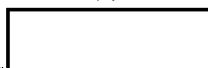
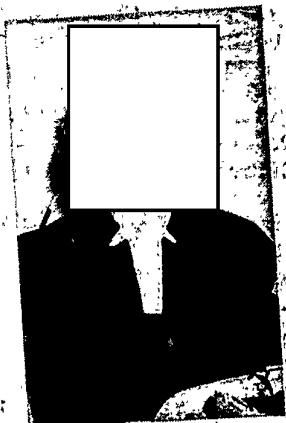
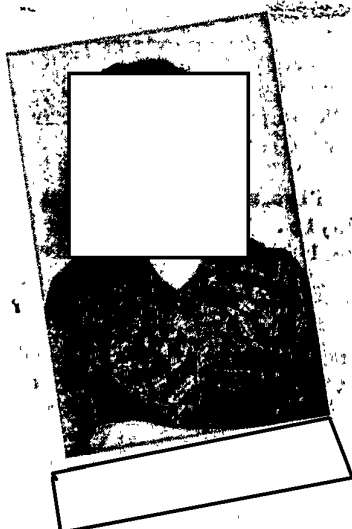
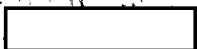
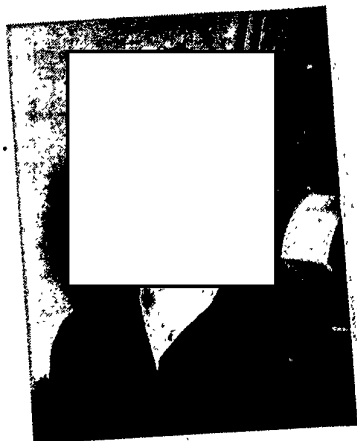
[redacted] has been transferred to Ft. Jackson, South Carolina, and is assigned to the Special Troops Division of Post Headquarters, working in the Adjutant General Section. He is looking forward to returning to the Bureau, where he was previously assigned in the Identification Division.

[redacted] suffered a back injury shortly after entering the armed services. He is stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and is to receive an operation soon. [redacted] is a former Ident employee.

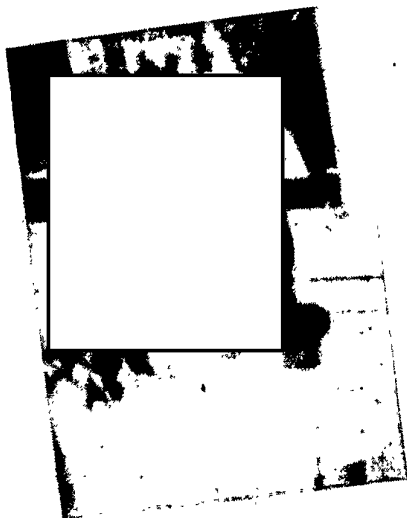
Who Grew To Be Who?

b6

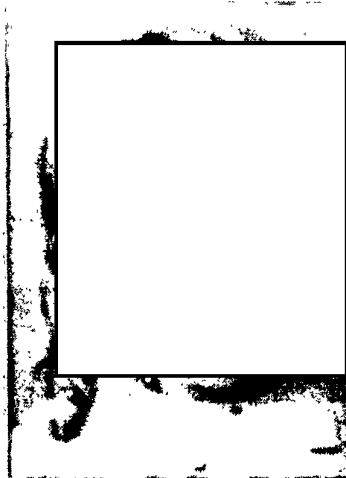
HERE IS an intriguing little quiz to test your powers of observation. On these two pages are two photographs each of ten Bureau employees, all of whom are assigned to the Savannah Office. One photo is current, and the other is a baby picture. Try matching the photos to make ten correct sets. Answers are on page 46.



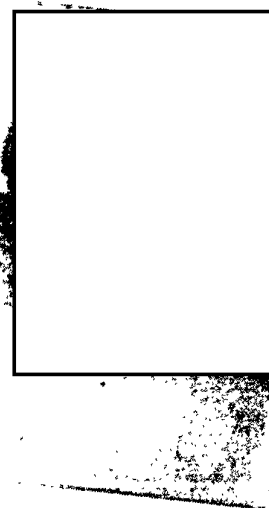
no
le
t



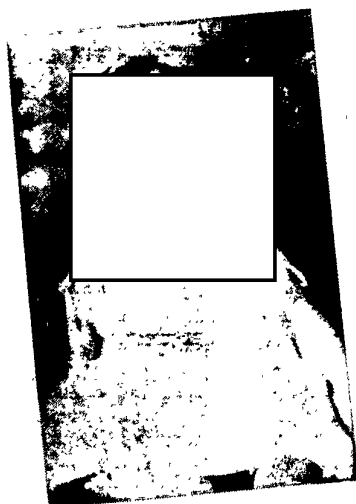
1-----



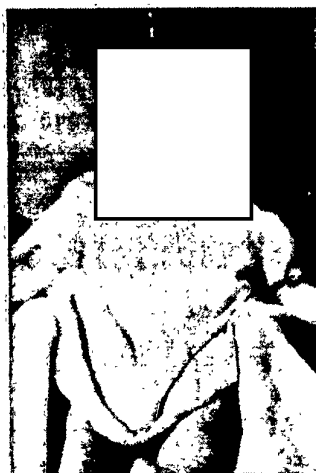
2-----



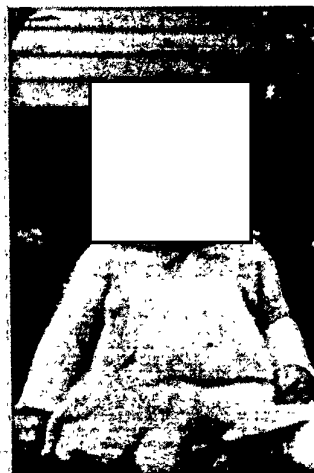
3-----



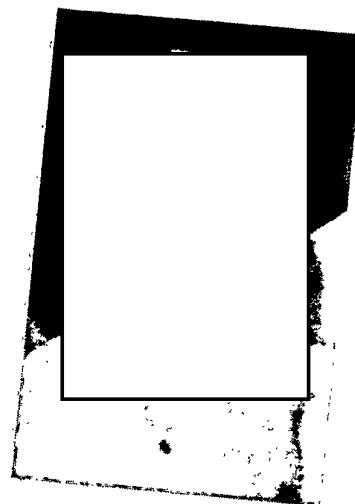
4-----



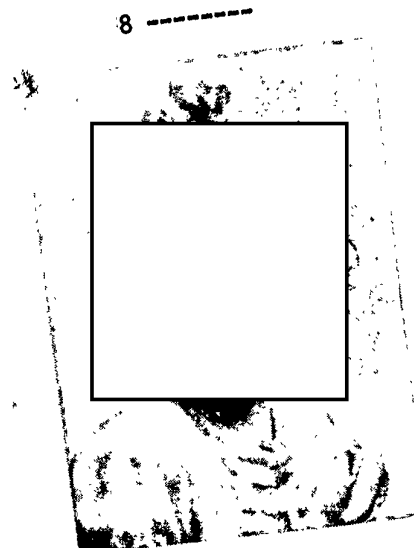
5-----



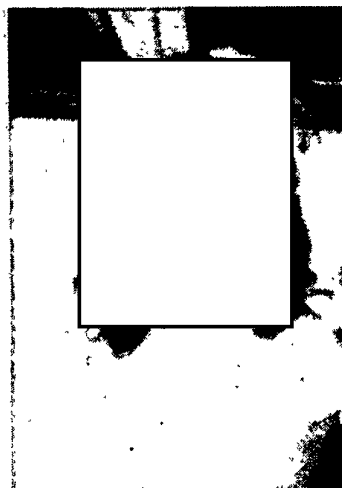
6-----



7-----



8-----



9-----



10-----



Around the FBI

b6

Spelunking

[redacted] Investigative Clerk in the Chicago Office, has an unusual and unique hobby. He practices the ancient art of "spelunking," more commonly known as cave exploring. Spelunking is a word common to the jargon of cave explorers which describes their hobby.

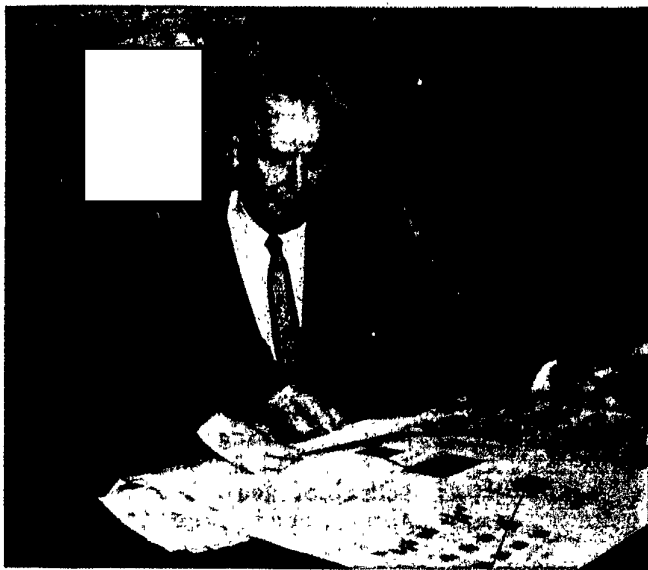
The deepest cave in the United States is at

Carlsbad, New Mexico; it is over 1300 feet deep. What does the spelunker do in these deep holes? [redacted] says they collect many peculiar specimens of the flora and fauna of the caverns, photograph unusual stalactite and stalagmite formations, and, in general, explore the unknown.



[redacted] and Francis Kahl size up a cavern.

Fingerprint Expert



SAC Joseph E. Thornton of the Portland Office is shown above with [redacted] prize-winning essayist from Lake Oswego, Oregon. [redacted] who is [redacted] years of age, recently won a gold medal certificate for submitting the winning entry in a local essay contest. His paper, entitled "Fingerprints, the Positive Identification," concerned the science of fingerprinting and made him eligible to compete in a statewide essay contest.

J. Edgar Hoover Day



During April, 1961, the Director was presented a proclamation from Governor Michael V. DiSalvo of Ohio which proclaimed May 10, 1961, as J. Edgar Hoover Day throughout the State of Ohio. SAC E. D. Mason of the Cincinnati Office is shown above making the presentation.

Scouts



[redacted]-year-old son of SA Emory Gregg of the Domestic Intelligence Division, recently achieved the rank of Eagle Scout, and was honored at ceremonies held at Silver Spring, Maryland. [redacted] and his father, who is an assistant scoutmaster, are both active in scouting affairs and outdoor activities.

Commissioner Visits SOG



The newly appointed Commissioner of the New York City Police Department, Michael J. Murphy (right), recently visited FBI Headquarters where he greeted Deputy Inspector [redacted] (left) of his Department. Deputy Inspector [redacted] is the Commanding Officer of the New York City Police Academy and is currently attending the FBI National Academy. Chief Inspector [redacted] of the New York City Police Department, who accompanied Commissioner Murphy, is in the center.



Easter Treats

During the Easter Season, employees in the Recording Section, Identification Division, presented candy treats to thirty of the children at the Crippled Children's Clinic of D. C. General Hospital. Shown here preparing the treats are (from left)



FBI Mass

The annual Mass for FBI employees was held on April 9, 1961, at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D. C. The photograph, which was taken inside the Shrine, shows a portion of the crowd of worshippers.

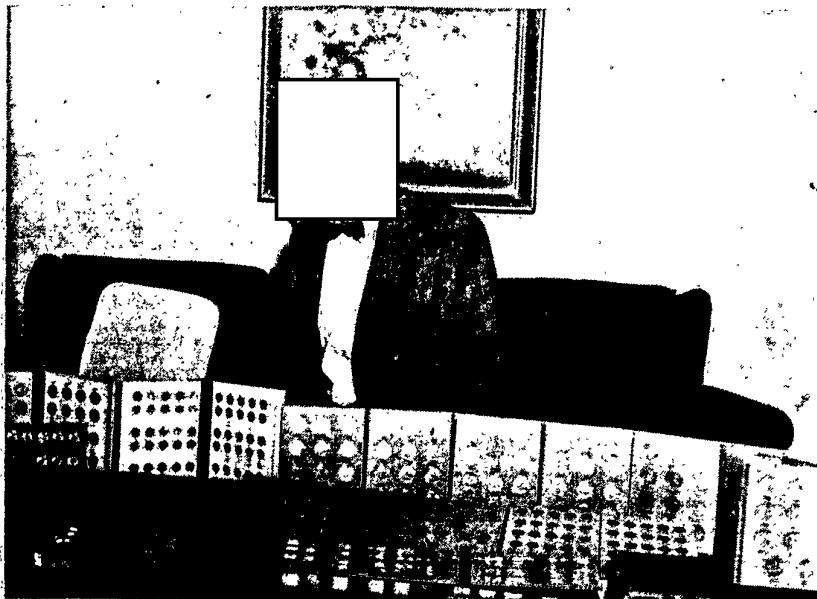


Hobby Pays Off

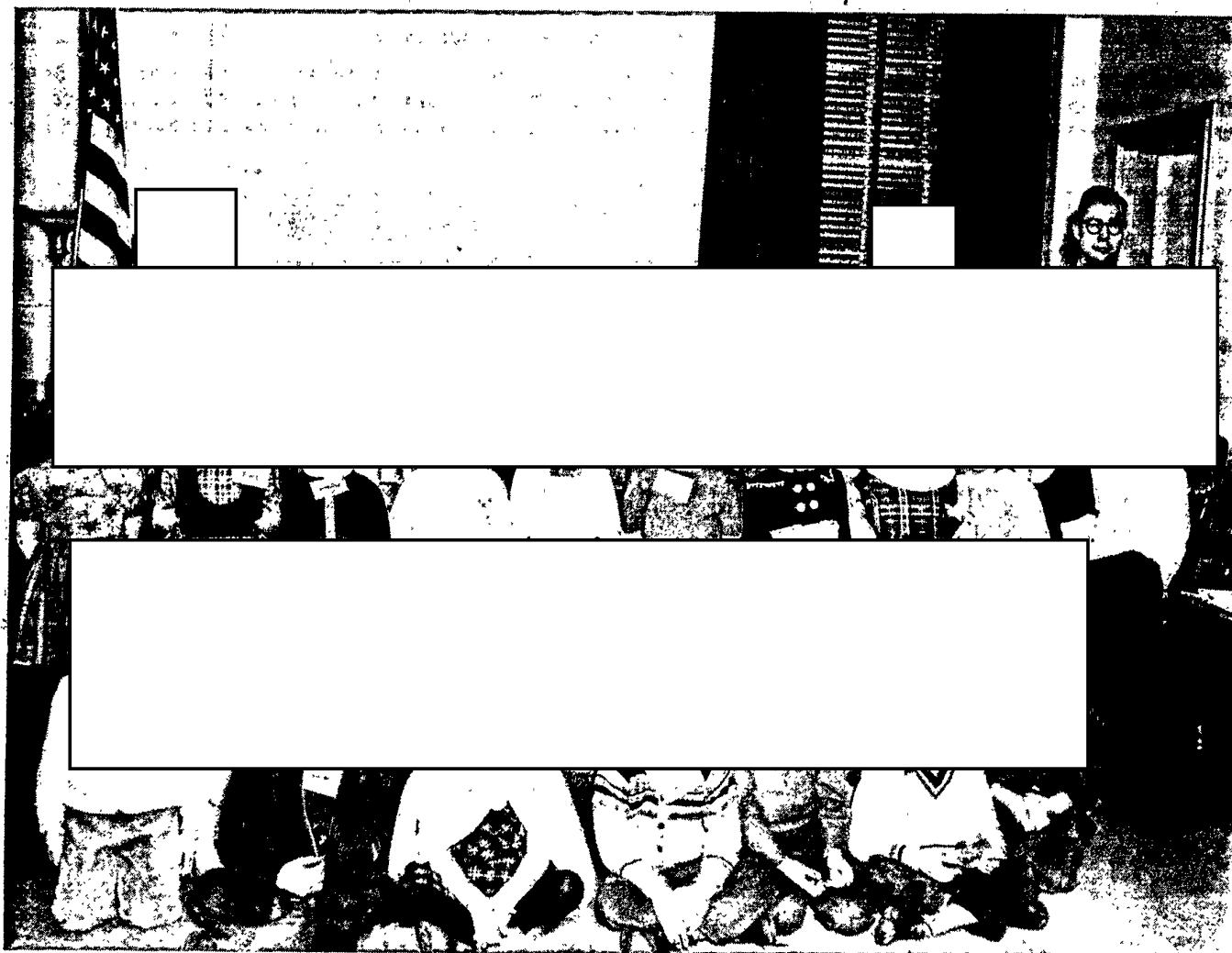
SA [redacted] of the Pittsburgh Office, whose hobby for the past ten years has been collecting United States coins, recently had an opportunity to put his avocation to work.

A series of robberies occurred in east coast cities which involved the theft of \$50,000 in rare coins. Local authorities were able to recover approximately half the coins as a result of information furnished by the FBI. SA [redacted] through his knowledge of coin collecting, was able to render invaluable assistance in sorting and cataloging the recovered coins.

SA [redacted] with a portion of his personal coin collection, which includes approximately all dates and mints for the past sixty years.



Tykes Tour Baltimore

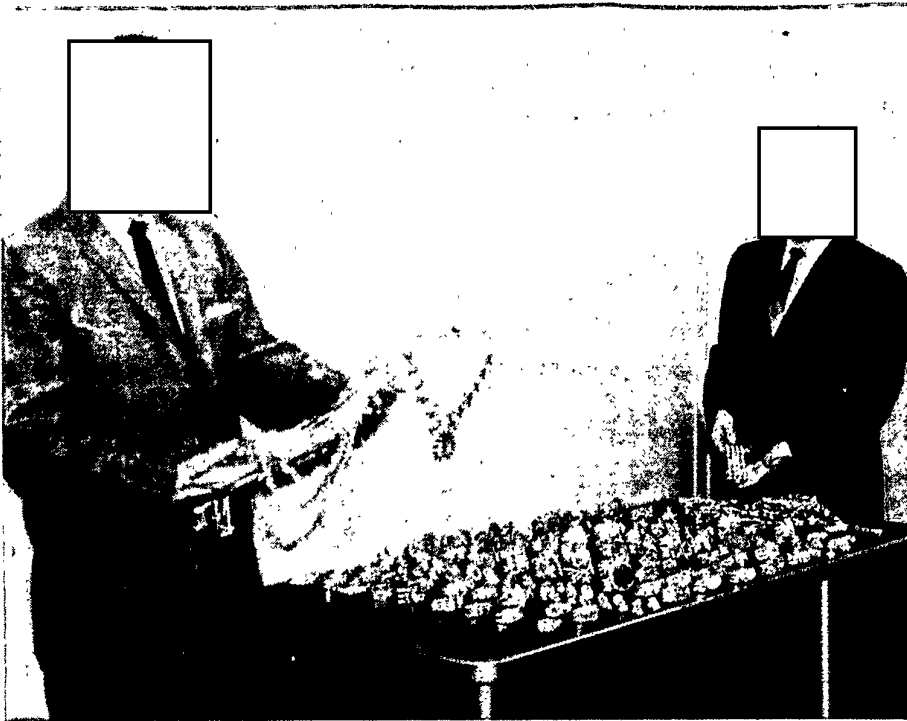


Recently, [redacted] daughter of SA G. Curtis Scarborough, and her classmates from the Towson Presbyterian Kindergarten, toured the Baltimore Office. [redacted] (far right) is shown with her father and classmates.

Lots Of Loot

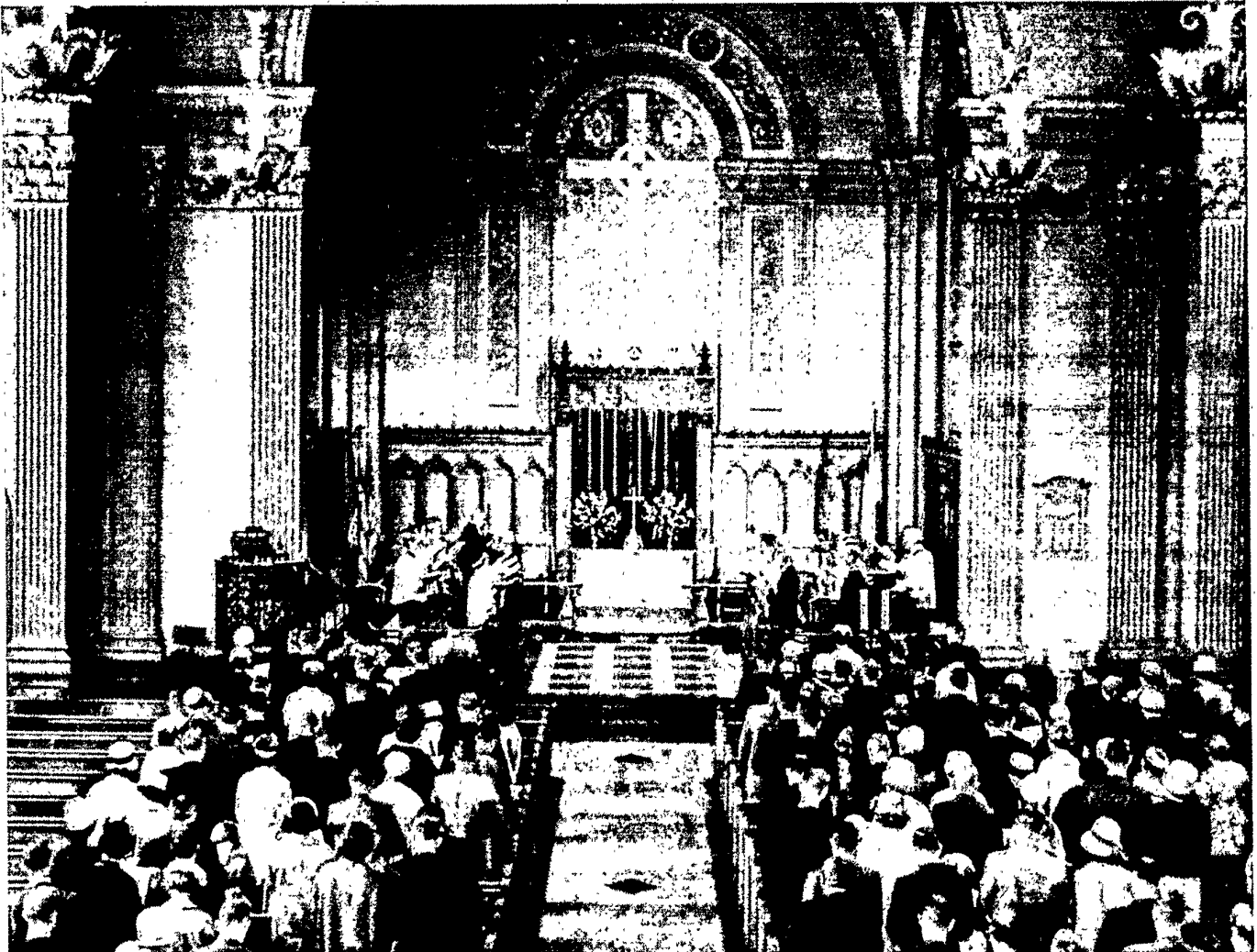
The Denver Office recently recovered several hundred pieces of Indian style silver and turquoise jewelry, a portion of which has been identified as part of the loot from the burglary of an Indian trading post near Gallup, New Mexico. This is heirloom jewelry of the type made by Navajo, Hopi, and Zuni Indians. Its appraised value is \$15,000.

SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] display jewelry recovered recently by the Denver Office.



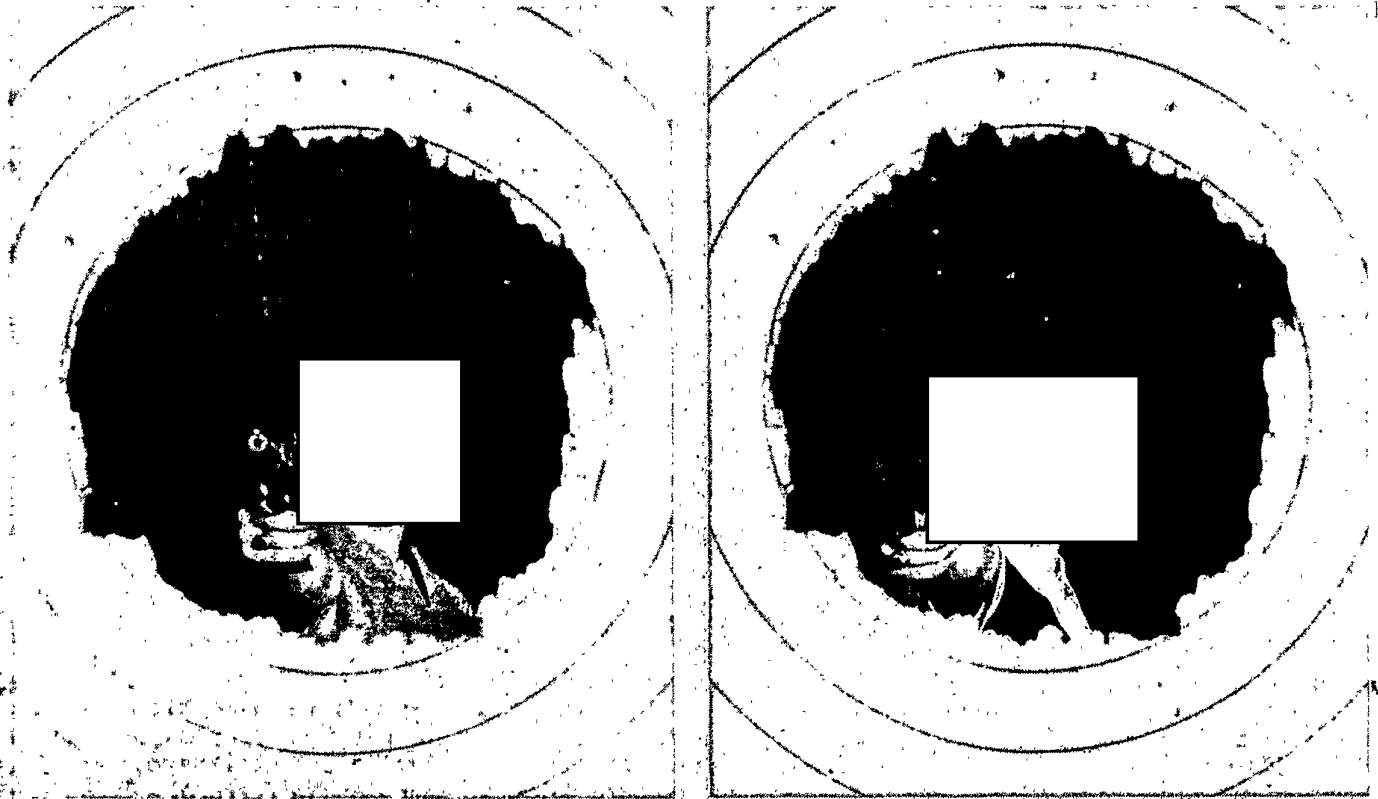
New York Vesper Service

The fourth annual Vesper Service of the New York Office was held on April 9, 1961, at the Brick Presbyterian Church in New York City. The Reverend Dr. Paul Austin Wolfe conducted the service and delivered a sermon entitled "This Nation Under God." SAC Harvey G. Foster read the Scripture Lesson. The photograph below was taken during the service.



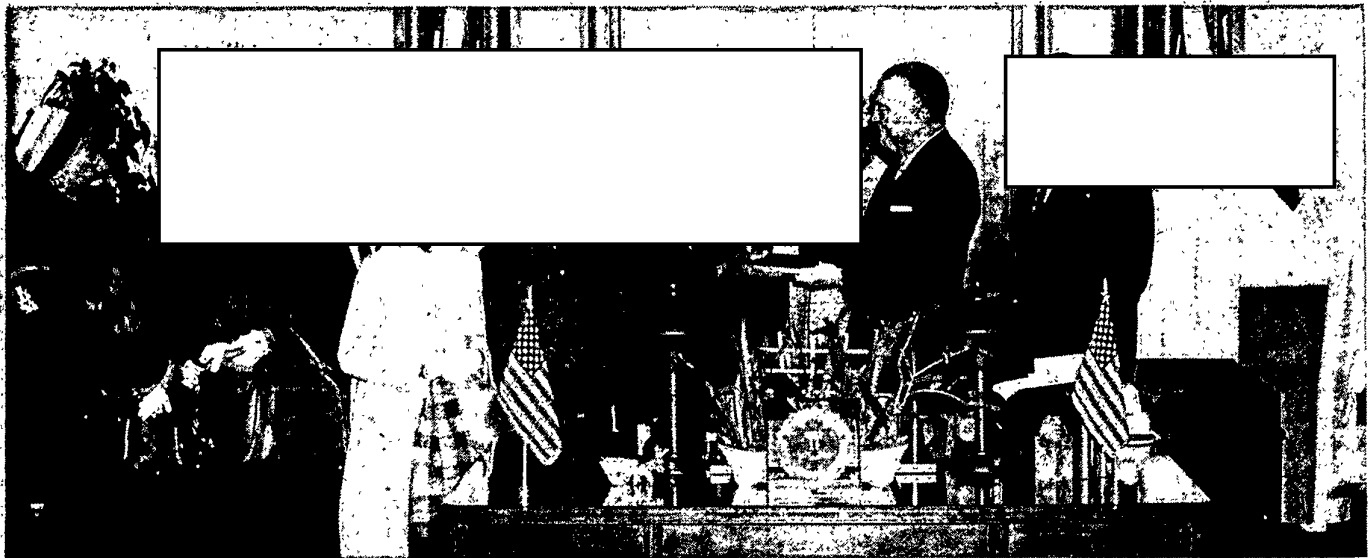
Top Guns

b6



Two of the "crack shots" on the New York Office Clerical Pistol Club are [redacted] (left) and [redacted] In a recent National Women's Pistol Match, [redacted] fired a score of 263 out of a possible 300 on the 50 foot gallery course. Both the above photos were taken through the "10 ring" of a target, which is about the size of a nickel.

Director Receives Award

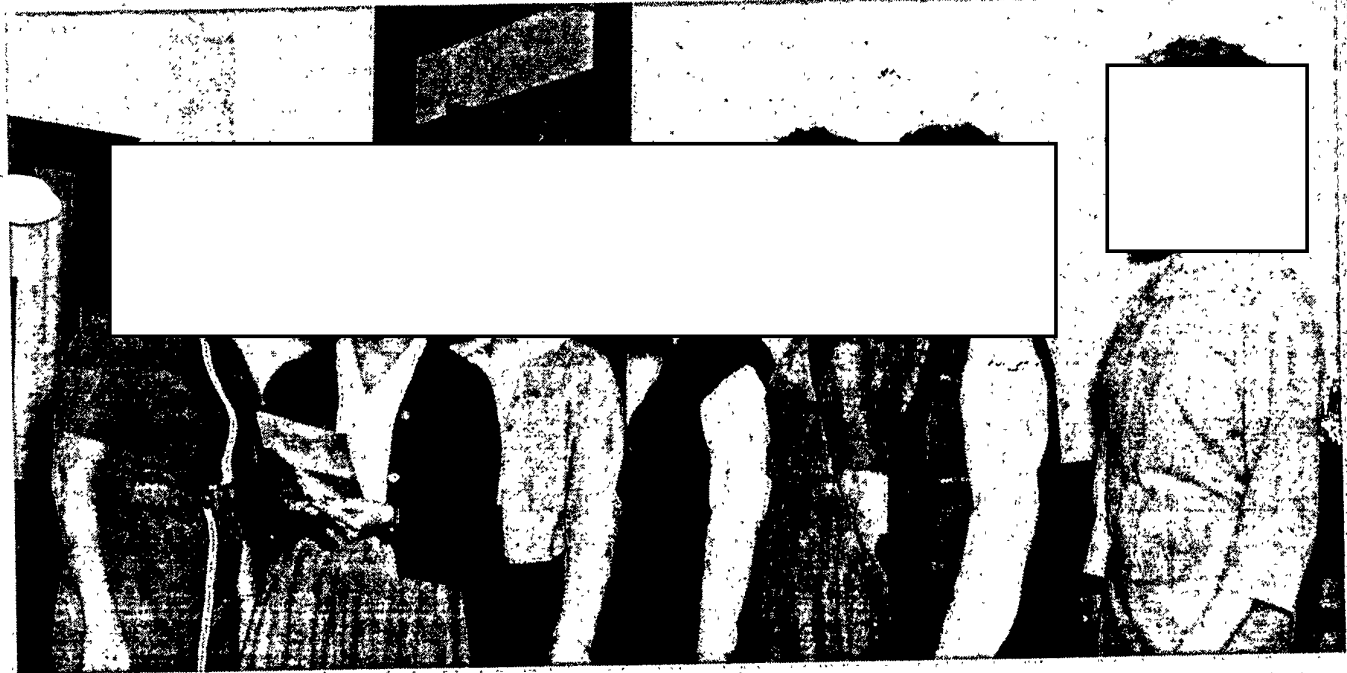


Director Hoover was recently presented the "Service to Youth" Plaque by the Young Men's Christian Association of Savannah, Georgia. [redacted] Vice Chairman of the Board of Management, YMCA, is shown above making the presentation. [redacted] Chairman of the Public Relations Committee of the YMCA, is shown at Mr. Hoover's right. Also in attendance were: [redacted]

Back From Bermuda

b6

ploy
Frie
Army
May
was
Lut
for
D.



the two girls on the far left, recently returned from a week's vacation on Bermuda, and are shown here describing to some of their fellow employees of the New Haven Office a few of the scenic wonders they saw. The girls are, from left, [redacted] and [redacted].

Family Tour



Recently, [redacted] of Richmond, California, accompanied their son, SA [redacted] of the Crime Records Division, and his wife to FBI Headquarters where they were greeted by Director Hoover. Shown above in Mr. Hoover's Office are (from left) SA [redacted] and his wife [redacted]. Mr. Hoover, [redacted]

FBI Vesper Service

Nearly 500 Bureau employees, their families and friends attended the eighth annual FBI Vesper Service on May 7, 1961. The service was held this year at the Lutheran Church of the Reformation in Washington, D. C.

The guest minister, Dr. [redacted] of the Lutheran Seminary, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, delivered an inspiring sermon entitled "Radical Christians." Assistant Director Courtney A. Evans read the scripture, and The Reverend [redacted] Assistant Pastor of the Lutheran Memorial Church, Baltimore, Maryland, led the congregation in prayer.

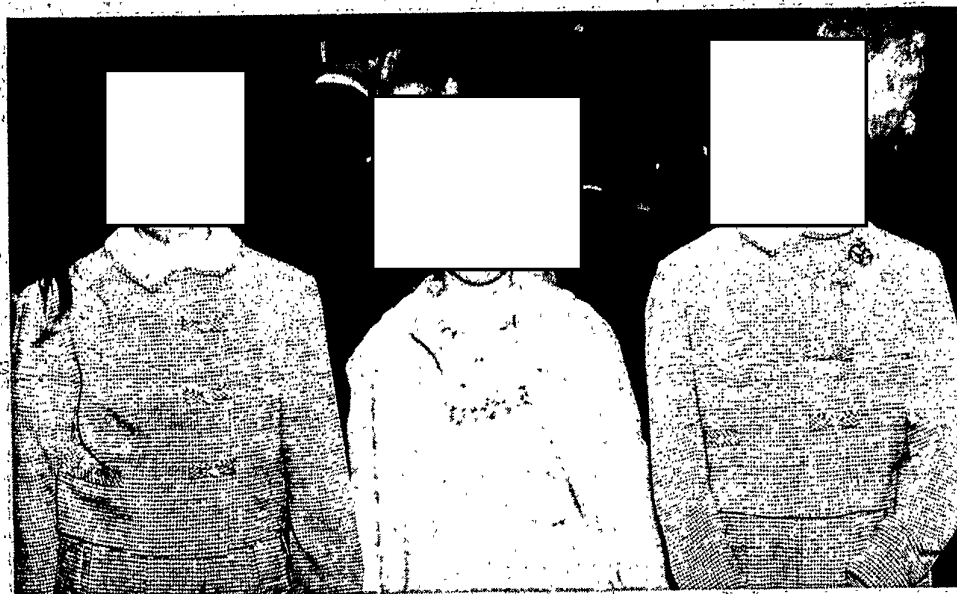
A reception was held in the church parlor following the services.

Top right: [redacted] (right) greeting Assistant Director Courtney A. Evans. At left is The Reverend [redacted]

Center right: Three of the charming ladies who attended the service were [redacted] (center), [redacted] year-old daughter of Assistant to the Director John P. Mohr, and [redacted]

[redacted] year-old daughters of Assistant Director William S. Tavel.

Bottom: Some of the nearly 500 who attended the annual FBI Vesper Service.



Track-down of a Top Ten Fugitive

DURING AUGUST, 1960, the Knoxville Office engaged in what was probably the most intensive fugitive investigation in its history. This investigation—which included a three-week manhunt in the mountainous terrain of northern Tennessee—sought the apprehension of Clarence Leon Raby, one of the Ten Most Wanted Fugitives.

Raby was probably one of the most vicious and dangerous of Bureau fugitives. During the Summer of 1960, he spread a reign of terror over Knox County, Tennessee, allegedly committing two murders, two armed robberies, and three kidnappings, and all in the short span of a few weeks. His criminal history, which began at the age of 15, included such offenses as car theft, larceny, and burglary. Yet, strangely, his lawless spree in Knox County was triggered by the less serious offense of drunken driving.

For this violation, Raby was sentenced to the



Clarence Leon Raby, one of the Ten Most Wanted Fugitives, who was described as a "trigger-happy terrorist."

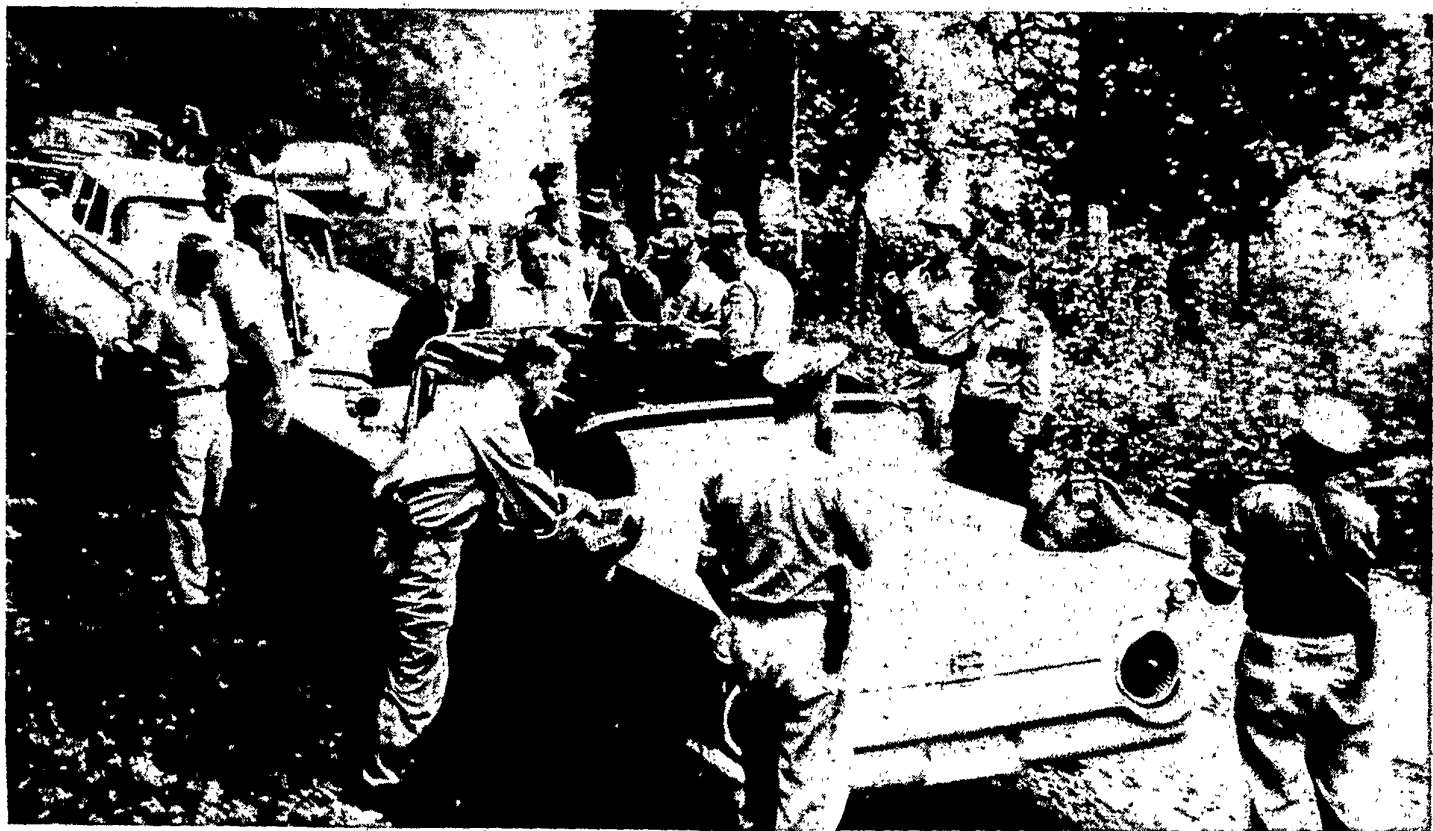
Knox County Workhouse from which he and a criminal cohort escaped on July 6, 1960. They fled to Andersonville, Tennessee, where, the following day, they reportedly robbed an elderly sport shop owner and then brutally blasted him to death with a shotgun. When it was learned that the pair had fled from the state, a Federal warrant was obtained and Bureau Agents began a nation-wide search.

Raby's trail led through North Carolina and into Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; the gun believed to have been used in the armed robbery and murder was located at Washington, D. C. Little was known of Raby's whereabouts, however, until he reappeared in Knox County on August 1, 1960.

Early that morning, Raby, now alone, robbed a resident of Heiskell, Tennessee. He took money, two shotguns, a powerful .357 Magnum revolver, and an automobile, and fled into adjoining Anderson County.

That afternoon, a deputy sheriff and his brother, a constable, spotted the fugitive as he drove along an Anderson-County highway. The officers gave chase, and, in a desperate effort to

Among the efforts made to flush Raby from hiding in the Tennessee mountains was an extensive terrain search. Here, Special Agents and Tennessee State Highway Patrolmen gather prior to the search.



invade his pursuers, Raby wrecked the stolen car. The damaged vehicle blocked the highway, and, when the officers approached the wreck, Raby suddenly sped out of a nearby driveway in a stolen truck. As he careened down the highway, he fired at the two officers, fatally wounding the deputy sheriff. It was later learned that Raby had forced the owner of the truck to lie in the back of his vehicle while the fugitive



Agents and State Police during a briefing session.

made his murderous escape.

Knoxville Agents, quickly alerted to Raby's presence in the area, established a series of roadblocks in which state, county, and city police officers participated. The fugitive managed to escape these traps by abandoning the truck on the outskirts of Knoxville. The owner of the vehicle had been released and was located by Bureau Agents.

Soon after the discovery of the abandoned truck, word was received that Raby was at that moment at a nearby tavern, "pistol whipping" a woman customer. Agents rushed to the tavern, but on arrival learned that the fugitive had left several minutes before. He had kidnaped a man and woman and had commandeered their car.

This vehicle was located within minutes after it had been abandoned near Raby's home in the Heiskell community. After releasing his hostages, the fugitive escaped by fleeing into a densely wooded area north of Knoxville.

For the next three weeks, every Agent of the Knoxville Office took part in the investigation to locate Raby. A 24-hour surveillance was maintained at his home; all residents of the area were interviewed; abandoned houses were searched; and many searches were made in densely wooded areas where the fugitive reportedly had been seen.

The critical area into which Raby had fled covered approximately 10 square miles and was roughly rectangular in shape. Within this area are high ridges, dense underbrush, numerous streams, swamp area, and deep ravines. Raby had spent a considerable part of his youth wandering through this area, and was reportedly a seasoned woodsman. He was completely familiar with the

area and knew the location of all the most secreted hiding places.

Among the efforts made to flush the fugitive from hiding was a day-long search of the area. Agents conducted the actual search while state and county officers patrolled the perimeter roads.

Though the crafty fugitive managed to evade the Agents, the search and accompanying investigation were so intense that Raby could not leave the area, nor could he remain at one spot for any length of time. Trapped and under the constant pressure of the search, Raby emerged from hiding on August 28, 1960, and surrendered.

Several weeks following his surrender, Raby's bloody spree came to an end exactly where it had begun—in Knox County, Tennessee. While attempting to escape from the Knox County jail, Raby exchanged fire with several police officers and was mortally wounded. He died on the Knox County Courthouse lawn.

An interesting sidelight of the long search in the Tennessee hill country occurred when two Agents encountered a resident of the area who suggested a new, but somewhat unusual, investigative technique.

The solicitous resident observed that the



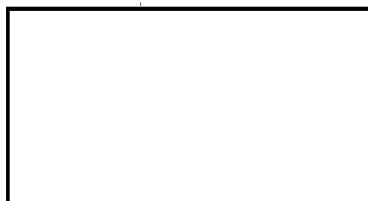
SA [redacted] (left) and SA [redacted] at a fixed surveillance point during the search.

Agents could locate Raby quickly and with very little effort by simply staking out a ginny mare mule in the area where the fugitive was believed to be hiding. The mule would then be encircled by a ring of silent but alert Agents. It seems that ginny mare mules, because of their outsized ears, are a sort of super bird dog with built-in sonar. Thus, when the fugitive moved about in the woods, the ginny mare's ears would zero in on him, and the Agents, by studying the direction in which the animal had pointed, would have their "bird" in hand.

Raby, however, surrendered before the Agents could test this backwoods fugitive finder.

WE CONGRATULATE...

Employees of the FBI take great pride in the outstanding accomplishments of their associates listed here, who have recently received cash awards under the Government Employees' Incentive Awards Program in recognition of exceptional contributions to the Service.



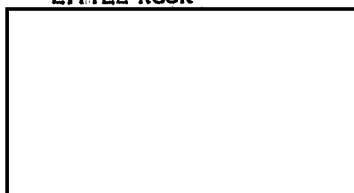
ALAN H. BELMONT
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE
GEORGE A. BERLEY
LABORATORY



JAMES C. CADIGAN
LABORATORY



JOSEPH J. CASPER
LITTLE ROCK



CARTHA DEKLE DeLOACH
CRIME RECORDS



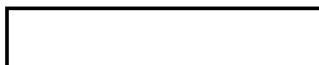
JOHN PATRICK DEVLIN
NEWARK



ARNOLD C. DUQUETTE
WASHINGTON

THOMAS J. EMERY
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE

JOSEPH M. ENGLISH, JR.
LABORATORY

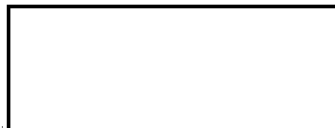


COURTNEY A. EVANS
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE

STEVE D. EVANS
SAN JUAN

HARRY A. FISHER, JR.
NEWARK

ROBERT RUSS FRÄNCK
NEW YORK

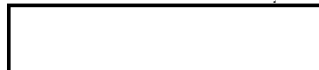


FRANCIS J. GALLANT
NEW YORK



ALBERT P. GUNSSER
ADMINISTRATIVE

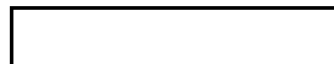
LAWRENCE T. GURLEY
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE



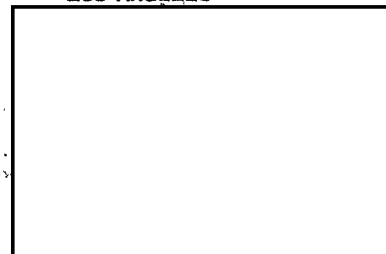
DONALD S. HOSTETTER
DETROIT



LEWIS W. KOLDEWEY
LOS ANGELES



JOHN C. F. LOUGHNEY
LOS ANGELES



JAMES F. MARTIN
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE

JAMES P. MARTIN
NEW YORK

EDMUND D. MASON
CINCINNATI

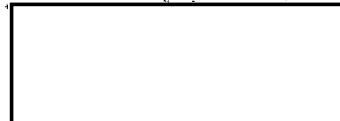
BURTON H. MICHAEL
NEWARK

G. MAYLON MILLER
WASHINGTON

JOHN P. MOHR
ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR



WILLIAM JOHN NOLAN
LOS ANGELES



DONALD J. PARSONS
ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR



FRANK L. PRICE
SAN DIEGO



MAURICE F. ROW
ADMINISTRATIVE

[REDACTED]
ANDAL L. SHANEYFELT
LABORATORY

[REDACTED]
WILLIAM P. SPRINGSTON
DENVER

[REDACTED]
WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE
ROBERT G. SUNDQUIST
SAN DIEGO

[REDACTED]
CLYDE A. TOLSON
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

EUGENE W. WALSH
ADMINISTRATIVE

[REDACTED]
ROBERT E. WICK
CRIME RECORDS

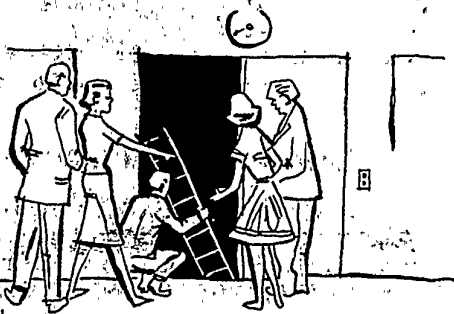
[REDACTED]
EARL H. WILLIAMS
LABORATORY

— Stranded Steno —

b6

Have you ever wondered what it feels like to be trapped for two hours in a motionless elevator? Miss Doris F. Liebknecht, Chief Steno in the Baltimore Office, had such an experience when a power failure left several sections of Baltimore without electricity and Miss Liebknecht stranded between floors in an immobilized elevator. Here is her exclusive report.

"It started like all other Mondays until breaktime arrived that morning. It became memorable when I stepped on the elevator in the



Post Office Building. The doors shut; the elevator started down; then sudden darkness. Two other passengers, the elevator operator and I looked into the blackness and wondered what had happened. We could hear laughing and shouting from all directions--up, down, and on both sides. We quickly realized that the other elevators were in the same predicament, but with one important exception: they had all stopped at floor level and the passengers were able to get off. Our elevator was the only one stuck between floors, and we learned very quickly that we would have to stay there for a while.

"All emergency measures were tried to get us out of the elevator, with negative results. We four kept up a running conversation with lots of banter to avoid panicking. We shouted to the mechanics working on the top of the elevator, asking them to send us down refreshments if we were expected to stay there all day. Time passed slowly, then suddenly seemed to speed up when we were told we would have to leave the elevator via the trap door in the top of the car.

"I suffer from vertigo and almost collapsed

with fright at the thought of climbing through the trap door. One lady preceded me and seconds crawled by agonizingly as she climbed up the ladder, through the trap door and out to safety. As I started up the ladder, my hands were shaking so badly I almost lost my grip. The elevator operator and two men gave instructions and strong helping hands as I squeezed through the trap door onto a girder covered with grease. My metal heels slipped on the steel girders, but both men had me in a firm grip and another man grabbed me and swung me to safety.

"Waiting, anxious people whose faces were a blur offered sedatives and sympathy. After recovering slightly from the shock, I realized we had been trapped for two hours. I was even happy to see snow again."

FOR ALL TO READ!

Tempering the needs of our publication with needed action,

Here is a little ode to extend our plea for submissions.

Each of you should have an interest in making our "Investigator" the best ever.

Items of interest we constantly seek.

Nothing's too minor to warrant a peek.

Volume's an issue but quality first.

Everyone has news for which others thirst.

Send in your stories of parties and doin's,

Travel, retirements, and comin's and goin's.

If there's a question of value to all, just

Give it a try, why not get on the ball.

A magazine like ours is only as good as

The material sent us, and send it you should.

Our aim is to please and keep you up-to-date

Reporting the latest; so please DON'T WAIT---

Submit your items to your Associate Editor today.

By James V. Cotter, Special Agent, Training and Inspection Division.



RETIREMENTS

b6

Carl C. Periman

SA Carl Periman, a veteran of twenty years of Bureau service, brought his career to a close with his retirement on April 1, 1961. He had been assigned to the Dallas Office since 1943.

Carl was born at Snyder, Texas, and completed his high school education there. He was graduated from West Texas State College at Canyon, Texas, in 1928, and, four years later, earned an LL.B. degree from Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee. Before joining the Bureau in 1941, he served for a number of years as County Prosecutor of Hall County, Texas. Carl began his career as an FBI Agent at the Charlotte Office, and later served at Indianapolis and Birmingham before beginning his assignment at Dallas. At the time of his retirement, Carl was Senior Resident Agent at Amarillo, Texas.

He and his wife [redacted] have two children. They reside at [redacted] Texas.



Mr. Periman

Kenneth E. Commons

The long career of SA Kenneth Commons of the Oklahoma City Office came to a close with his retirement on March 3, 1961. He was a veteran of more than 20 years' service and was one of the Bureau's top criminal investigators.

A native of Hammon, Oklahoma, he attended Oklahoma A and M College at Stillwater, and was graduated in 1932 with a B.S. degree. He subsequently worked for a number of Oklahoma business firms until February, 1941, when he joined the Bureau as a Special Agent. Ken was first assigned to the Memphis Office, and later served

at Louisville, Little Rock, Seat of Government, and as ASAC at Omaha, Newark, and Detroit. During his long service, Ken handled some of the most involved and complicated Bureau cases. Those who had the opportunity to know and work with him are well aware of his investigative finesse.

Ken and his wife [redacted] have two daughters. They reside at 1215 Classen Drive, Oklahoma City 3, Oklahoma.



Mr. Commons

Lawrence E. Hughes

SA Hughes of the Kansas City Office retired on April 5, 1961, as a result of physical disability. His career spanned more than 20 years.

Larry was born and reared at Plainville, Kansas. He attended the Kansas State University at Manhattan, Kansas, and the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and was a member of the Kansas State Highway Patrol for several years before joining the Bureau in February, 1941. After completion of his schooling, Larry was assigned to the Pittsburgh Office. Later assignments took him to Newark and San Antonio. He began his assignment at the Kansas City Office in April, 1946, and, at the time of his retirement, was a Resident Agent at Salina, Kansas.



Mr. Hughes

In his retirement, Larry can be reached at Post Office Box 331, Stockton, Kansas.

Richard N. Pranke

The Minneapolis Office lost one of its most experienced Agents when SA Richard N. Pranke retired on April 7, 1961. He had served the Bureau for more than 26 years.

Dick, who is a native of St. Paul, Minnesota, began his career on June 25, 1934. He attended the St. Paul College of Law and had been a member of the St. Paul Police Department prior to joining the Bureau. Following his training, Dick was assigned to the St. Paul Office, and later served at Chicago, SOG, Boston, Los Angeles, New Orleans, and New York. His assignment at Minneapolis began in September, 1949. From the outset of his career, Dick's ability as an investigator provided one of the Bureau's valuable weapons in the war on crime. One of his proudest accomplishments was developing information which led to the apprehension of an I.O. fugitive who had been sought for over twenty years.

Dick and his wife [redacted] reside at 1375 West Iowa Avenue, St. Paul 13, Minnesota.



Mr. Pranke

Gerald C. Gearty

The long and dedicated career of SAC Gerald Gearty of the Milwaukee Office came to a close with his retirement on April 27, 1961. His career with the Bureau spanned more than 21 years, and he had served as an SAC since November, 1957.



Mr. Gearty

Mr. Gearty is a native of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and he received his early education there. He was graduated from the Catholic University in Washington, D. C., with an A.B. degree and earned an LL.B. degree from The George Washington University. In June, 1939, he joined the Bureau as a messenger and was appointed a Special Agent in March, 1940. He subsequently served in Bureau Offices at Oklahoma City, Seattle, SOG, Chicago,

Des Moines, and Omaha. In October, 1946, he was designated ASAC of the Cleveland Office, and was later transferred to SOG where he served as Inspector in Charge of the Inspection Section of the Training and Inspection Division. In 1956, he was appointed ASAC of the Washington Field Office, where he served until his appointment as SAC at Knoxville in November, 1957. Mr. Gearty began his assignment as SAC at Milwaukee in April, 1959.

He and his wife [redacted] have two children. They reside at 3736 Cumberland Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

b6

James L. Dalton

The retirement of SA James L. Dalton of the Omaha Office closed one of the longest and most distinguished Bureau careers. Jim's service spanned more than 27 years, and his experience and abilities made him one of the outstanding Bureau personalities.

Born at Hawarden, Iowa, he received his early education there and then went on to earn A.B. and LL.B. degrees from the Creighton University at Omaha. In 1933, Jim graduated from the Catholic University in Washington, D. C., with an LL.M. degree and joined the Bureau as a Special Agent that same year. His first assignment took him to the Birmingham Office, and he later served at New York and San Francisco as SA; and at Hartford, Connecticut; Des Moines, Iowa; Huntington, West Virginia; and Omaha as SAC.

Jim and his wife [redacted] have four children. They reside at 3255 Bridgeford Road, Omaha, Nebraska.

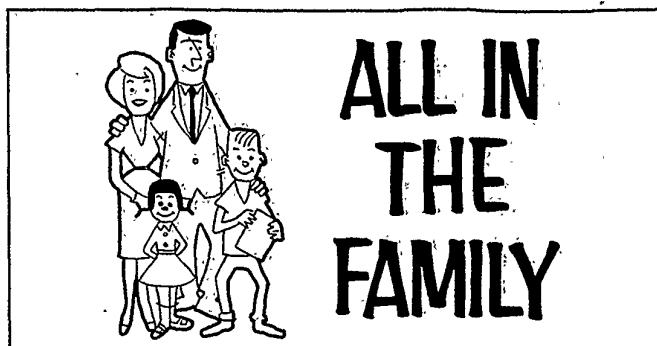


Mr. Dalton

THE ANTI-VOO DOO DOCTOR

An interesting enlargement of the FBI's jurisdiction in the field of interstate transportation of stolen property occurred during April, 1961, when FBI Agents arrested a swindler who was supposed to have the ability to cure cancer through the employment of "Voo Doo."

In one case, the swindler convinced a woman that she did not have cancer at all, but was instead the victim of a Voo Doo curse. In the course of his scheme, he allegedly received money from the woman which was transmitted by money order in interstate commerce. Prosecution was authorized, and the subject was arrested by Bureau Agents and charged with Fraud by Wire. When searching his premises, several "home medical guides" were found in his library.



Each Tuesday, a radio station at Anniston, Alabama, picks out some citizen of the town and several times during the day on spot news announcements adds the statement: "This Is Be Kind To----- Day." On his way out of the Resident Agency after receiving a phone call that a bank had just been robbed in his territory, SA Clay Slate overheard the following announcement from this station: "This Is Be Kind To Clay Slate Day. Here is a news item - The First National Bank of Childersburg, Alabama, has just been robbed by a lone white male who escaped with an undetermined amount of money." Until the robber was apprehended a few days later, "kindness" took the form of very long hours and little sleep for this Agent.

Faulty elevator operation has led to many interesting experiences for Bureau employees. [redacted] a clerk in the Chicago Office, walked down 19 flights of stairs on her way to work a few weeks ago when building elevators were not in operation.

SA Arthur F. Hodgins of the Boston Office copied the following verbatim from the homework of his [redacted] year-old daughter [redacted]. It was prepared by her during her school work answering the question, "My Greatest Mistake."

"My Greatest Mistake"

My greatest mistake was when I was in the first grade and little David Galusha copied my arithmetic paper. He copied everything on the paper, even my name. Boy, was [redacted] mad. That was my greatest mistake, so far."

Some people are fortunate to have wall-to-wall carpeting in their homes, but the Chief Clerk in Jacksonville has it in his cabin cruiser. How about that!

The "Golf Digest Annual" each year awards a "Most Improved" certificate to the member of various golf clubs who improved his or her play the most over the previous year. Kenneth E. Joseph, the RA at Muskegon (Detroit), received the certificate for the Muskegon Country Club, a distinct honor for one who has been playing "seriously" for only three years.

The [redacted]-year-old son of SA [redacted] of the Los Angeles Office was getting his first "public" haircut, and when the barber inquired as to the type of haircut he wanted, he said "Just like Daddy's...one with skin on it."

[redacted] the [redacted]-year-old son of SA Marcus S. Wallace of the Louisville Office, listened entranced to the extensive, prolonged and unintelligible jabberings of [redacted] his [redacted] old sister, upon her awakening one morning. His thoughtful observation as she continued, with no apparent let-up in sight, was: "She's got a long news bulletin this morning!"

Then there is "one" in the Jacksonville Office who has owned a boat for 2 1/2 years and hasn't had it in the water for the last year and a half.

Six Agents of the Louisville Division were recently feted to a cake and coffee get-together honoring their total of 120 years of Bureau service, all 20th anniversaries celebrated within the period of one month. The agents are [redacted] Douglas I. Roderick, [redacted] Arthur S. Webb, James E. Hathaway, and SAC W. R. Hoaglund.

Steno Alma F. Weathers announced to a surprised group of fellow employees in the Savannah Office recently that she bet she was the only person who, when getting off the bus, kissed the bus driver good-bye. And why shouldn't she? You see, the bus driver happened to be her husband John, who was driving a "special" that morning.

Tickler Trouble

A good tickler system can be a very effective and efficient administrative aid. When the system is allowed to become a bit lax, however, it can create all sorts of problems. Jose Manuel*, an IO fugitive sought for unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for murder, explained to Cleveland Agents how his tickler system completely collapsed.

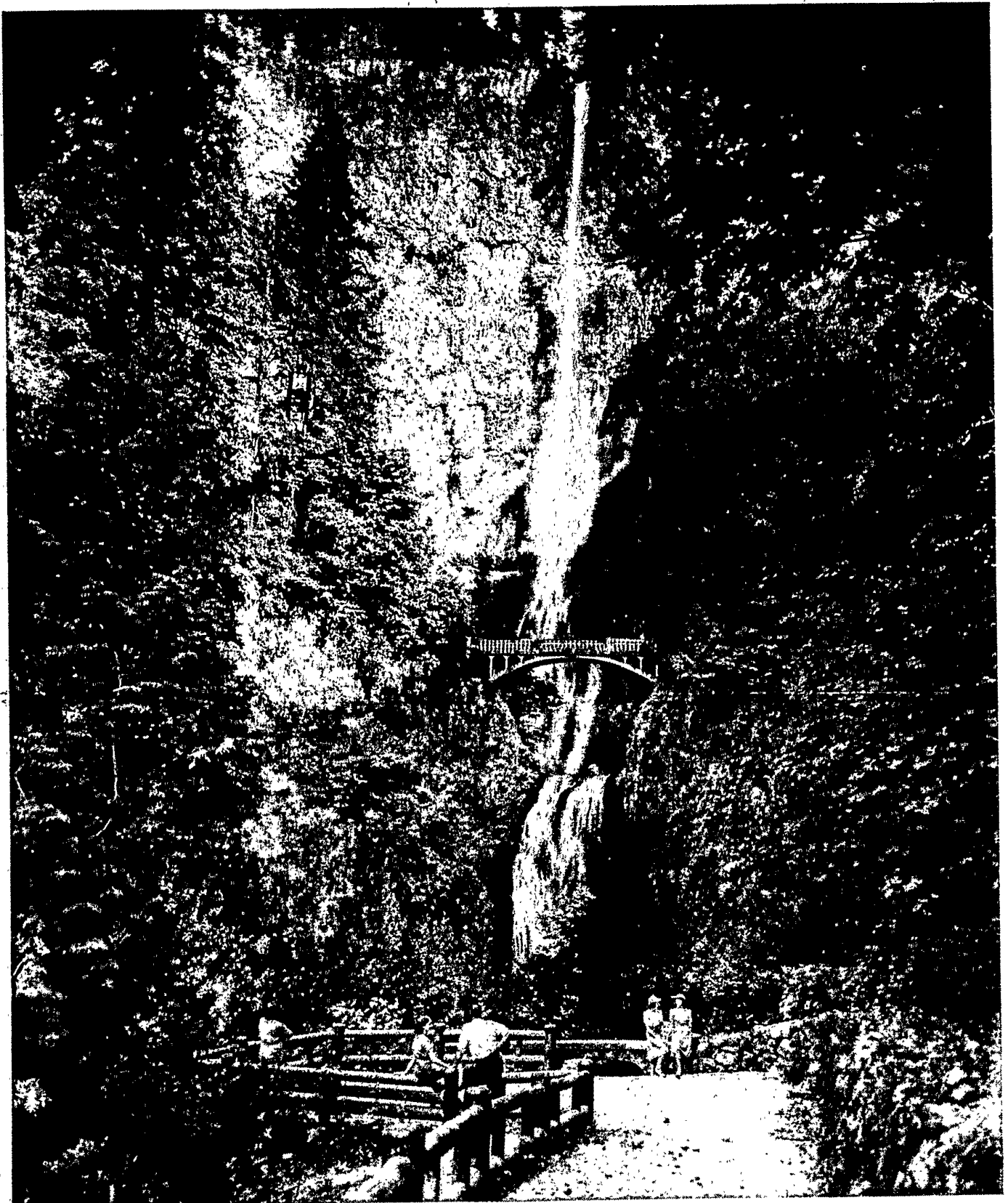
He recounted his story in a feigned Spanish accent, for he alleged that he was Latin American, although it was a known fact that he was fibbing. Six months after he began his flight, said the fugitive, he checked a local Post Office for his Identification Order. Not observing same, he set up his tickler for one year, then later changed it to eighteen months, and finally reconciled it to two years from the date of his flight.

Jose claimed he had perfected plans to flee from the country if he found the IO on the bulletin board. On Monday, the day he was arrested, he lamented that he had been due to check the Post Office the preceding Friday.

His tickler had tickled too late.

*Pictitious

MULTNOMAH FALLS



Probably the best-known scenic attraction in Oregon is the Columbia River Highway, which includes Multnomah Falls. This is the second highest waterfall in the United States (620 feet) and one of eleven waterfalls in as many miles of the Columbia River Highway. (Photo Courtesy Portland Chamber of Commerce)

Distinguished



Service

b6

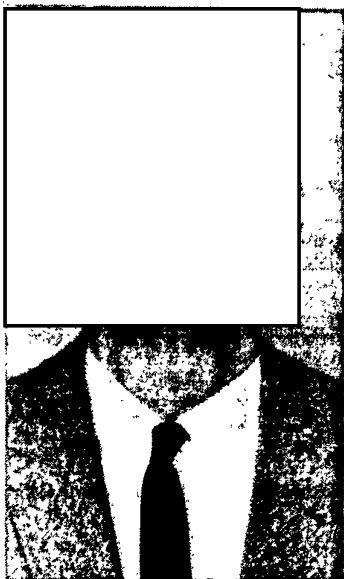
SA [redacted]

April 26 marked the 30th year of faithful Bureau service for SA [redacted] of the Detroit Office.

[redacted] was born in Washington, D. C., and was graduated from high school where he was a star football player. He attended Benjamin Franklin University in the Nation's Capital and Ashland College, in Ashland, Ohio. [redacted] enthusiasm for sports continued, and while in college, he played on varsity basketball and football teams. Returning to Washington, [redacted] attended Columbus University where he received an LL.B. degree in 1937 and an LL.M. degree the following year.

Entering the Bureau as a typist in the Investigative Division in 1926, [redacted] worked at the Seat of Government for three years before he resigned to move to Ohio. He re-entered the Bureau in 1934 in the Identification Division, and, in 1943, was transferred to the New York Office, where he was appointed a Special Employee-Investigator. [redacted] was sworn in as an Agent in 1946, and served in the Steubenville and Portsmouth, Ohio, Resident Agencies, out of the Cincinnati Office. During the past 15 years, he has been assigned to the Detroit Office. [redacted] has had a varied Bureau career, and, as an Agent, has worked on all types of Bureau investigations. A thoroughly experienced, well-seasoned Agent, he is highly respected by his co-workers.

Fishing, hunting, bowling, and bridge are [redacted] hobbies. He is Chairman of the Board of Trustees at St. Andrew's Methodist Church, in Detroit. He and his wife [redacted] have one daughter, [redacted] who is attending Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo.



SA [redacted]

[redacted] of the Philadelphia Office joined the charmed circle of 25-year celebrants on April 23, 1961, when she received her 25-year key.

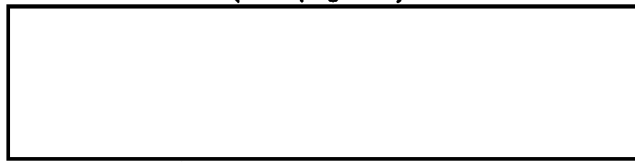
[redacted] attended the public schools in her hometown of Trenton, New Jersey. She furthered her education at Rider College in Trenton, where she received a diploma in business training after a year of study. A quarter of a century ago, [redacted] entered the Trenton FBI Office as a stenographer. The office moved in the spring of 1937 to Newark, and [redacted] served there as Chief Stenographer until 1946, when she transferred to San Francisco. The following year she was again serving in the Newark Office, and in 1948, she entered her present assignment in the Philadelphia Office. [redacted] knowledge of Bureau policies and procedures, her innate abilities, and understanding manner make her one of the most popular and valuable employees in the office. She is highly respected and admired by her co-

workers who have often drawn upon her many years of experience for assistance and guidance.

Silversmithing and collecting antique china are [redacted] favorite hobbies. She is also fond of swimming, hiking, and traveling, and particularly enjoys visiting historical sites.

Answers to "Who Grew To Be Who?"

(see page 28)



On April 1, 1961, [redacted] of the Files and Communications Division received a 20-year key.

SA James J. Hill



Currently on assignment in New York, SA Hill entered the Bureau on April 1, 1941.

On April 1, 1961, SA [redacted] of the New York Office celebrated his 20th anniversary.

Entering the Bureau on April 1, 1941, SA [redacted] is presently assigned in the Atlanta Office.

On April 1, 1961, SA [redacted] of the Administrative Division received a 20-year key.

b6

April 1, 1961, marked 20 years of service for SA [redacted] of the New Orleans Office.

April 1, 1941, was the day SA [redacted] of the Buffalo Office entered the Bureau. The Bureau career of SA [redacted] of the New Haven Office spanned 20 years on April 1, 1961.

Celebrating his 20th anniversary on April 1, 1961, SA [redacted] is assigned in Detroit.

SA [redacted] of the El Paso Office completed 20 years with the Bureau on April 1, 1961.

Assigned at New York, SA [redacted] celebrated his 20th anniversary on April 1, 1961.

On April 1, 1941, SA [redacted] of the Detroit Office began his career with the FBI.

Assigned at Missoula (Butte), SA [] entered the Bureau on April 1, 1941.

On April 1, 1961, [] of the Philadelphia Office celebrated her 20th anniversary.

The FBI career of SA [] of the Birmingham Office began on April 1, 1941.

On April 1, 1961, SA [] of the Louisville Office completed 20 years of FBI service.

SA Paul C. Fuller



SA [] of the San Francisco Office received a 20-year key on April 7, 1961.

On April 7, 1961, SA [] of the Special Investigative Division completed 20 years.

Entering the Bureau on April 7, 1941, SA [] is now assigned in the Los Angeles Office.

SA [] of the Sacramento RA (San Francisco) completed 20 years on April 7, 1961.

A 20-year key was presented SA [] of the Kansas City Office on April 7, 1961.

SA [] of the Training and Inspection Division entered the Bureau on April 7, 1941.

On April 7, 1961, SA [] of the Special Investigative Division completed 20 years.

A 20-year key was presented SA [] of the Tampa Office on April 7, 1961.

SA [] of the Atlanta Office received a 20-year key on April 21, 1961.

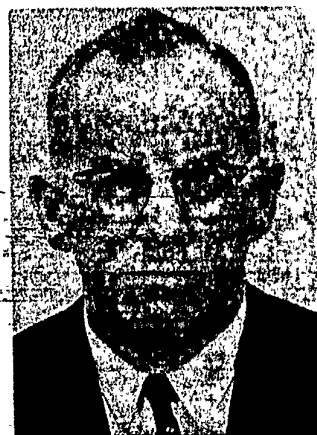
On April 21, 1961, Mr. [] of the Identification Division completed 20 years.

[] of the New York Office celebrated her 20th anniversary on April 21, 1961.

The FBI career of SA [] of Washington Field Office spanned 20 years on April 25, 1961.

b6

SA Raymond J. Driscoll



On April 25, 1961, [] of the Domestic Intelligence Division received a 20-year key.

On April 28, 1961, SA [] of the Minneapolis Office received a 20-year key.

SA [] of the Omaha Office completed 20 years with the Bureau on April 28, 1961.

Entering the Bureau on April 28, 1941, SA Driscoll is now assigned at Chicago.

SAC Joseph A. Sullivan



The FBI career of SAC Sullivan of the Anchorage Office spanned 20 years on April 28, 1961.



On April 29, 1961, SA [redacted] of the Cincinnati Office completed 20 years with the FBI.

SA Kenneth P. Glennon



Celebrating his 20th anniversary on April 29, 1961, SA Glennon is assigned at Buffalo.



"Step Into My Parlor . . ."

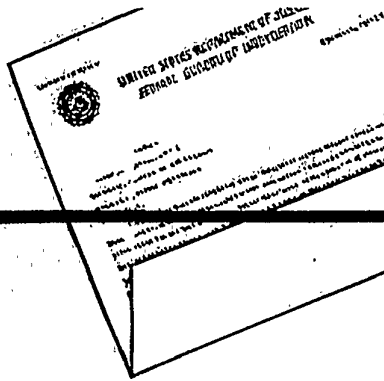
An Agent of the Chicago Office, borrowing his theme from the nursery rhyme spider who lured the unsuspecting fly into its parlor, recently identified and apprehended an anonymous extortionist without leaving his desk.

The subject, an ex-convict who twice before had been convicted for violation of the extortion statute, placed his trust in the alleged charms of the third try and began plying his trade in the Chicago area. He prepared a series of letters and post cards demanding large sums of money and mailed them to a local doctor. If his terms were not met, the extortionist threatened the doctor and his family with death.

When he failed to get results, the subject recalled that the FBI had thwarted his two previous schemes, so he called the Chicago Office and inquired about the case. What he wanted to know, apparently, was whether or not the Bureau was investigating this case. The subject used a fictitious name, but the Agent who was handling the case suspected that the caller was the extortionist, and supplied only information coolly calculated to double his anxiety.

Repeated phone calls netted the subject only added frustration, so he decided to visit the Chicago Office in person. When he called at the reception desk, the Agent immediately recognized him as being identical with the subject of a 1954 extortion plot. Faced with this information and the fact that his knowledge of the case indicated guilt, the subject confessed.

In Federal Court, where he received a sentence of 15 years, the subject stated that he would like to serve his term in the prison at Terre Haute, Indiana. He had already served sentences in Atlanta, Alcatraz, Attica, Leavenworth, and Sing Sing, and was hoping for a change of scenery.



TEN-YEAR SERVICE AWARDS

b6

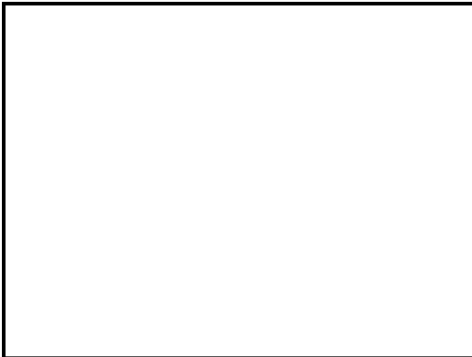


Joseph C. Alston, Los Angeles

Joseph V. Baker, Domestic Intelligence

James M. Beardsley, New York

Thomas Beech, New York



Irving R. Dean, Philadelphia

Richard J. Dobens, Los Angeles

John Martin Doggett, New York



Francis J. Gaffney, Philadelphia



J. Robert Howard, Kansas City

Robert Edward Jones, New York



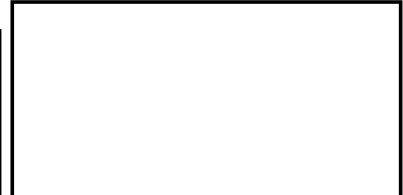
Donald H. Lotz, Indianapolis



John E. McCarty, Minneapolis

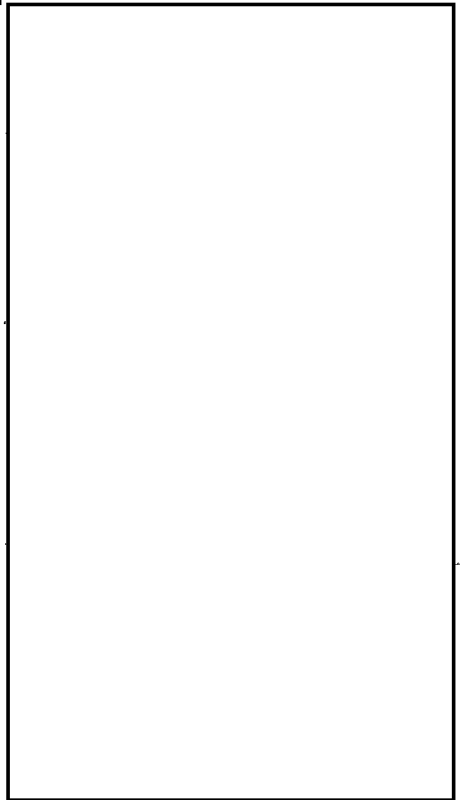


John Francis Maher, New York



Alex G. Nagy, Newark

Robert T. Nischwitz, Phoenix

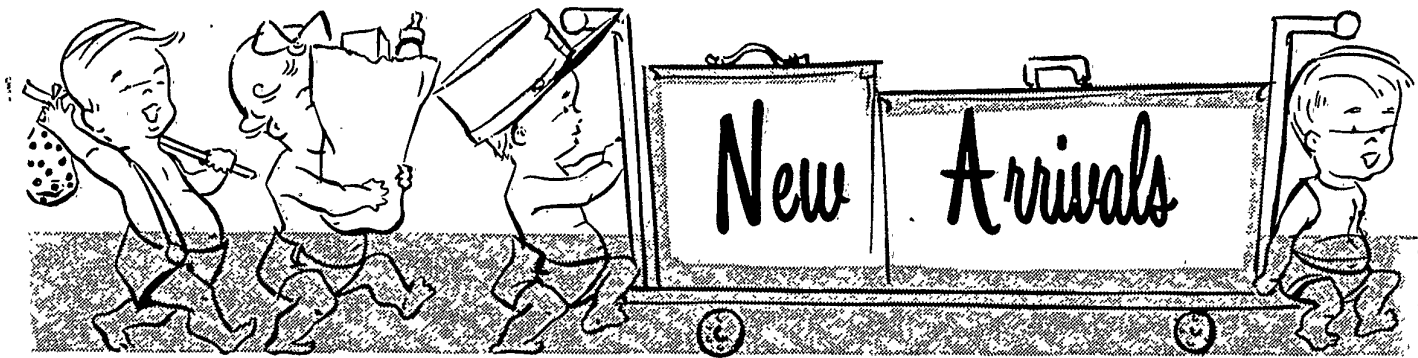


Offensive Tactics

The following was observed in a large New Jersey department store.

A man, obviously the father of the five young children with him, was being very patient and selective about choosing a suit. As time wore on, the five children, in an effort to overcome their boredom, became more boisterous and lively. The father soon reached the point where he could

no longer bear their antics, and, with that, he quickly issued a curt instruction--"All right, you guys! Up against the wall." Thereupon, each child filed to the nearest wall in an orderly fashion and assumed the wall search position. And in that outstretched arrangement, each received his due discipline through the palm-to-the-posterior method.



Hawaiian Tour

On the opposite page are details regarding the FBIRA-sponsored tour of Hawaii for members of the FBIRA and their immediate families. The price is just \$675, and includes round trip transportation by chartered airplane, deluxe hotel accommodations, a complete sight-seeing program, and all transfers between airports and hotels. A complete itinerary and reservation forms are available through your FBIRA Activity Promoter. A deposit of \$100 per person is required by the deadline date of July 1, 1961. If the required subscription of 100 persons is not met by the deadline date, all deposits will be refunded.

THE INVESTIGATOR
Published by the
FBI RECREATION ASSOCIATION
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Investigator Staff

EDITOR: M. A. Jones
ASSISTANT EDITOR: David W. Bowers
MANAGING EDITOR:
WOMEN'S EDITOR:
DESIGN AND LAYOUT: Exhibits Section
PRINTING AND
PHOTO REPRODUCTION: Mechanical Section

FBIRA Officers

PRESIDENT: C. Ray Davidson
VICE PRESIDENT: Donald E. Moore
SECRETARY:
TREASURER: R. C. Renneberger
ACTIVITY PROMOTER: Carl A. Harris
ASSISTANT ACTIVITY PROMOTER:

Hawaii

YOUR 1961 FBIRA TOUR

JOIN THE ALOHA VACATION TO THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC! WITH VISIT TO OUTER ISLANDS, PLUS STOP-OVER IN LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO. 15 DAYS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C. YOUR OWN CHARTERED PLANE.

OCTOBER, 1961

LEAVE WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY OCTOBER 20 AT 11:00 P. M. RETURN NOVEMBER 3 AT 9:00 P. M. ADDITIONAL DEPARTURE POINTS AT CHICAGO AND LOS ANGELES (WITH PRICE ADJUSTMENTS) POSSIBLE.

• • • • •

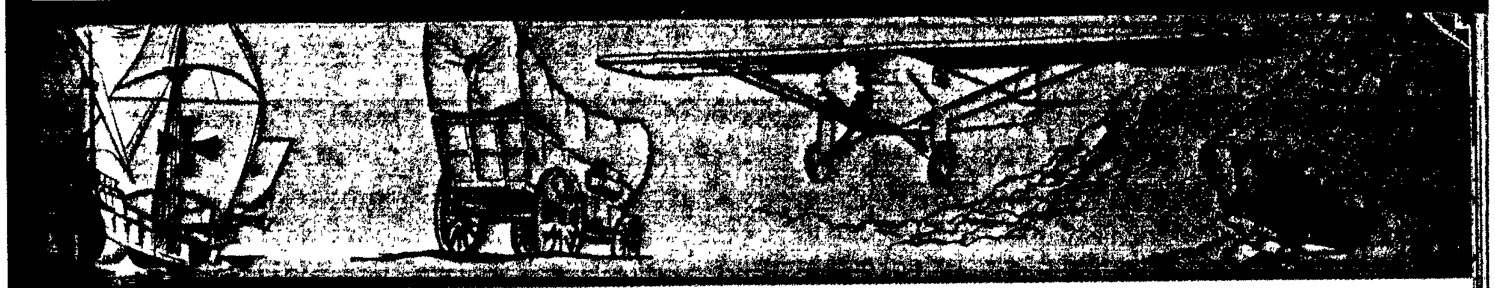
HERE'S WHAT YOU GET!

- AIR ROUND TRIP
- TWO NIGHTS IN LOS ANGELES
INCLUDES: DISNEYLAND, KNOTT BERRY FARM, NIGHT CLUB TOUR AND HOLLYWOOD.
- FOUR NIGHTS IN HONOLULU AND WAIKIKI
(INCLUDES FRESH FLOWER LEIS ON ARRIVAL AND A LUAU. CIRCLE ISLAND TOUR OF OAHU. TOUR OF HONOLULU AND MT. TANTALUS.)
- FIVE DAYS IN OUTER ISLANDS OF KAUAI, MAUI, AND HAWAII
(WAILUA RIVER BOAT EXCURSION ON KAUAI.)
- TWO NIGHTS IN SAN FRANCISCO
FEATURING: CHINATOWN, MUIR WOODS, GIANT REDWOOD TREES, AND DELUXE CITY TRIP.
- SERVICES OF TOUR CONDUCTOR THROUGHOUT TRIP





th



The INVESTIGATOR

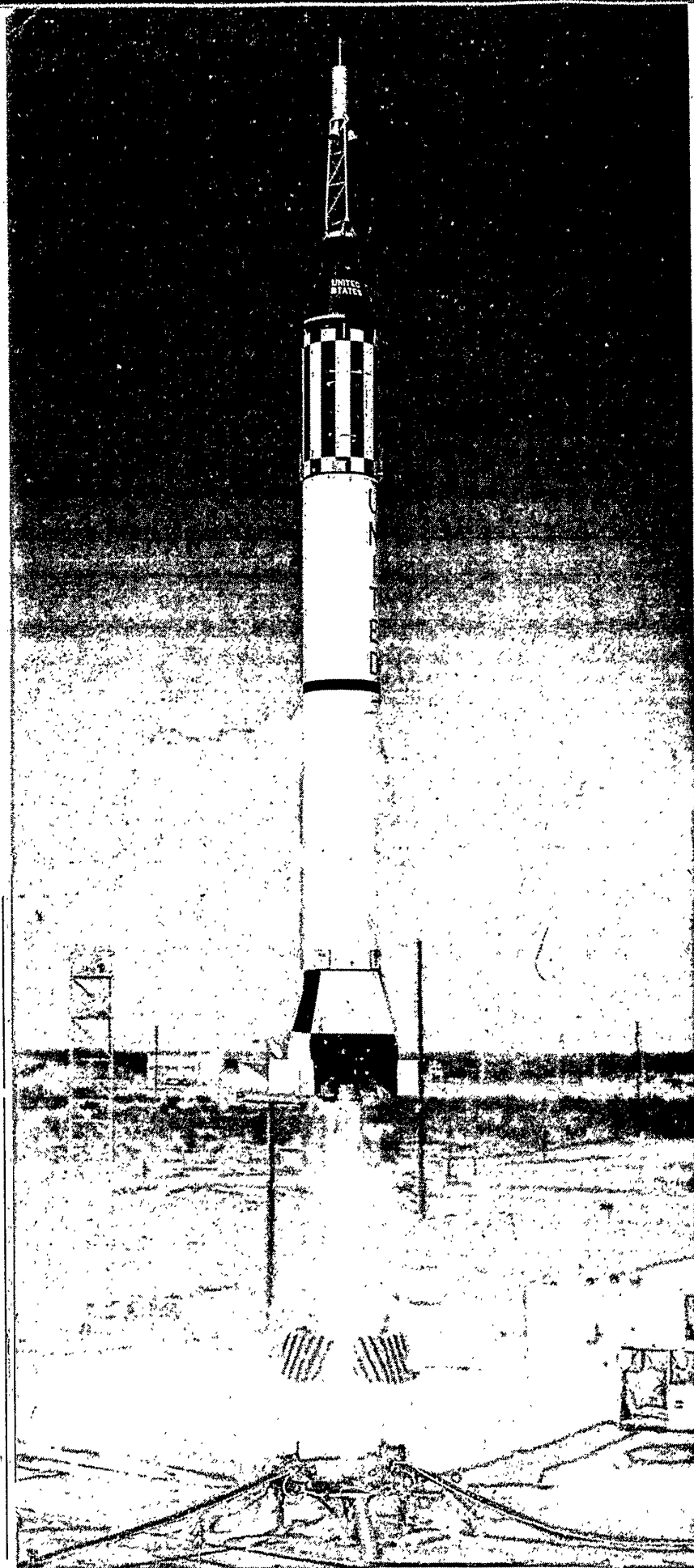
July 1961

R



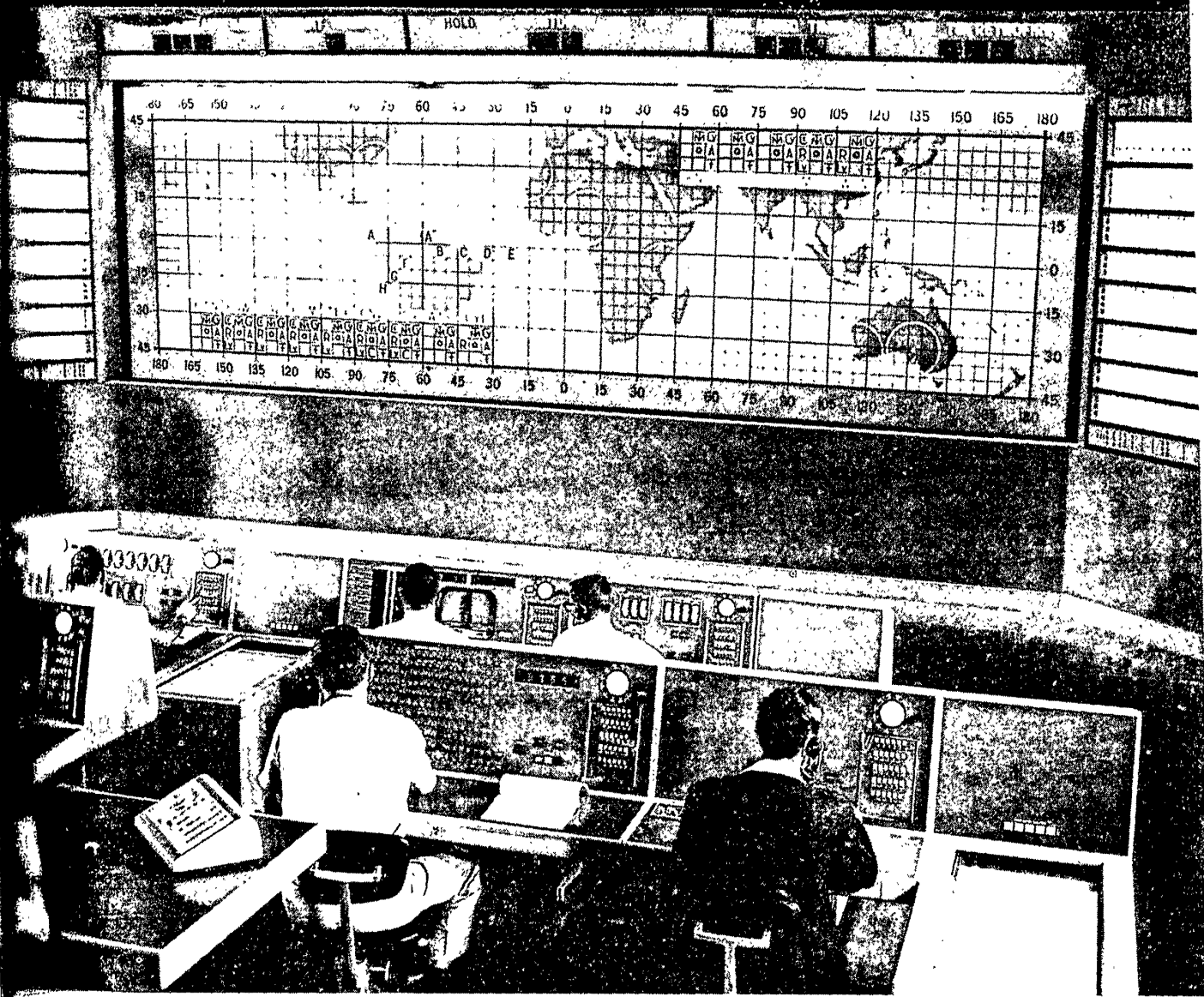
Feature...

Role of NASA In
Space Exploration



ROLE OF NASA IN SPACE EXPLORATION

The mammoth Mercury-Redstone missile bearing America's first manned space capsule rises above the launch pad at Cape Canaveral, Florida. This successful mission was a decisive step forward in NASA's timetable for space exploration. (U. S. Air Force Photo)



A simulated mission is run on NASA's Project Mercury Control Center Facility at Cape Canaveral, Florida. This facility monitored the Mercury capsule's location and attitude, the functioning of its systems, and the astronaut's condition during the historic flight down the Atlantic missile range. Plotted on the world display in the background is the location of each of the fourteen tracking stations which were used in Project Mercury.

WITH THE close of the first half of the twentieth century came the sorrowful realization that man had crossed the last of the great frontiers. The most remote outposts on earth - from the largest continent to the remotest island - had been baptized in the tide of discovery. All the uncharted regions had been explored and explored, and silently, almost unthinkingly, the challenge they had posed for so long was gone. There was, it seemed, no longer room for the adventuring spirit which had motivated such men as Columbus, Daniel Boone, and the likes of Lindbergh.

The passing of this historic era of discovery, however, was followed by the dawn of a new and loftier challenge - the exploration of outer space. That dark, glittering domain

overhead has become the wild frontier of modern times, a colossal challenge which holds an opportunity for the human race to realize the greatest achievement in its history.

This new challenge was born in research centers and observatories, and as it grew so did the realization that man might some day reach a star. Precious bits of knowledge were gathered and converted into ability, until finally it was massed for the first assault on space exploration.

The recent historic flight of Astronaut Alan B. Shepard, Jr., gave an encouraging forecast for eventual success in this conquest of the heavens. Through Project Mercury, we have gained a valuable key-hole view of the difficult



was one decisive step in a carefully prepared timetable leading to space exploration. This program is directed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, commonly known as NASA.

● THE NASA

The responsibilities of NASA encompass all aeronautical and space activities sponsored by the United States, with the exception of those primarily associated with the development of weapons, military operations, or national defense. The policy of NASA, which was outlined at the time the agency was created in July, 1958, is to devote the space activities of the United States to peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind.

Headquarters for NASA are located in Washington, D. C., but it maintains offices and research centers throughout the United States. Its Administrator, James E. Webb, has held several key positions in the Federal Government dating back to 1946. His deputy is Hugh L. Dryden, a career government official with more than 40 years' experience in aeronautics and related sciences.

Beyond Project Mercury, the programs of NASA for the next several years extend from communications and weather satellites to a manned land-

ing on the moon. One of these projected programs is an advanced manned space flight which has been given the name "Apollo." This program is in the planning and early study phases, and its objective is manned flight around the moon.

The target date for Apollo is 1968, and its success will demand the solution of a great many problems during the intervening years. Preliminary thinking suggests that the design of a spacecraft for ultimate flight around the moon will require overcoming many of the obstacles associated with a manned landing on the moon. These include re-entering the earth's atmosphere at hyperbolic speeds, safe landing and navigation.

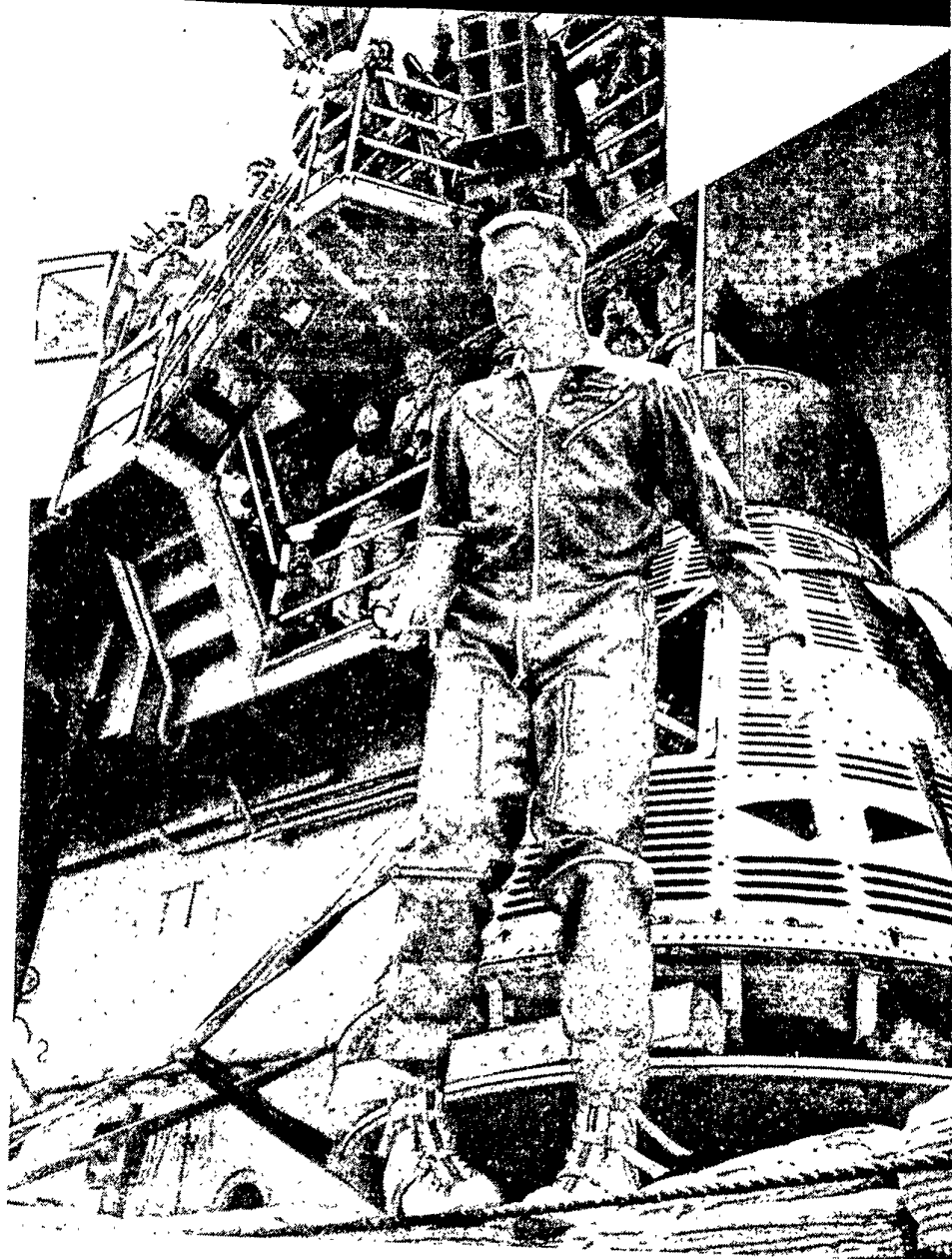
● PROBLEMS IN SPACE

A problem of major concern for manned flight beyond earth orbits is that of radiation hazards in space. The Van Allen radiation belt, cosmic radiation, and solar flares all represent a potent and deadly threat to human life.

The trapped radiation in the Van Allen belt is of high intensity, but of sufficient energy to make shielding feasible. This presents the problem of creating a protective shield that would deflect out the offending radiation. Under these conditions, the Van Allen belt would present

Left - A burst of cheers announced the return of Astronaut Alan Shepard, Jr., from sub-orbital flight. These are crew members of the U. S. Navy Carrier Champlain.

Right - Astronaut Shepard inspected his spacecraft following the flight. Here, he is aboard the Navy Carrier Champlain.



...provided a manned vehicle merely passed through the belt without orbiting in it continually.

The energies of cosmic radiation, however, present a more hazardous problem. These mysterious horrors speed towards the earth from somewhere in the unknown and are destroyed in the earth's atmosphere. Their peak intensity, however, is low enough to allow the safety of the day flight around the moon.

The most serious problem faced by space explorers is believed to be solar flares whose energy is so high as to require heavy shielding. Studies are presently underway at NASA to determine the frequency with which solar flares appear and the possibility of predicting their occurrence.

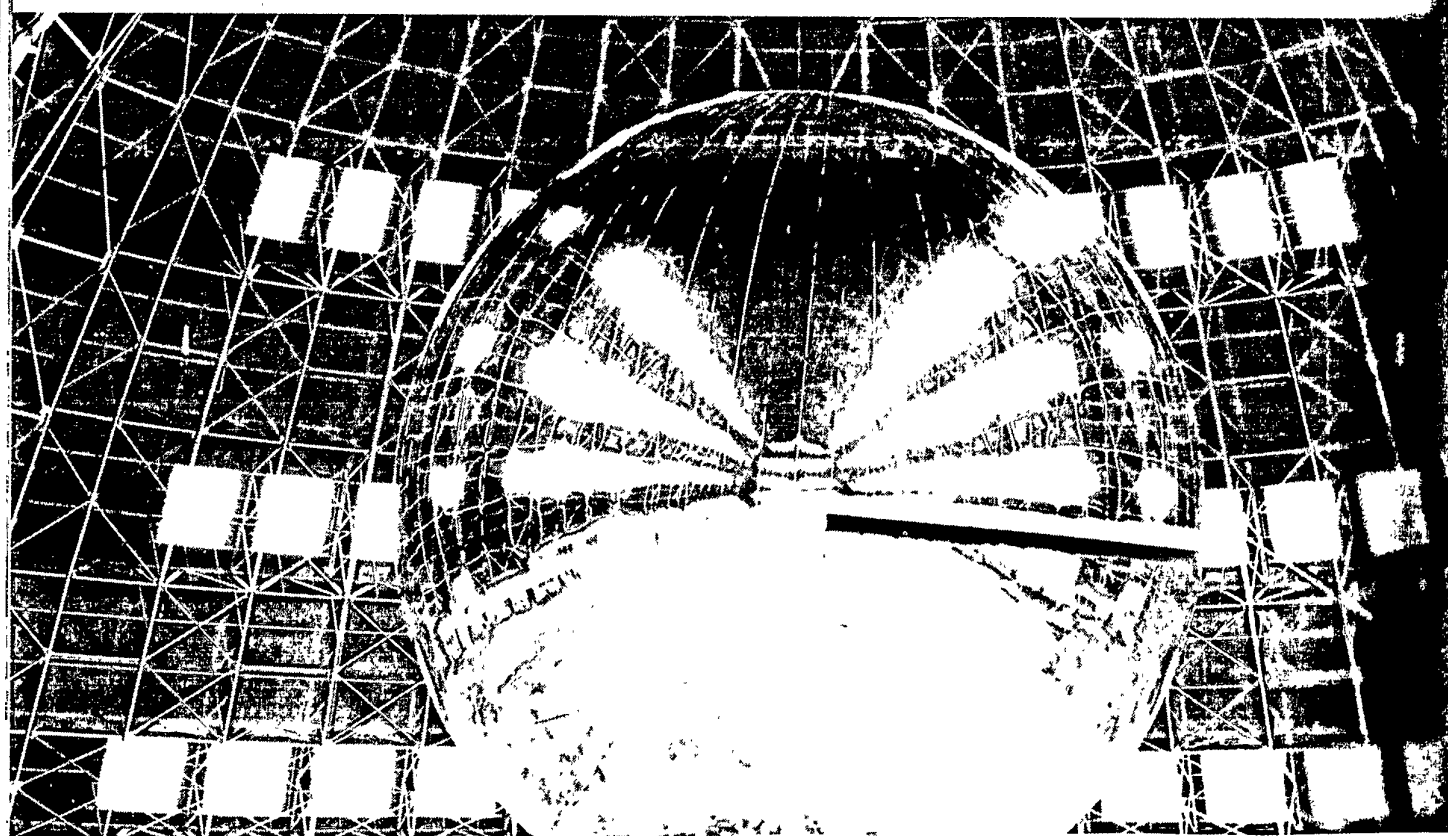
The radiation problem will require a great deal of study before manned spacecraft can safely fly in space. Many of the characteristics of radiation are now being determined by NASA through scientific satellite and probe programs such as the familiar Explorer and Pioneer but

human beings remain to be more completely determined.

Present concepts may permit manned space flights of hours or days, but when the travel time extends to months and years, a host of new problems arise. The most prominent of these is the provision of food, water, oxygen, and a suitable chemical environment for space travelers. For long missions, the weight of these necessities would become very great.

These problems have led to the study of closed ecological systems which reproduce on a small scale the carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, water, and other chemicals that occur on earth. This solution, however, would impose the need for a spacecraft with additional machinery and energy supply, and the lives of passengers would depend on the long and continuous operation of these systems. The problem of designing and constructing such equipment confronts our industrial technology with a Herculean task.

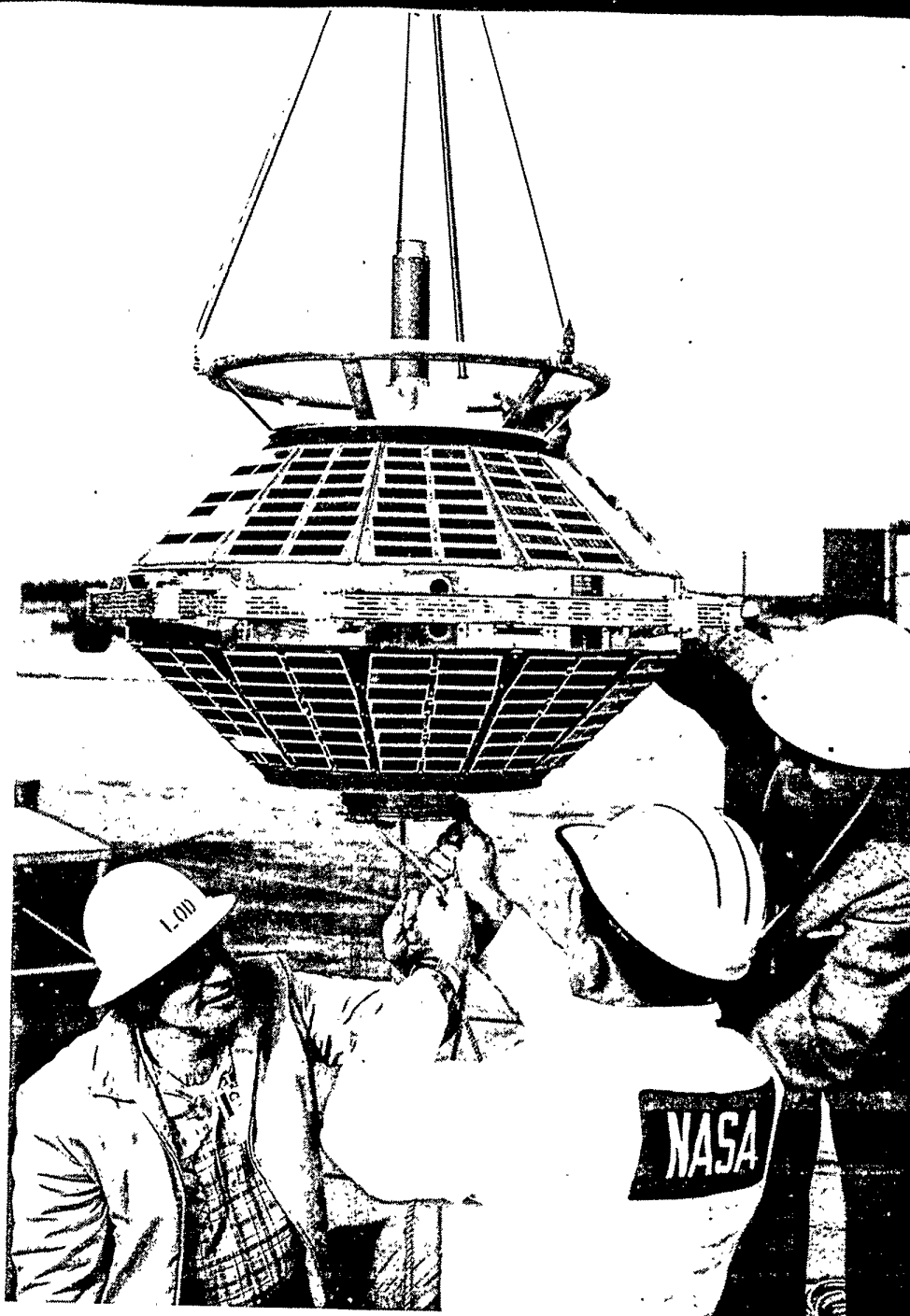
● FUTURE PROBLEMS



Above left - This is "Ham," the first chimpanzee ever to ride into space. He is being examined by doctors shortly after returning from a 5,000 mile per hour space ride.

Below left - NASA's satellite Echo which was launched in May, 1960, is shown here during inflation tests. This satellite is used to reflect radio and radar signals in communications experiments. It is fabricated of a micro-thin film of plastic coated with a vacuum-deposited film of aluminum, and is 100 feet in diameter. Compare it in size with the automobile at lower right.

Right - The Ionosphere Beacon Satellite which is to be launched in the near future. This satellite will be placed in orbit by a Juno II rocket and will probe as deeply as 1,400 miles into space.



provide a key to the solution of many of the problems of manned space flight. Programs currently under development for the next ten years include, in addition to Apollo, the Nimbus and Aeos weather satellites, a series of three orbiting observatories, and placing both impact and soft-landing vehicles on the moon.

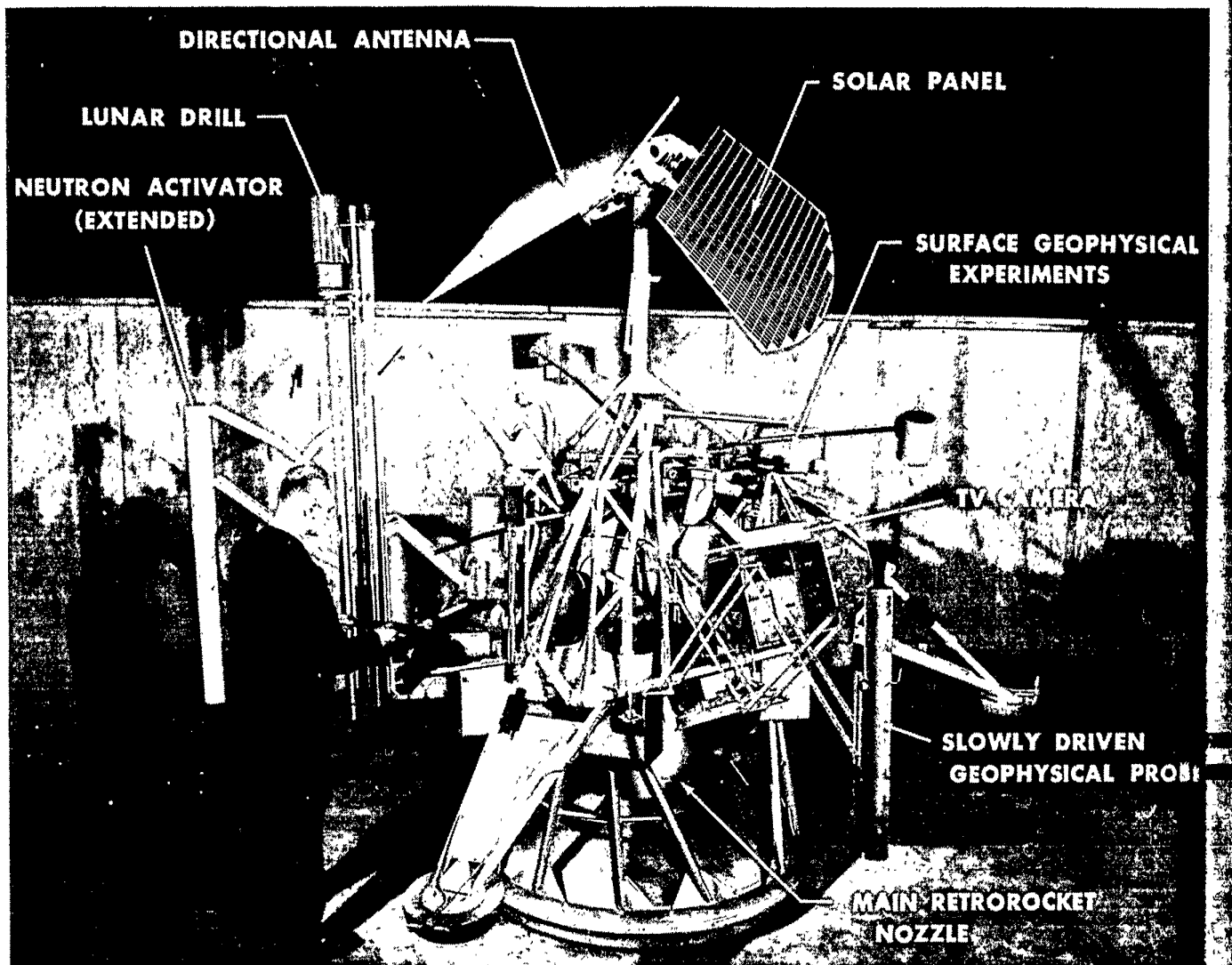
The Nimbus weather satellite which is scheduled to follow the Tiros series will orbit over the earth's poles and thus permit coverage of the entire earth surface for meteorological investigations. Nimbus will weigh from 600 to 700 pounds and will be launched in a nearly polar orbit at an altitude of about 700 statute miles.

Some valuable information regarding radiation from the sun will be obtained through an orbiting solar observatory which is scheduled for launching sometime this year. This satellite

will weigh about 350 pounds and is to be launched in a nearly circular orbit at an altitude of 300 miles.

With the increase in capacity of launch vehicles, it becomes possible to develop large spacecraft with great flexibility to carry forward the scientific program in geophysics. By 1963, it is planned to launch an orbiting geophysical observatory weighing about 1,300 pounds which will orbit the earth either in a circular orbit at an altitude of 350 statute miles, or in an eccentric inclined orbit allowing the craft to pass the earth as near as 150 statute miles and extend as far away as 70,000 statute miles.

The first in a series of orbiting astronomical observatories is scheduled for launching in 1963. This satellite is expected to weigh about 3,500 pounds and to be placed in a 550-mile nearly circular orbit.



Full scale model of surveyor spacecraft destined for a soft landing on the moon in 1963. It is expected to sit down on the moon's surface at about six miles per hour and its instruments will analyze moon material and report findings back to earth. Four television cameras incorporated in the craft will permit observers to study the operations in detail.

observers with a sort of "window" through which they can view space, free from the distorting effects of the earth's atmosphere.

NASA will begin this year to carry out a series of lunar impact missions. The spacecraft for these missions are now under development and have been named "Ranger." The basic craft will carry instruments that will enable it to land on the moon within a predetermined area.

In addition to this basic vehicle, the Ranger will carry a survivable capsule to be slowed by a retro-rocket to an impact velocity of 340 miles per hour. This capsule will carry instruments to record shock and tremor motions, and to study the moon's surface with television eyes.

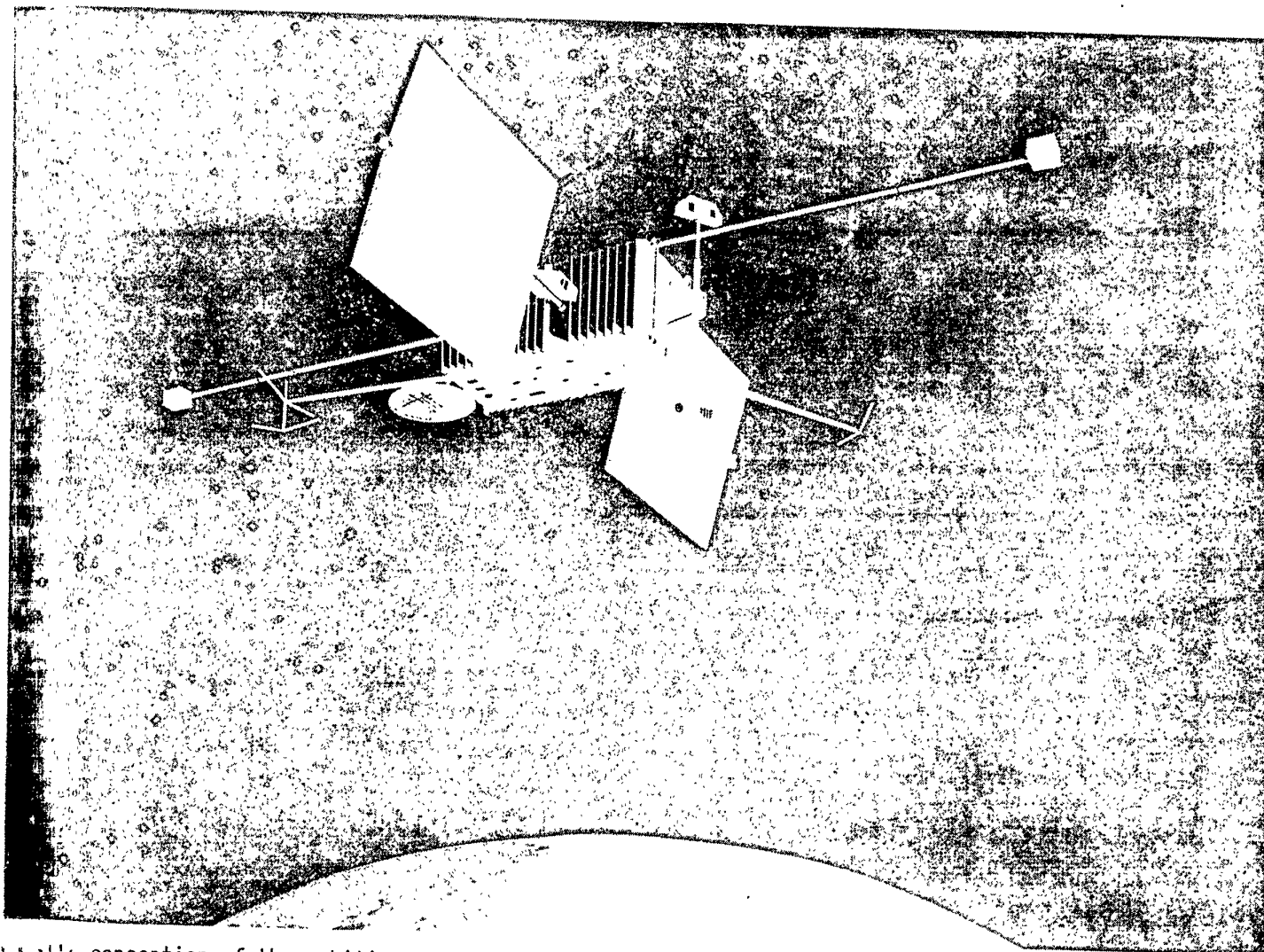
These lunar missions will be preceded by several spacecraft development flights carrying instruments that will measure the environment of interplanetary space. The same basic vehicle

may be used on early planetary missions to Mars or Venus, and, in this form, it will be called "Mariner."

Still in the planning stages at NASA are spacecraft to be used for the lunar soft-landing missions. These craft will be designed to deposit a scientific payload of 100 to 300 pounds on the moon's surface to examine radiation fields, the atmosphere, and surface and subsurface characteristics.

One of the major obstacles in the path of space exploration is the development of rockets with enough power or "thrust" to carry heavy payloads for great distances. The Saturn rocket, which will be operational in about four or five years, may solve a number of problems in this field.

The Saturn, which is liquid-fueled, has a million-and-a-half pounds of thrust, and there has been some study directed toward using it



...all's conception of the orbiting geophys-
ical observatory in flight. This satellite
is scheduled for launching in 1963, and will
carry as many as 50 different scientific ex-
periments into orbit on a single mission.

...lunar and planetary missions. The space-
craft for these projects might carry a soft-
landed mobile vehicle capable of exploring a
large area of a planet's surface.

...ally, a Voyager series of Saturn-launched
spacecraft has been conceived for orbiting Mars
and Venus. This craft would be designed to
insert an instrument capsule into the atmosphere
of the planets and perhaps land on them.

...information furnished by Voyager and its
other mechanical explorers will contribute
to a reservoir of knowledge regarding space.

...slow and gradual process, for the in-
formation comes in precious trickles. There are
no flood gates to throw open would fill the reservoir overnight

...to be broken, no flood gates to throw
open would fill the reservoir overnight
to the immediate conquering of space.

...new goal set and achieved, space
exploration advances another step.

...and photographs for this article
were furnished by the National Aeronautics
and Space Administration.



"Say, he was my agent."



Mr. Hoover presented Assistant to the Director Donald J. Parsons a pair of gold cuff links bearing the FBI seal and a mounted badge on May 26, 1961, as mementos of his long FBI career. All members of the Executives Conference were gathered for the presentation with the exception of Assistant Directors Alex Rosen and C. Lester Trotter who were out of town on official assignments. From left are: Assistant Director John F. Malone, Associate Director Clyde A. Tolson, Assistant to the Director John P. Mohr, Assistant Director Cartha D. DeLoach, Mr. Parsons, Assistant Director Ivan W. Conrad, Mr. Hoover, [redacted], Assistant Director Nicholas P. Callahan, Mr. Everett J. Ingram, Assistant to the Director Alan H. Belmont, Assistant Director Courtney A. Evans, and Assistant Director William S. Tavel.

Donald J. Parsons Retires; Belmont, Sullivan Promoted

JUNE 1, 1961, marked the retirement date of Donald J. Parsons, one of the Bureau's top-level executives and administrators. Mr. Parsons, who had served as an Assistant to the Director since December, 1959, leaves behind a long record of outstanding service and accomplishment. He was succeeded by Assistant Director Alan H. Belmont of the Domestic Intelligence Division.

A native of Washington, D. C., Mr. Parsons attended schools in the Capital City and earned a B.S. degree in chemistry from The George Washington University. He joined the Bureau in February, 1934, and was assigned to the then newly created FBI Laboratory to which his career was to be closely related in years to follow.

Mr. Parsons served as a Laboratory Aide until April, 1936, when he was appointed a Special Agent. He advanced into the fields of microscopic and chemical examinations and varied research matters, and he was soon recognized as one of the outstanding firearms identification experts in the country. During the years leading up to his appointment in November, 1947, as Scientific Chief of the Laboratory, his duties carried him to nearly every state and territory in the Nation, and to many foreign countries.

In September, 1954, Mr. Parsons was appointed Assistant Director of the Laboratory, and he remained in that post until November, 1959, when he took charge of the Training and Inspection Division. A month later, he was designated an

Assistant to the Director with over-all supervision of four SOG Divisions.

A capable and respected leader, Mr. Parsons' scientific and executive abilities greatly stimulated the growth and development of the Laboratory. His clear, decisive thinking and unerring judgment contributed a vital force to the Bureau's efforts to shoulder its increasing responsibilities. In addressing Mr. Parsons regarding his retirement, Director Hoover stated: "Through sheer force of merit you have worked your way to a very high level of responsibility in the FBI, and your great capabilities will certainly be missed. You have performed with high competence in a variety of demanding assignments, and your contribution to our organization's success over the years has been significant indeed."

Mr. Parsons and his wife [redacted] have a son and a daughter. They reside at Granville, Potomac, Lorton, Virginia.

The designation of Assistant Director [redacted] to replace Mr. Parsons was made by Director Hoover on June 1, 1961. Mr. Belmont, who served the Bureau since November, 1936, has long experience in the Bureau's top executive and administrative positions. During nearly 25 years of directing the operations of the Domestic Intelligence Division, his keen insight and expert planning contributed much to the protection of the internal security of the Nation.

Mr. Belmont was born at New York City, but received his early education at schools in Ohio, Arizona, and California. He earned an A.B. degree from Stanford University at Palo Alto, California, in 1931, and worked for several California firms before joining the Bureau.

The new Assistant to the Director served in Bureau offices at Birmingham, Chicago, SOG, and



Assistant to the Director Belmont

New York prior to August, 1942, when he was designated ASAC of the Chicago Office. Later assignments took him to New York as ASAC and Cincinnati as SAC. In February, 1950, he was transferred to SOG where he was appointed Inspector in Charge of the Domestic Intelligence Division, and he remained in that post until September of the following year when he was designated an Assistant Director.

Mr. Belmont and his wife [redacted] have a son, [redacted] and a daughter, [redacted]. The family resides in Arlington, Virginia.

To replace Mr. Belmont, the Director promoted Chief Inspector William C. Sullivan to the position of Assistant Director of the Domestic Intelligence Division. A veteran of nearly 20 years of Bureau service, he has had a vast background of experience in administrative positions in the field of internal security.

Assistant Director Sullivan was born at Milton, Massachusetts. He received his early education at schools in Massachusetts and Maine

and earned an A.B. degree in 1936 from the American University in Washington, D. C. Continuing his education, he attended Boston College where he was graduated with a M.S. degree in 1941, and then was employed as an investigating officer of the Internal Revenue Service until he joined the Bureau in August, 1941.

Mr. Sullivan has been assigned to offices at Milwaukee, Las Vegas, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and



Assistant Director Sullivan

San Antonio. He served for several months on a foreign assignment and was transferred to SOG in June, 1944, where he was assigned to the Domestic Intelligence Division. He had risen to

the post of Supervisor of the Central Research Desk by August, 1953, when he was sent to the Phoenix Office on a special assignment. In June, 1954, he returned to SOG and the following month was designated an Inspector. Shortly later, he was named Chief of the Central Research Section and was given the title of Chief Inspector in June, 1960.

Mr. Sullivan is probably one of the best known FBI representatives in the country. He is an expert in matters relating to communism and has traveled the length and breadth of the Nation delivering speeches and lectures geared to alert the American people to the menace of internal communism.

He and his wife [redacted] and their three children reside at Cheverly, Maryland.



b6

THE CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL

● IMPORTANT DATES

JULY 1861

- 11 - McClellan defeats Confederate forces at the Battle of Rich Mountain in western Virginia.
- 16 - Union troops under McDowell advance upon Manassas Junction, Virginia.
- 20 - Major General Joseph E. Johnston's Confederate troops join Brigadier General P. G. T. Beauregard at Manassas Junction.
- 21 - Confederate troops rout McDowell's forces at the First Battle of Bull Run (First Manassas).
- 25 - The U. S. Congress passes the Crittenden Resolution, declaring the object of the war to be the preservation of the Union.
- 27 - McClellan assumes command of Federal troops in the Washington, D. C., area.

● CENTENNIAL EVENTS

JULY 1961

- 22, 23 - Re-enactment of the First Battle of Bull Run at Manassas, Virginia.
- 27 - Observance at Ft. Fillmore, New Mexico, commemorating the fall of Ft. Fillmore.

AUGUST 1961

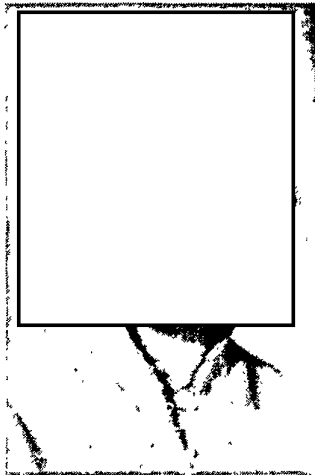
- 1 - Statewide observance in Arizona commemorating Colonel John R. Baylor's Proclamation establishing Confederate Territory of Arizona.

The Feminine Slant



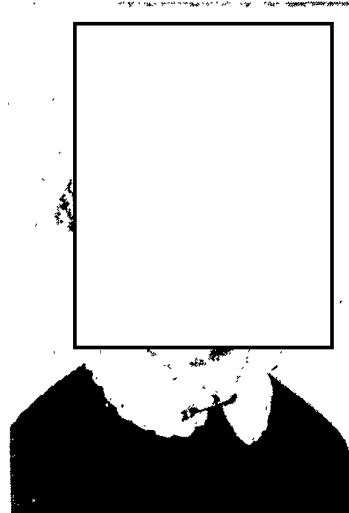
Model United Nations Representative

The [redacted] year-old daughter of SA [redacted], of the San Francisco Office, [redacted] is a student at the University of California at Santa Barbara. She was one of seven delegates from that University selected to attend the 11th Annual Session of the Model United Nations held at Eugene, Oregon. The three-day session in April was attended by representatives from over 90 western colleges.



Y-Teen Representative

The 22nd National Convention of the YWC was held in Denver, Colorado, this year and [redacted] year-old sophomore at Central High School in Knoxville, represented her Y-Teen Interclub Council at the convention. Margaret flew to Denver from Knoxville, where her father, SA Robert B. Strom, is assigned.



Wives Are Welcomed

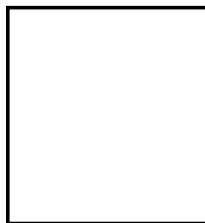
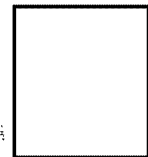


The Detroit Office recently opened its doors to the wives of Agents assigned there to tour office facilities. They are pictured here in the office of SAC D. S. Hostetter. From left to right are the [redacted]

She Made Them Herself

[redacted] of the Special Investigative Division takes great pride in designing and creating her own dresses - from a plain basic to the gay party ensemble. [redacted] sewing career dates back to her early childhood days when she started making doll dresses. A member of her local 4-H sewing club for nine years, [redacted] was an adviser the latter two years, and acquired her training through 4-H club work. In 1955 she entered the Athens County Style Show and modeled her winning garment at the Ohio State Fair, receiving first place in the entries. Thorough training and experience now enable [redacted] to make "almost all" her own clothes, as well as doing other designing and tailoring.

[redacted] graduated from Ames-Bern High School in Amesville, Ohio. She studied at Ohio University in Athens before entering the Bureau in 1958. She later resumed her studies at Ohio University, and was reinstated with the Bureau



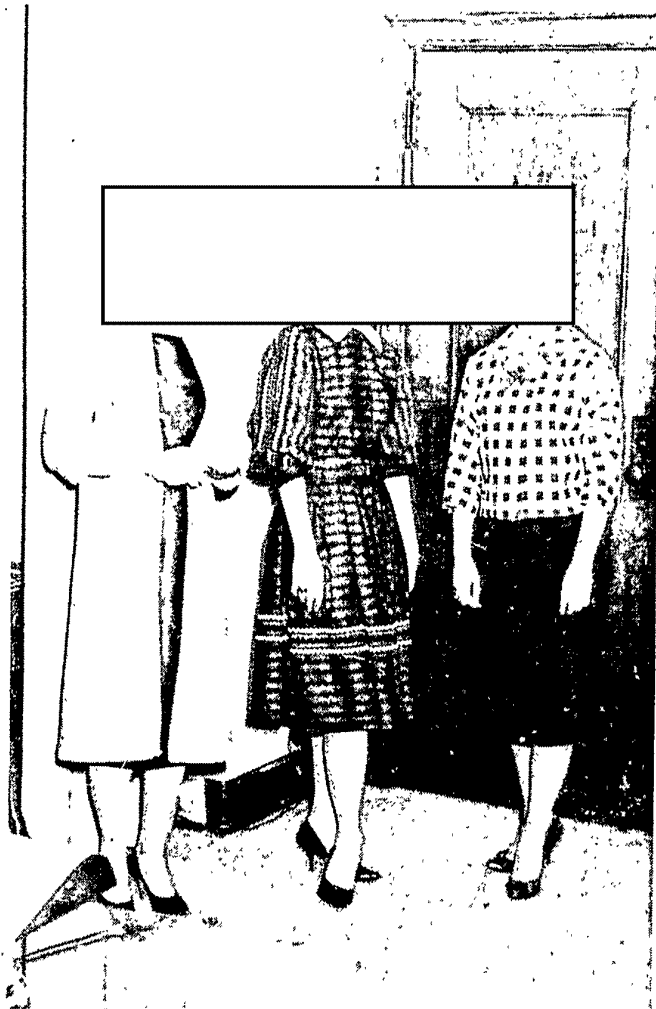
[redacted] address she designed especially for the wedding of a former schoolmate.

A most versatile seamstress, [redacted] is pictured here in a "basement" for office

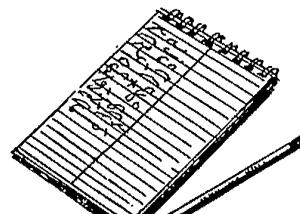
in 1959.

This being a long-time hobby for [redacted] she comments, "It's always interesting because of the changing fads and women's styles." She now has approximately 300 patterns in her collection. [redacted] has other interests also, and in her "spare time" she bowls, swims, roller skates, and collects wall clocks.

Competent Stenos



The steno pool in the Oklahoma City Office can boast that their girls have talents other than taking and transcribing dictation or typing rough drafts. These three girls are outstanding examples. [redacted] (left) is modeling a blue coat she knitted, [redacted] (center) is wearing a red dress she made, and [redacted] is attired in a blue and white suit she fashioned accented with a red rose.



The Happy "Mountaineer"

A recent issue of the "Salt Lake Tribune," Salt Lake City, Utah, featured [redacted] wife of SA [redacted] of the Salt Lake City Office. The article, entitled "Mad About Mountaineering," reported that [redacted] met her husband-to-be while studying at the University of Utah, where they found one of their common interests was mountain climbing. After marriage they pursued their hobby of mountain climbing in the Tetons in Wyoming and the Canadian Rockies. "It's a big thrill to get on top of the mountain and just look all around," [redacted]



[redacted] remarked.

SA [redacted] also enjoys fresh-air adventures. He was on the ski-jumping team in college and engaged in the dangerous sport of sky diving before entering the Bureau.

Fashion Plate

A student at Patricia Stevens Modeling School in Washington, D. C., [redacted]

[redacted] of the General Investigative Division models a pink sheath with beige accessories in a fashion show given by her school. She is completing the basic modeling course and plans to take more advanced courses.



A Staggering Mistake

When officers of a Midwest police department arrested a local gent on another in a series of charges of drunk and disorderly conduct, the inebriated prisoner offered a clear excuse for his rosy condition.

The prisoner vigorously protested his arrest and hastily produced a fraudulent card which identified him as a "Secret Service Agent Investigator." For the past 15 years, lacking the indignant prisoner, he had been building a reputation as a drunk and just as he was to carry out the secret mission for which he had been so long in preparation, the officer spoiled everything by arresting him.

The United States Attorney declined to authorize prosecution under the Impersonation statute, and the prisoner was lodged in a jail.

New National Shrine

THIS YEAR, two famous American institutions became National Shrines. One was the White House and the other was the Springfield Armory at Springfield, Massachusetts.

The Nation's number one arsenal - the Springfield Armory - was established by George Washington. While traveling through Springfield in 1789, he recognized the community as an ideal spot to locate an armory. There was a concentration of skilled gunsmiths in the area, and the town was conveniently situated on the Connecticut River. Stores could be shipped down the river, but it could not be navigated by an enemy flotilla.

In 1794, when the Congress authorized the establishment of arsenals as a necessary part of the national defense, Washington chose Springfield as the location for one of them. Today, it is the oldest armory in the United States. Only 245 muskets were turned out during its first year of production, less than one a work day. Peak production came in 1943, when 14,000 employees turned out 5,000 rifles daily.

In contrast to its expansion in the field of modern weapons, the Armory maintains a museum of 5,000 weapons which trace the growth of American arms back to the days of the colonial army. Here, one can hold weapons which might have been with Custer's troops at the Little Big Horn; with Geronimo's renegades on forays into Mexico; or in the hands of men who followed Teddy Roosevelt up San Juan Hill.



One of the most novel weapons ever produced was conceived by a workman in the St. Louis arsenal. This weapon, held by SA [redacted] is equipped with a hollow butt for storing coffee beans and a detachable handle so the soldier could crack out his morning coffee before commencing hostilities. They were intended for guerilla-type warfare, enabling the owner to grind his own grain while behind enemy lines. (U. S. Army Photo)

b6



SA [redacted] of the Boston Office (right) and Security Officer [redacted] of the Springfield Armory examine an 1861 rifle musket which is the basis of an unparalleled Civil War story. The Northern soldier who carried this weapon pulled the trigger just as an enemy bullet entered the barrel. The two fused rounds are visible through a fist-sized hole in the barrel.

(U. S. Army Photo)



RETIREMENTS

Maurice H. Price

The Milwaukee Office lost one of its most valuable and experienced Agents when SA Maurice Price retired on May 8, 1961. He had served the Bureau for more than 26 years and was one of the most respected and capable Agents.

"Maury" was born in Wisconsin, but received his early education in Illinois. He attended the Walton School of Commerce in Chicago, and worked for a local oil firm until January, 1935, when he joined the Bureau as a Special Agent. Following his training, Maury served at Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Chicago, and New York. In 1941, he was transferred to the Milwaukee Office where he remained until his retirement.

Maury and his wife [redacted] have two sons and two daughters. They reside at 2942 North Frederick Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.



Mr. Price

SA [redacted] of the Crime Records Division brought his career of 22 years to a close with his retirement on May 10, 1961. SA [redacted] who was serving as the number one man in the Uniform Crime Reporting Section at the time of his retirement, had held that post for many years and was an expert in the fields of police records and uniform crime reporting.

He was born at Guthrie, Oklahoma,

and received his early education in Oklahoma and Illinois. In 1937, he earned an LL.B. degree from the Tulsa Law School at Tulsa, Oklahoma, and then joined the Bureau as a Special Agent the following year. SA [redacted] served in offices at Peoria, Illinois; Huntington, West Virginia; Washington, D. C.; and Oklahoma City. In 1951, he was transferred to SOG where he served in the Uniform Crime Reporting Section until his retirement. SA [redacted] had introduced many new methods into the system of uniform crime reporting, and he aided greatly in establishing the Bureau's present effective program in this field.

SA [redacted] and his wife [redacted] reside at [redacted] Washington, D. C.

Louis P. Hurley, Jr.

The career of SA Louis Hurley of the Detroit Office came to a close with his retirement on May 12, 1961. SA Hurley had served the Bureau for more than 20 years, and he was an outstanding investigator and police instructor.

SA Hurley was born at New Haven, Connecticut, and received his elementary and high school education there. In 1931, he graduated from the Catholic University in Washington, D. C., with a B.A. degree, and continued his education at the Yale Law School at New Haven where he earned an LL.B. degree in 1934. SA Hurley practiced law at New Haven for several years and then joined the Bureau in April, 1941.

He served at Milwaukee, New York, SOG, and New Haven prior to beginning his assignment at the Detroit Office in 1957.

In his retirement, SA Hurley plans to practice his law in Connecticut. He and his wife [redacted] have a son [redacted]. They reside at [redacted] Park Terrace Avenue, West Haven, Connecticut.



Mr. Hurley

H. Rawlins Overton

The long and distinguished career of SA [redacted] of the Louisville Office came to a close with his retirement on May 19, 1961. SA [redacted] who had served at Louisville for more than 23 years, was an expert accountant and one of the Bureau's most capable Agents.

[redacted] was born and raised at Milledgeville, Ohio. He attended the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, and the Walton School of Commerce at Chicago, Illinois, and then taught in a country school in Ohio before entering the Bureau in April, 1934. [redacted] was first assigned to the Oklahoma City Office, and three months later was transferred to Los Angeles. He remained there until August, 1937, when he began his assignment

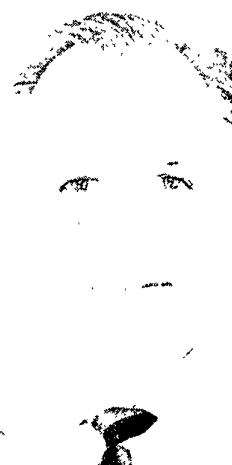
at Louisville. [redacted] thorough knowledge of accounting and his ability as an investigator were often a major factor in solving some of the most complicated Bureau cases.

[redacted] and his wife [redacted] have three married children. In his retirement, [redacted] will reside at [redacted] Kentucky.

The retirement of SA H. Rawlins Overton of the Los Angeles Office took one of the most valuable and experienced Agents from the rolls of the FBI. He had served the Bureau for more than 20 years, and had proved his ability many times on a variety of difficult cases.

SA Overton was born at Glendale, California. He received his early education in California schools, and earned an A.B. degree from the University of Redlands at Redlands, California, in 1933. Four years later, he was graduated from Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, with an LL.B. degree, and then practiced law at Glendale until he entered the Bureau in January, 1941. Following his training, SA Overton served at New York, Washington Field Office, New Orleans, Seattle, and Los Angeles. He was designated a Resident Agent at Burbank, California, in December, 1958, and remained in that assignment until his retirement.

SA Overton and his wife [redacted] have two sons. They reside at 1636 Idlewood Road, Glendale 2, California.



Mr. Overton



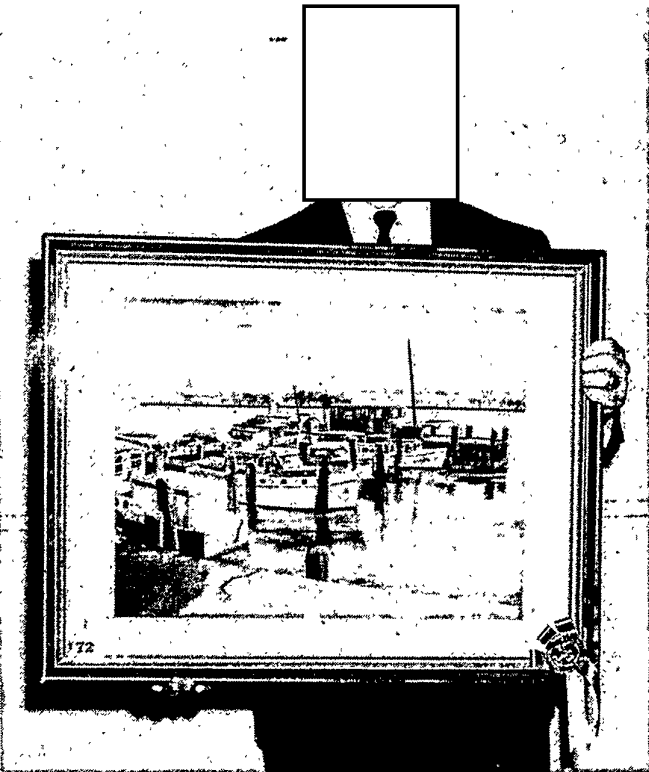
Alexander

On reading all my poems,
I see
There's something to Montaigne's
decree
That those who're wise can learn
from fools.
Egad! I can establish schools!

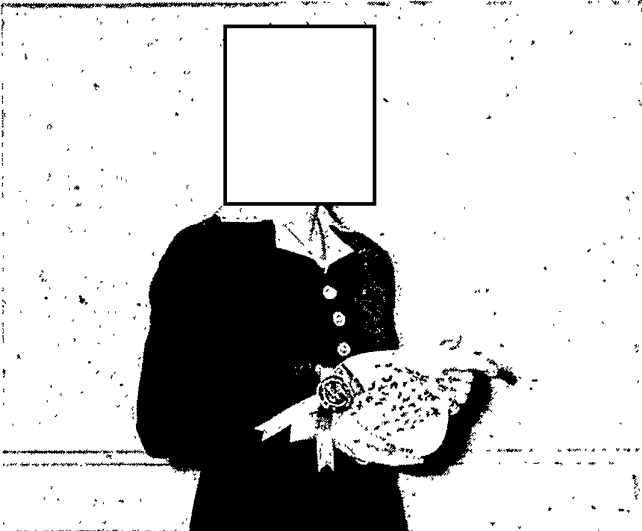
Annual Art Fair

The fifth annual Art Exhibit, sponsored by the Department of Justice Recreation Association, opened on April 13, 1961, in the Great Hall of the Justice Building. This year's exhibit was one of the finest on record, with 229 entries on display.

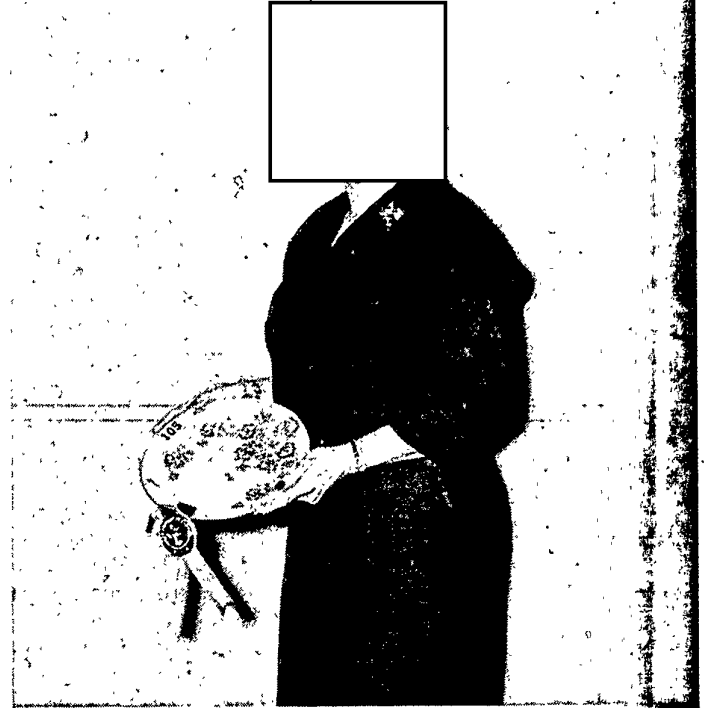
[redacted] of the Attorney



[redacted] of the Exhibits Section with his first-place entry, "Another Waterfront."



[redacted] of the Files and Communications Division, who captured first place in the ceramics category.



[redacted] of the Administrative Division displays her china painting, "Double Violets."

General, opened the exhibit with the presentation of awards to the winners. This was a record exhibit for FBI employees who won more awards this year than at any of the previous exhibits. Bureau employees won 13 of the 30 awards presented, taking first place in four of the nine categories.

[redacted] of the Exhibits Section captured first place in the water colors division with his entry, "Another Waterfront." Second place in water colors was taken by [redacted] of the Domestic Intelligence Division, and [redacted] of the Administrative Division placed third. "Lido" by [redacted] of the Files and Communications Division received the first-place award in ceramics and [redacted] of the Administrative Division captured first place in china painting with her work, "Double Violets." [redacted] (since resigned) took the first place award in color photography.

[redacted] of the Washington Field Office placed third in two categories, color photography and oils. [redacted] of the Training and Inspection Division took second place in sculpture with her entry, [redacted] of the Administrative Division won the second place award in pastels.

In the oils category, [redacted] of the Crime Records Division placed second and [redacted] of the General Investigative Division received an honorable mention. [redacted] of the Files and Communications Division placed third in black and white photography. His entry was entitled "Terry and [redacted]"

One of the highlights of the awards [redacted]

of this year's exhibit was an unscheduled appearance by the Attorney General. Mr. Kennedy congratulated the individual winners and addressed the audience of over 250 people.

Bureau employees who also won awards at the 1961 Art Exhibit are (from left):



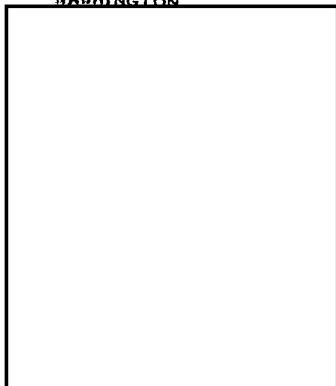
b6

WE CONGRATULATE...

Employees of the FBI take great pride in the outstanding accomplishments of their associates listed here, who have recently received cash awards under the Government Employees' Incentive Awards Program in recognition of exceptional contributions to the Service.



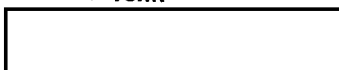
WILLIAM M. BOARDMAN
WASHINGTON



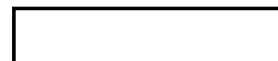
JAMES R. HAYES
NEW YORK



LEO P. KELLY
NEW YORK



WALTER V. McLAUGHLIN
PHILADELPHIA

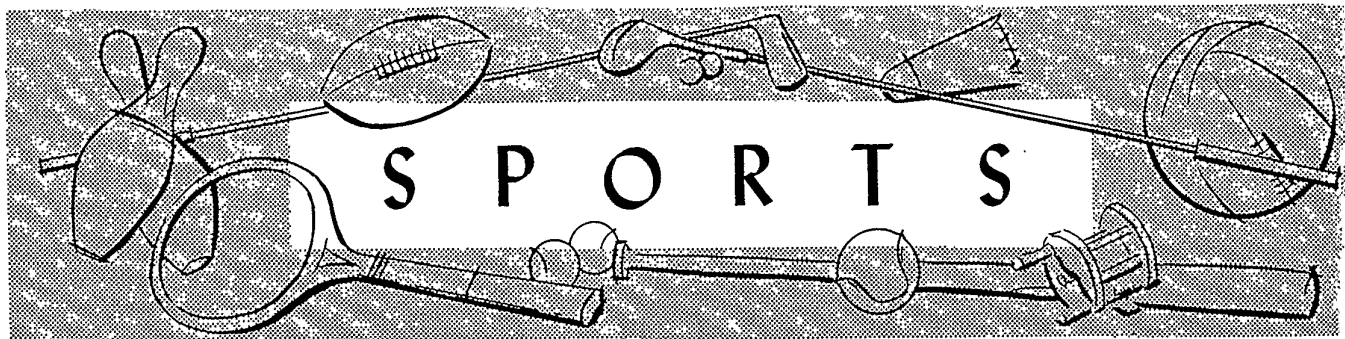


FRANK F. MEECH
INDIANAPOLIS



J. CALVIN RICE
CLEVELAND





Trophy Winners

This year, the FBIRA-sponsored Girls' Basketball Team enjoyed its most successful season in five years, finishing second in the District of Columbia Recreation Association's Class "B" tournament. The G-girls placed second in their own league, and, thus, qualified to compete for

the city championship. In quick succession, they eliminated three of the top contenders in the semi-final playoffs, but were defeated in the final game by a scant eight points. The girls were presented a runner-up trophy by the D. C. Recreation Department.

b6



The FBIRA Girls' Basketball Team. From left are (front row):



FROM BACK INVESTIGATORS

JULY 1936

Items contained an amusing anecdote captioned "Little Man, What Next?" Young Bobby Joseph, bringing his bedtime prayers to a close, turned to his mother and said:

"Mummy, I'm not going to say 'Amen' anymore."
 "Why not, Bobby?"
 "Because, Mummy, I don't know anything about Amen. I'm going to say G-Men. I know all about them from Pop."

From Jacksonville we quote: "Ole dependable Frank Sloan will take over at Tampa" - seems as though one of our most outstanding SAC's and Quantic's crack shot was Florida-based as a Confidential Agent a quarter of a century ago.

During the semi-annual convention of the Oklahoma Peace Officers Association in June, 1936, chances were sold on a pistol which had belonged to a Grady County Deputy Sheriff who had the gun in his possession at the time he was killed attempting to arrest bank robbers a year earlier. Frank Smith held the winning number in the raffle and the revolver was given by Frank to his young son of the deceased Deputy.

(Frank, now deceased, entered the Bureau in 1917, and served until 1946, with a break in service of four years. SA Smith was present at the Kansas City Massacre, and was the only Federal officer not killed or wounded, but he recalled an experience that would cause even the most courageous man to shudder. "When the war was over, I raised up to look out the window. A Kansas City policeman stuck a gun in my face and pulled the trigger. It jammed. He thought I was one of the gangsters, I guess," he related.)

JULY 1946

The Harvace Award Key List of July, 1946, contained only two names, one of which was [redacted] who celebrated his 25th anniversary on July 2, 1961, in the New York Office. Quite a change from the list in this issue!

Harry Foster, the ASAC in Indianapolis in 1946, was featured in "The Male Corner," with some of the highlights of his life - graduating Cum Laude from Notre Dame University with an LL.B., assistant frosh football coach and sports writer there, and the fact that he shot the first possible on the PPC on May 16, 1944. He is now the SAC at New York.

JULY 1951

[redacted] served the Bureau 12 years, resigning in 1959. In 1951, [redacted] left the Seattle Office to enter the armed services and didn't lose his "security consciousness." A portion of one of his letters published in THE INVESTIGATOR, reads as follows:

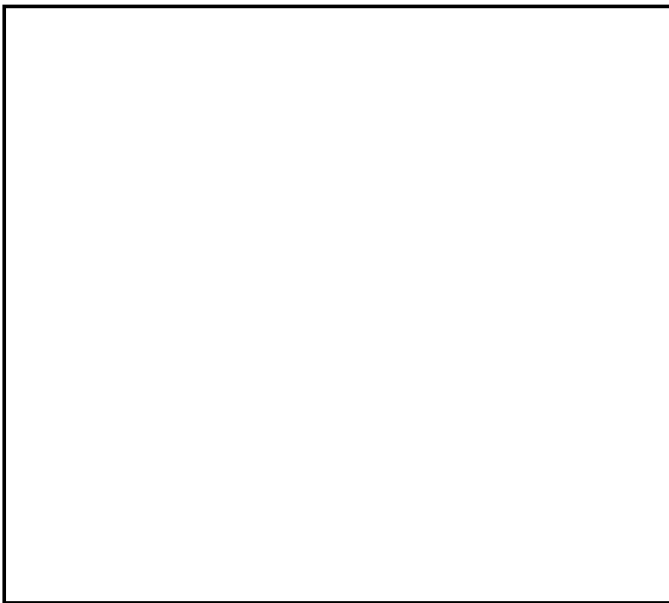
....I'll make an attempt to give you a little information as to what has taken place since I last saw you all.

After leaving where we were before we left for here, we didn't know that we were coming here. The weather here is just as it usually is at this season, but of course quite unlike the weather where we were just before we came here. After leaving by what we left by, we had a good trip....Due to circumstances far beyond my control I'm forced to close this letter before I tell you too much about the place to which I was and am now stationed."

SA [redacted] of the Albany Office was submitting cartoons for THE INVESTIGATOR ten years ago. One of them appears here. His cartoons caricaturing the trials of a new Agent were indeed apropos, Phil being a rookie himself. He later left the Bureau to continue his schooling in cartooning and commercial art.

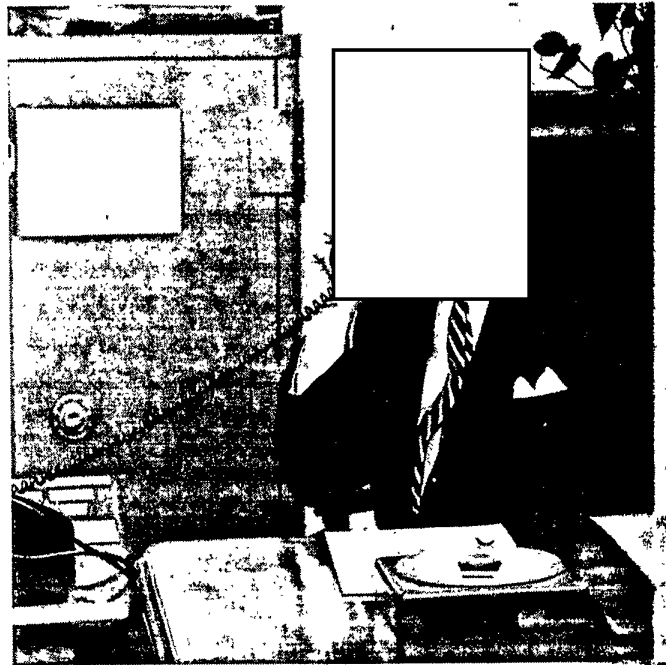


AGENT JONES, I HAVE YOUR FIRST
 "OLD-DOG" CASE FOR YOU



Prudential Insurance Company of America executives [redacted] Vice President and Actuary (left), and [redacted] Director, Group Underwriting. Both have shown enthusiastic personal interest in guiding SAMBA to a position of leadership in the group insurance field.

(Photo on left courtesy Augusta Berns Bamberger Studio)



[redacted] former General Manager (now consultant), whose career in the insurance business has spanned 50 years.

The Investigator Visits SAMBA

AN INVESTIGATOR reporter and photographer recently called on SAMBA at its offices in the dignified, high-ceilinged brownstone house just off Dupont Circle at 1720 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., and were welcomed by General Manager [redacted] and the former General Manager, now consultant, [redacted].

"I like to think of it as a city of more than 30,000 people - Samba City you might call it," Mr. Beebe told SAMBA's visitors as he talked of the medical and life insurance plan so familiar to all in the FBI family. "Samba City is a unique community," he continued, "in that every man, woman and child living there need not fear the very real financial hazard that accompanies illness and injury. This office might be likened to the City Hall of the community because all of us here help to transact the daily business of the city and serve its many needs."

[redacted] added with a smile that Samba City is certainly a productive town pointing out that there are an average of 2.6 children in every family. Good-sized families are to him, however, no novelty. His features glow with parental pride as he speaks of his own seven children.

[redacted] makes no effort to conceal the deep pride he has for the program with which he has been so closely identified since its inception. Marking his 50th year in the insurance



General Manager [redacted] cheerfully explains a SAMBA peculiarity to a Special Agent.



Retires

[redacted] M.D., Medical Advisor at the U.S. Naval Hospital at Bethesda, Maryland, retired from the U.S. Navy on June 30, 1961. [redacted] has been a close and long-time friend of Special Agents and Officials assigned to the Seat of Government and Washington Field Office. His valuable services will indeed be missed by the many Agents who benefited from his sound medical advice.

[redacted] is a native of Geneva, New York. He attended Hobart College at Geneva, and obtained his M.D. degree from the University of Buffalo at Buffalo, New York. He practiced medicine in New York and Ohio until 1942 when he entered the U. S. Naval Reserve as a Lieutenant Commander. During World War II, he was on active duty with the U. S. Navy and received honorary citations which include ribbons pertaining to the Philippines' liberation, American defense, Asiatic-Pacific and National defense. In June, 1955, he was assigned to the U. S. Naval Hospital where he remained until retirement.

[redacted] and his wife [redacted] have a daughter [redacted] who is a former Bureau employee. The family will reside in the vicinity of Miami, Florida, where [redacted] plans to catch up on his reading which has been curtailed by his busy schedule in the U. S. Navy.

[redacted] in June of this year, he obviously enjoys discussing about SAMBA's modest beginning in 1948, with but 395 members, and its growth through the years.

"All of us in this office feel as if we are a part of the FBI," [redacted] commented, "motioned to the stack of claims on his part of the 350 to 400 received each week. And the records in our files emphasize SAMBA is a significant factor in the lives of employees and their families." Without pause, he predicted that the papers on his desk probably included claims concerning a member's broken arm, a tonsillectomy, an appendectomy and several new babies - minor to major but all matters of passing or sustained importance to the members of the families involved. Every claim receives immediate attention as it arrives at our office, and a check is made within 24 hours," [redacted] said matter-of-factly. He stressed that when news of a claim is received, a check for the amount of the insurance policy is mailed within the hour. [redacted] retiring General Manager and his successor with SAMBA since its inception, frequently named former and present officers of the organization in the course of their conversation. [redacted] praised the guidance and leadership these officers contributed to the development of the organization and credited their long-range thinking as a major factor for the reputation SAMBA has attained about the group insurance business as a leader in the field.

[redacted] ventured objection greeted SAMBA's vision of the smartly dressed women in SAMBA's offices spotted the camera equipment and its purpose. Their charm and good nature were evident elsewhere on these pages.



Around the FBI

Admitted to High Court



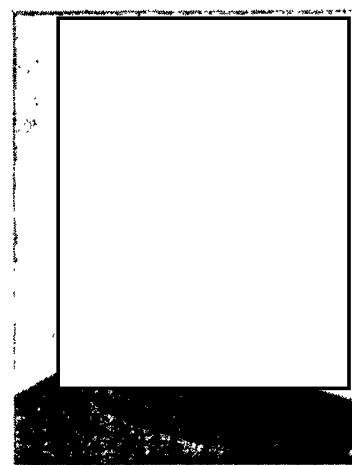
SAs [redacted] of the Charlotte Office were recently congratulated by Director Hoover upon being admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court.

New Friend

The eighth grade class of the Holy Ghost School of Albuquerque, New Mexico, recently toured the Albuquerque Office, and among the group was a very young fellow - a brother of one of the students. This chap was not too impressed by the usually interesting guns and radio equipment, but he was quite intrigued by SAC Robert E. Rightmyer. When the tour had been completed and group photographs were being taken, he let it be known that it was his wish to be photographed with the SAC. Mr. Rightmyer graciously obliged.



SA's Son Is Cadet



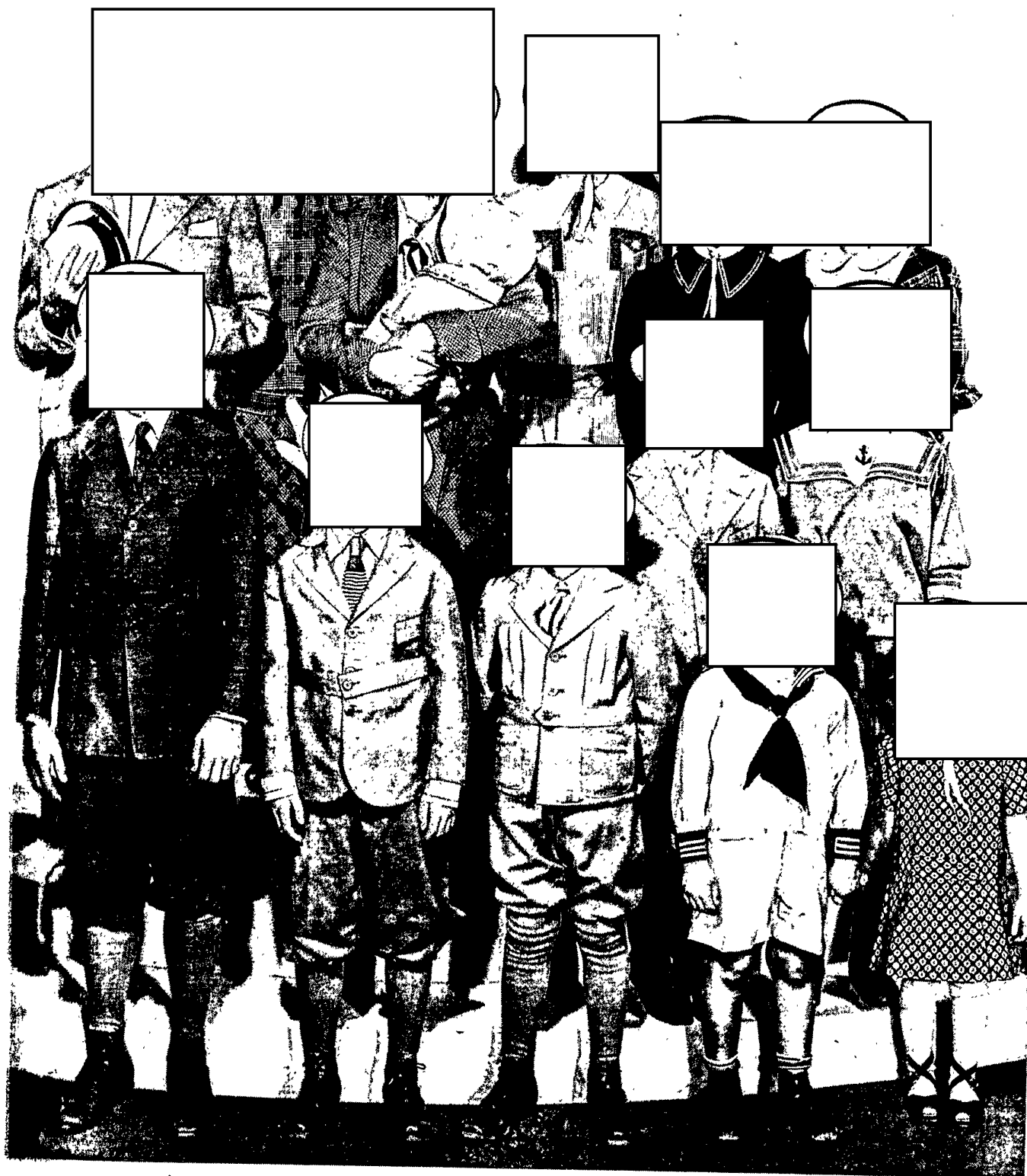
Cadet Lieutenant [redacted] son of SA [redacted] Earl O. Cullum of the Indianapolis Office, is a member of the 1961 class at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York. Cadet Lieutenant [redacted] is Head Cheerleader and Cadet-In-Charge of the Cheerleader and Arm Mule Rider teams.

A Rare Present



SA [redacted] of the Buffalo Office is shown above with Queen Rhoda, his pet Rhodesian Ridgeback, and her nine puppies. These are a rare breed of dog, originated in Rhodesia, South Africa, where they are used to stalk lions. The unusual name is derived from a narrow band of hair on their back which grows in a direction opposite to the rest of the coat and forms a ridge.

Active Agent



Twenty years ago, SA [redacted] of the Miami Office was a popular child actor in Hollywood. Later, he graduated into television films, playing juvenile and young adult parts. The photograph above which was taken in 1946 during the filming of "Cheaper By The Dozen" shows SA [redacted] at left in the front row. More recently, he appeared on the "Loretta Young Show" and as the young side-kick in "Sky King," the flying detective.



Youth Asks Law Enforcement

SAC William G. Simon of the Los Angeles Office was the honored guest recently on the weekly radio program, "Youth Asks Law Enforcement," which is broadcast by Radio Station KASK, Ontario-Upland, California. The program is sponsored by the Ontario Police Department, and each week features a leading law enforcement official who is interviewed by outstanding high school students of the area.

[redacted] of Upland, California, and [redacted] daughter of ASRA George M. Gibson of Pomona, California, appeared on the program with SAC Simon.

Family of the Year



The family of SA [redacted] of the Charlotte Office was recently chosen as "Family of the Year" by the Neusiok Girl Scout Council which supervises scouting activities in four North Carolina counties. The Watson family was chosen on the basis of their contributions to scouting and community. From left are [redacted]

Combatting Communism



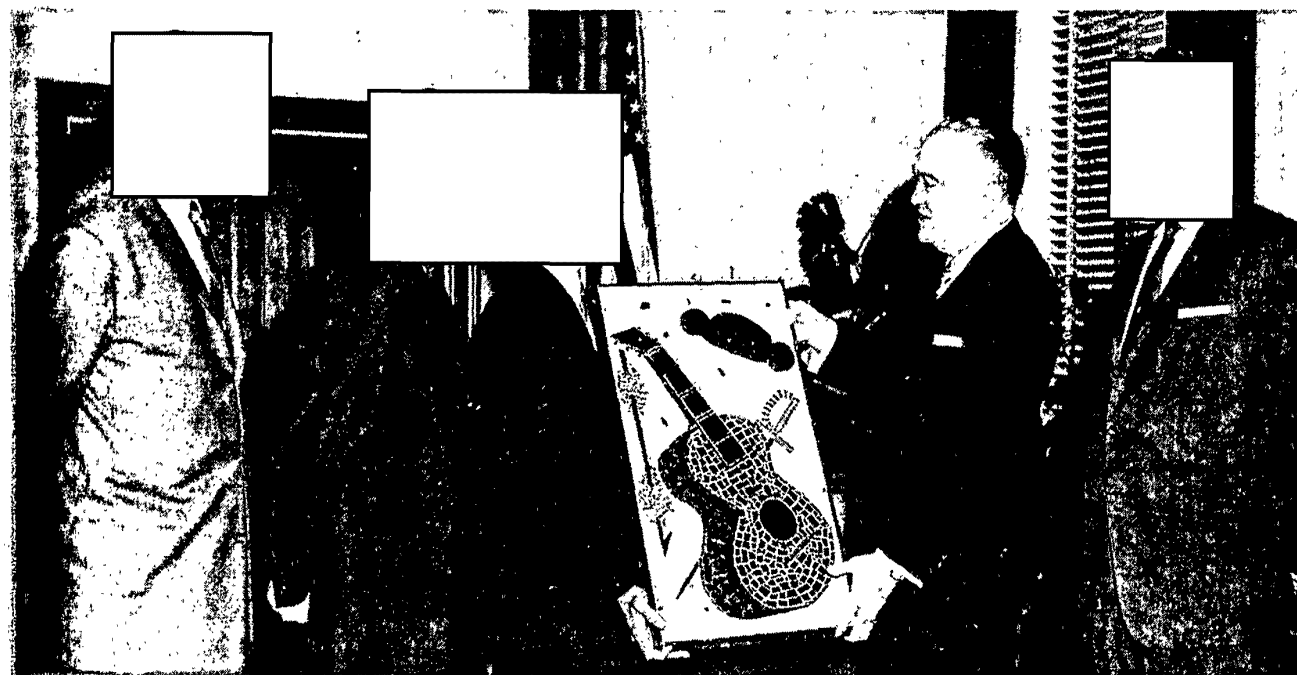
Captain [redacted] of Santa Maria, California, who for many years has made active efforts to alert the American people to the menace of communism, recently purchased a thousand copies of the Director's book, "Masters of Deceit," which he distributed to groups in California. [redacted] is shown above with SA William B. Nolan, Jr. (left), the Resident Agent at Santa Maria.

Director Honored



On May 19, 1961, The Quartermaster Association awarded Director Hoover a Citation honoring him for distinguished service in the fight against crime and subversion. [redacted] President of The Quartermaster Association, is shown above making the presentation. Other officers and representatives of the association are in the background.

Boy of the Year



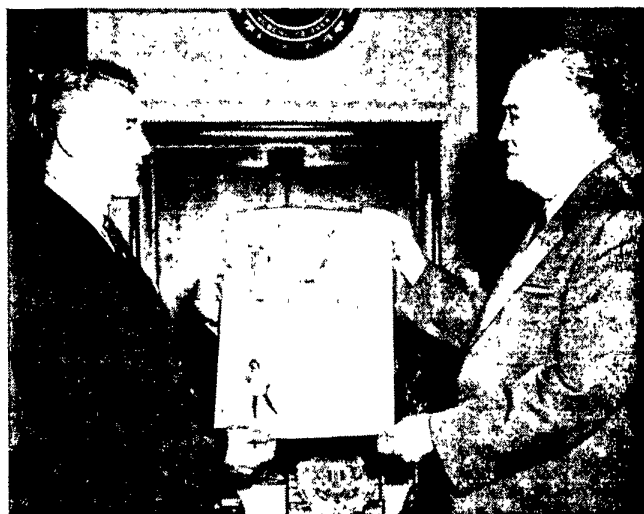
Recently, the Director was visited by [redacted] who was selected as "Boy of the Year" from 400,000 members of the Boys' Clubs of America. [redacted] presented Mr. Hoover a handsome mosaic which had been prepared by [redacted] of the Boys' Club of El Paso, Texas. Shown above in Mr. Hoover's office are (from left): [redacted] Director of Organization Relations, Boys' Clubs of America; [redacted] Executive Director, Boys' Club, El Paso, Texas; [redacted] Director Hoover; and [redacted] Director Public Information.

Birthday Greetings



Director Hoover congratulates [redacted] who celebrated his eightieth birthday on May 16, 1961. [redacted] is a Special Employee in the FBI Laboratory.

J. Edgar Hoover Day



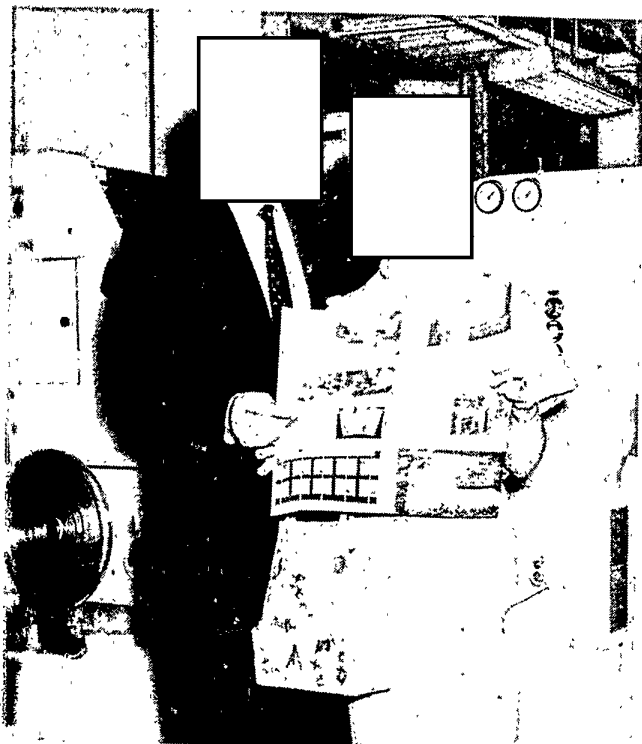
Recently, SAC Curtis O. Lynam of the Dallas Office presented Director Hoover a Proclamation signed by the Honorable Earle Cabell, Mayor of the City of Dallas, Texas, which established May 10, 1961, as John Edgar Hoover Day in Dallas.

Bunk Robbery



"This is a stick-up. Put up your hands and move back from that counter..." demanded the plaintiff wielding bandit as an accomplice leaped atop the counter to rake in the loot. There were nearly 100 witnesses to this robbery, and all were members of the Pennsylvania Bankers Association who were attending their annual two-day convention in Philadelphia. It was only a mock robbery, presented before the audience of bankers by (from left) SAs [redacted] J. Robert Pearce, and [redacted]. After the "bandits" had made their exit, SA Hurley questioned the audience regarding descriptions and other facts of the robbery.

Visit SOG



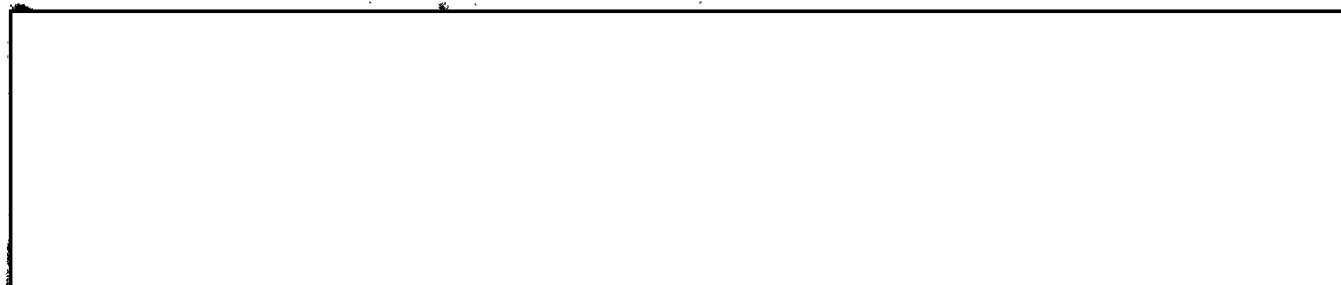
Recently, [redacted] of the Chicago Office and her husband, [redacted] visited SOG where they toured the operations of THE INVESTIGATOR. Morgia is THE INVESTIGATOR's Associate Editor in the Chicago Office, and her husband is a news writer for WBKB-TV, Chicago. They are shown above in the Mechanical Section previewing a section of THE INVESTIGATOR.

Cooperation



Shortly after the robbery of the First National Bank at Herminie, Pennsylvania, a fleet-footed suspect led Special Agents of the Pittsburgh Office and Pennsylvania State Police officers on a four-hour foot chase across snow-covered fields, woods and streams. When at last the suspect had been apprehended and admitted his guilt, some wet and weary Agents were looking for dry clothing. SA Russell M. Gwynne is shown wearing a uniform shirt thoughtfully provided by a Pennsylvania State Police detective. Another example of excellent police cooperation.

New Agents



Shown here are the 37 members of New Agents' Class #4 and their counselors. These men were born in different states, the District of Columbia, and two foreign countries, and 22 of them are former Bureau employees. They possess a total of 52 degrees from various colleges and universities, and their average age is 29. From left are (first row): [redacted]

Distinguished



Service

SA Glenn A. Paulson

Keenly interested in the work of the FBI for the past 35 years, SA Glenn Paulson of the San Francisco Office has contributed immeasurably to the success of the Bureau in many of its facets of operations. On May 18, 1926, SA Paulson was sworn in at New York City as a "Special Accountant" of the Bureau of Investigation and sent to Washington, D. C., to attend the training school which consisted of a three-day period of reading reports of experienced accountants. Thus began the career of one of the FBI's most versatile Agents.

Glenn's home town is Tacoma, Washington. He attended Columbia University in New York and the Tacoma, Washington, School of Law. After being discharged from the Army Air Service during World War I, he returned to Columbia for a course in accounting, and worked as a public accountant in New York prior to becoming a Bureau Agent.

Glenn has been assigned in 13 different offices. His Bureau accounting assignments have been numerous, including duty as Accounting Supervisor in San Francisco, Chicago, and New York, but these have been interspersed with many other types of work. One of his most interesting Bureau experiences occurred while he was assigned as a radio operator during the investigation of the Duquesne Case. Quite by accident, he copied a radio transmission in the Spanish language which had been sent by a then badly wanted fugitive. The message led directly to the fugitive's arrest. Glenn also served on a foreign assignment in World War II for three years, and he has made many valuable contributions in the field of new investigative techniques:

He and his wife [redacted] live in San Rafael where he devotes his leisure to his hobby of

electronics and amateur radio. They have a daughter, Mrs. Alan Geisler, who lives in Wilmington, Delaware.

[redacted] For 30 years, [redacted] has competently performed the many varied, demanding, and vital assignments that accompany the responsibilities of a Chief Clerk's Office. On May 4, 1961, her Bureau friends in the Los Angeles Office joined the Director in expressing their wishes for her continued success on the occasion of her 30th anniversary.

A native of Minneapolis, [redacted] attended West High School and the University of Minnesota there. Interested in foreign languages, she pursued a Spanish course at the Berlitz School of Languages in Chicago, and has continued her Spanish studies in Los Angeles for many years. She has also tutored French.

When [redacted] joined the Bureau family at the Chicago Office on May 4, 1931, [redacted]



SA Paulson



SAC W. G. Simon (left) and ASAC W. M. Alexander with [redacted]

[redacted] who retired in December, 1960, was not only other clerical employee in the Chief Clerk's Office. Her contributions to the growth of the Bureau are indeed noteworthy, and she is one of our most thoroughly experienced and trained employees. A very capable woman, [redacted] has lent untiring assistance to the operations of the Bureau. She helped steer the Chicago

through the turbulent years of the 30's and the war years. In 1953, after nearly 23 years with the Chicago Office, she assumed the position of Chief Clerk in Los Angeles.

[redacted] is a camera fan, and the scenic wonders of southern California have provided her with ample subject material. She plays golf when time permits, and one of her goals is to travel in Europe and utilize her foreign language abilities.

SA Charles E. Kleinkauf

SA Charles Kleinkauf, the Senior Resident Agent at Morristown, New Jersey, reached a milestone in his Bureau career on May 15, 1961, when he celebrated his 30th anniversary.

Charlie hails from Sayre, Pennsylvania, and entered the Bureau as a messenger in 1931; three years later, he was assigned to the Director's Office. He attended night school at The George Washington University in the Nation's Capital for eight years, earning an LL.B. degree in 1939, and was appointed an Agent exactly eight years to the day after he entered the ranks of the Bureau.

Charlie has been assigned in Kansas City, Cleveland, as a Supervisor in the Director's Office, and Newark. An enthusiastic, devoted Agent, Charlie is a top investigator. His many years of experience and training enable him to handle a tremendous quantity of work, and as the Senior Resident Agent at Morristown, he handles a wide variety of cases throughout the three counties in the territory.

The "brothers three" - Charlie, his brother John H. Kleinkauf of Domestic Intelligence, and SA James P. McMahon of Buffalo, his brother-in-law, have a total of over 75 years of service with the Bureau.

The Kleinkaufs - Charlie, his wife [redacted] and their two daughters, [redacted] - reside at Morris Plains, New Jersey. A do-it-yourself enthusiast, Charlie has constructed a recreation room and work shop in the basement of his home. He proudly exhibits a collection of frontier Colts and muskets and enjoys rebuilding rifles in his shop. He also plays golf when time permits.

Mrs. Pauline D. McNally

On May 2, 1961, Mrs. Pauline McNally of the Oklahoma City Office reached the quarter-century



ASAC Henry A. Onsgard, Jr., of the Oklahoma City Office presents a 25-year key to Mrs. McNally.

mark in her career of service with the FBI.

Born in Kentucky, Mrs. McNally moved to Oklahoma at an early age. She earned a diploma from Enid Business College in Enid, Oklahoma, and on December 30, 1935, she began her distinguished Bureau career. She was assigned as a stenographer in the Identification Division for a short time and after working in the Research Division for two years, she was transferred to the Reading Room, at that time connected with the Director's Office. In 1942, she was assigned in the Records and Communications Division. She resigned in 1944 and returned to Oklahoma, but soon rejoined the Bureau in Oklahoma City as a steno. Mrs. McNally is now the Steno Supervisor there, and is highly regarded and respected by her fellow employees. She was feted to a coffee by her office associates, who presented her a lovely gold rose pendant with a small diamond embedded in the center.

Mrs. McNally and her husband [redacted] spend their leisure caring for the "baby" of the family, a Beagle Hound named "Penny," and also find time for travel, reading, and collecting classical music.

STICKY FEET

A Detroit Agent and his wife recently attended a dinner dance. The food was excellent, the music danceable, and the weather inclement. Our Terpsichorean took to the ballroom floor with a gleam in his eye, but, alas, the floor was sticky. He complained loud and long, and soon left the floor in dismal disappointment.

Unable to display his talents, the frustrated dancer left early that night. He donned his raincoat and hat, but, lo, his rubbers were not to be found in the checkroom.

Yes, you have solved it! They were still on his feet

SA Carl E. Graham



[redacted] of the San Francisco Office reached the 20-year mark on May 2, 1961.

A 20-year key was presented SA [redacted] of Washington Field Office on May 5, 1961.

On May 5, 1961, SA Graham of Washington Field Office completed 20 years of service with the FBI.

SA [redacted] of the Washington Field Office received his 20-year key on May 5, 1961.

The FBI career of Mr. [redacted] of the Identification Division began on May 5, 1941.

SA [redacted] of the Boston Office reached the 20-year mark in his Bureau career on May 5, 1961.

May 5, 1941, was the day SA [redacted] of the New York Office began his Bureau career.

SA [redacted] the ASRA Eugene (Portland), completed 20 years on May 5, 1961.

SA Richard J. Martin



SA Roy I. Mischke



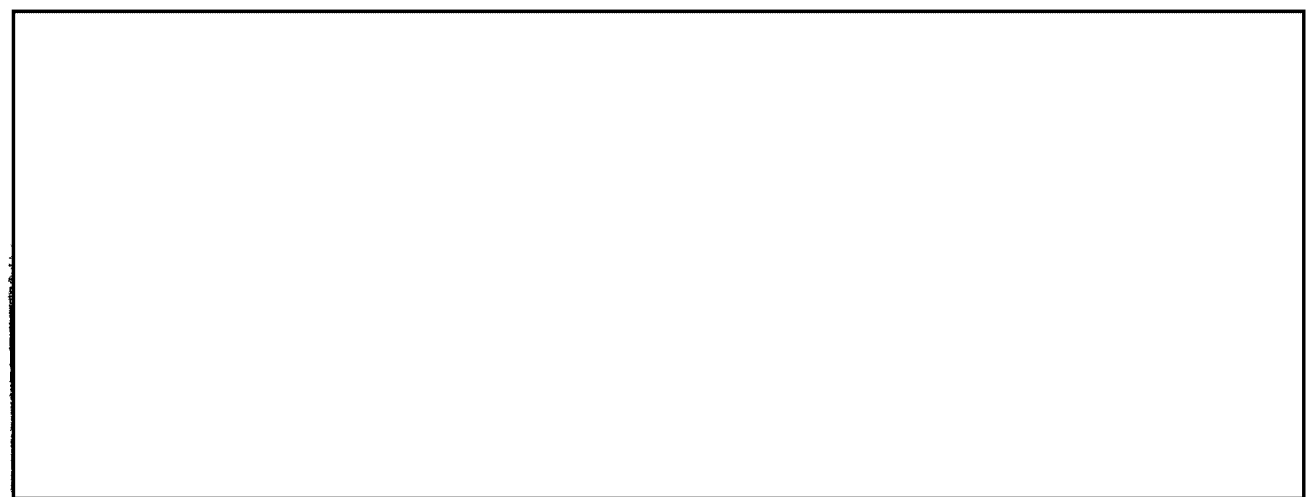
Assigned in Milwaukee, SA [redacted] received a 20-year key on May 5, 1961.

Since May 5, 1941, SA Martin of the Philadelphia Office has served the Bureau.

The Bureau career of SA Mischke of the Denver Office began on May 5, 1941.

On May 5, 1941, SA [redacted] of the San Diego Office entered the Bureau's service.

100



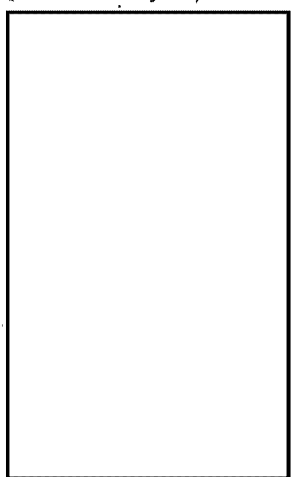
SA
re
key

SA [redacted] of the ASRA at Providence, Rhode Island (Boston), completed 20 years on May 5, 1961.

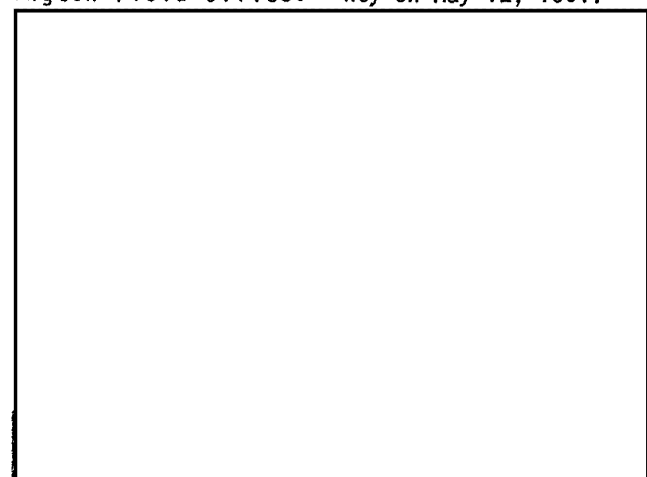
SA [redacted] of the New York Office completed 20 years with the Bureau on May 5, 1961.

On May 5, 1961, a 20-year key was presented to SA [redacted] of Washington Field Office.

[redacted] presently on foreign assignment, received her 20-year key on May 12, 1961.



SA Paul L. Cox



[redacted] of the Richmond Office completed 20 years with the FBI on May 12, 1961.

SA Frank Foree, Jr.

On May 12, 1961, the FBI career of SA Cox of Domestic Intelligence spanned 20 years.

SA George F. Gillem

SA [redacted] of the Boston Office completed 20 years of service on May 12, 1961.

SA Clement A. O'Brien

A 20-year key was presented SA [redacted] of the Newark Office on May 12, 1961.

SA William E. Robinson



SA Foree of the Albuquerque Office received his 20-year key on May 1961.



The Bureau career of SA Gillem of the Newark Office began on May 12, 1941.



SA O'Brien of the Boston Office reached the 20-year mark in his FBI career on May 12, 1961.



SA Robinson of the RA at Fort Collins (Denver) began his FBI career on May 12, 1941.

SA Joseph A. Smith



Assigned at Fitchburg (Boston), SA Smith received a 20-year key on May 12, 1961.

SA C. Lee Snoeyenbos



SA Snoeyenbos of the Minneapolis Office has served the Bureau since May 12, 1941.

SA Ronald J. Weafer



The Bureau career of SA Weafer of the Boston Office began on May 12, 1941.

SA James F. Donahoe



SA Donahoe of the New York Office began his Bureau career on May 15, 1941.

SA Dudley S. Horth



SA Horth, SRA at Fort Wayne (Indianapolis), began his FBI career on May 19, 1941.



SA [redacted] of the Milwaukee Office completed 20 years of service May 19, 1961.

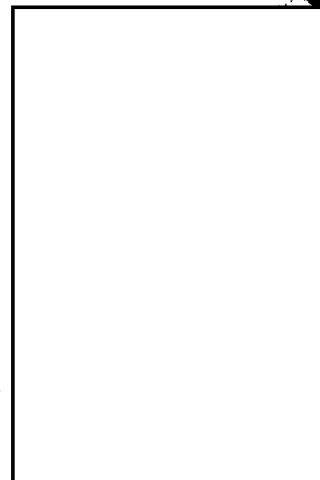
A 20-year key was presented SA [redacted] of the Boston Office on May 19, 1961.

The FBI career of SA [redacted] of the Springfield Office spanned 20 years on May 19, 1961.

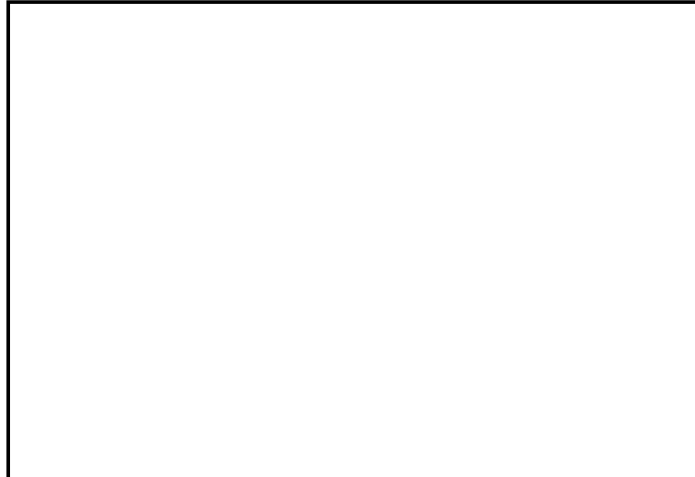
SA C. Dallas Mobley



SA Mobley of the Atlanta Office reached the 20-year mark in his FBI career on May 19, 1961.



May 19, 1941, was day SA [redacted] of Boston Office began Bureau career.



SA [redacted] of Special Investigative Division received a 20-year key May 19, 1961.

SA [redacted] of the Waco RA (San Antonio) began his FBI career on May 19, 1941.

SA Roy Porter



Assigned at Jackson-ville, SA Porter re-ceived a 20-year key on May 19, 1961.

SA Charles Q. Smith



SA Smith of the Admin-istrative Division, has served the Bureau since May 19, 1941.

SA Edward R. Whalen



SA Whalen of the Hart-ford RA (New Haven) en-tered the FBI's service on May 19, 1941.

The Bureau career of SA [redacted] of the Minneapo-lis Office began on May 19, 1941.

In May 22, 1961, [redacted] of the Phila-delphia Office received a 20 year key.

A 20-year key was pre-sented [redacted] of the Dallas Office on May 26, 1961.

The FBI career of SA [redacted] of the Salt Lake City Office spanned 20 years on May 26, 1961.

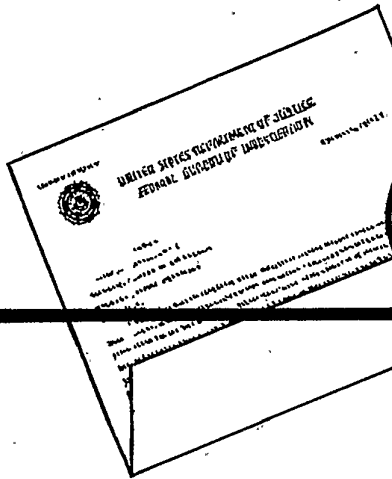
SA [redacted] of the RA at Hackensack (Newark) re-ceived a 20-year key on May 26, 1961.

[redacted] of the Buf-falo Office received a 20 year key on May 26, 1961.

May 26, 1941, was the day SA [redacted] of the Newark Office began his Bureau career.

The Bureau career of SA [redacted] the ASRA at Bristol (Richmond), be-gan on May 26, 1941.

SA [redacted] of the Minne-apolis Office served the Bureau 20 years on May 26, 1961.



TEN-YEAR SERVICE AWARDS



Gilbert Bates, New York

James B. Bennett, San Francisco

Charles M. Blalock, Jacksonville

Jerry H. Breidenfeld, Chicago

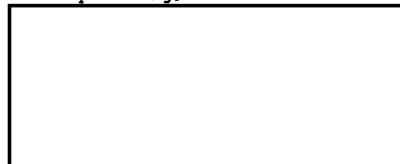
Fuller H. Brooks, Jr., Newark



Kenneth J. Hunnemeder, New York

Newell S. Irwin, Jr., Newark

Phillip M. King, St. Louis



R. Joseph L'Italien, New York

Charles R. McKinnon, Special Investigative

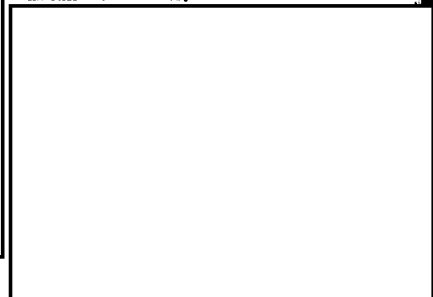
Paul L. Mack, Los Angeles

James A. Marley, Jr., Newark



Charles F. Ogle, Los Angeles

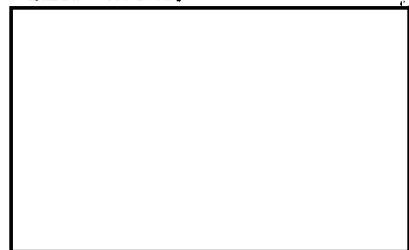
Austin G. Osborn, Newark



Kenneth K. Smythe, Chicago



Andrew Stertz, New York



Raymond H. Williams, Detroit

SKETCHY LETTERS

Recently, the Indianapolis Office extended its efforts to combat the menace of the child molester through the medium of television. SAC Allan Gillies mentioned the Child Molester Sketch during a TV appearance, and his talk was followed by "Happy Herb," narrator of the "Popeye Cartoon Show," who also displayed the Sketch.

The results of these two announcements came in the next morning's mail. Hundreds of letters requesting copies of the Sketch were received from children in the Indianapolis area.

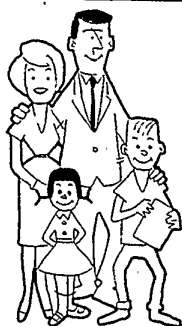
Some of these letters were very confusing. For example, one tyke wrote, "I wont upicchruf-dlittlgirl comenghomfrom scol andastranjstrand-engbhyindatree." Decoded, it reads, "I want a picture of the little girl coming home from

school and a stranger standing behind a tree."

Some were extremely polite, for example, "Dear FBI of Indianapolis. On the popeye happy hearb has said that you have pitchup a man and a little girl coming out of a tree. Would you kindly send me one please."

Still others were brief. "FBI...I saw picture fat I saw on TV," and "Dear Sir, I want like a picture and a booklet. Sorry I have my letter so short but its all I can think of to say."

And some were very sincere. "Please send me the picture of the little school girl and the man. So I can put it in my bed room so I never forget."



ALL IN THE FAMILY

SA John J. Gleason of the Newark Office was guest speaker at the Father's Club of St. Joseph's Church in Bogota, New Jersey. The following Sunday, this announcement appeared in the church bulletin: "Someone borrowed an overcoat by mistake at the last PTA meeting (Father's Night) in spite of the FBI being present. It is a man's overcoat, navy blue cashmere, size 44. Please contact...."

Re Re Re

A Birmingham Office steno was recently married, and on her first day back in the office after the honeymoon, she was late. The following excuse was submitted by her: "First time to cook breakfast after returning to work as a new bride and didn't allow enough time."

Re Re Re

[redacted] the young daughter of Paul D. Earnest, the ASRA at Annapolis (Baltimore), is learning how to tell time. One day she exclaimed, "Daddy, this is the craziest clock, every time I look at it the hands have moved."

Re Re Re

SA Norman Auger of the Chicago Office spent 22 months at the infamous Stalag #17 after being shot down on a bombing raid over Berlin, Germany, on October 10, 1943.

Re Re Re

SA Inquiring granddaughter of [redacted] of the Files and Communications Division was watching [redacted] use an eyebrow pencil one evening. When the job was completed, the 3-year-old lass inquired: "What does it say when you write on your face that way, Grandma?"

Re Re Re

SA [redacted] the Domestic Intelligence Division once played solo trumpet under John Phillip Sousa.

Re Re Re

[redacted] a steno in Chicago, boasts a size 4 shoe!

Re Re Re

SA Captain Agent in Jacksonville who raises fish as a hobby tells the experience of giving one of his favorite species of fish to a friend. The friend won first place with the fish the following day in a contest. (The Agent would not tell what place his own entry took.)

Re Re Re

Who's Who?

The FBI Identification Division recently interrupted its daily routine to aid an anxious mother whose four-month-old twin boys had become a seemingly hopeless case of mixed identities.

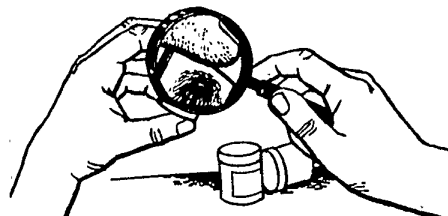
[redacted] of Hyattsville, Maryland, brought her sons to the Identification Division during May in the hope that their identities could be re-established through the use of footprints. The twins—[redacted]—were identical in every respect, and it had only been possible to distinguish between them



[redacted] and her identical twin boys, [redacted] (left) and [redacted]

by placing identifying bracelets on their wrists. The twins soon outgrew their bracelets, however, and [redacted] then tied a ribbon on [redacted] wrist. It was only a matter of time until the inevitable happened—the ribbon came off and it was impossible to tell which baby was which.

Experts in the Identification Division compared the twins' footprints with those taken at the time of birth and had little difficulty establishing the correct identities. Identifying bands were placed on their ankles, and, to prevent future confusion, a harmless indelible dot was placed on the back of [redacted] ear.



Comin's and Goin's

b6



SA [redacted] (second from right) was recently welcomed to his first office of assignment, El Paso, by SAC Francis E. Crosby (far right), and (left to right) SA [redacted] and Chief Clerk [redacted]

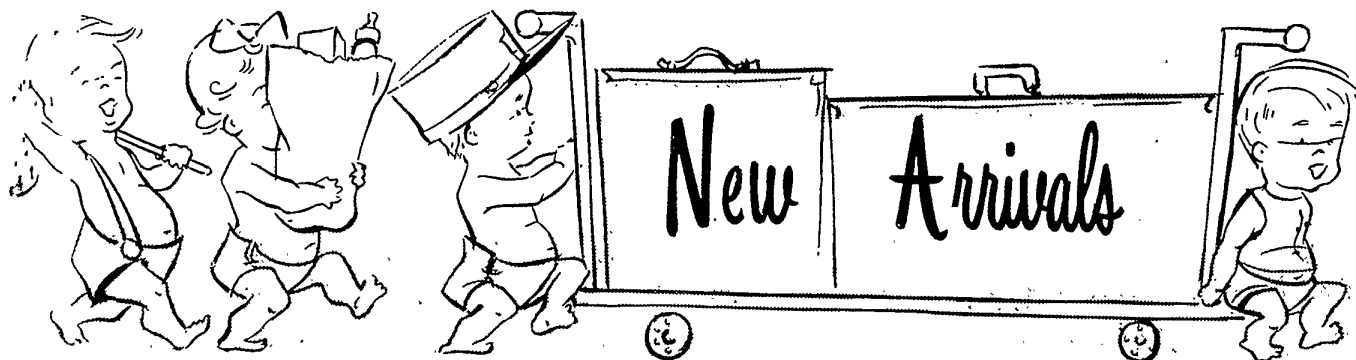
Surrounded by San Juan Office beauties at his farewell party is former ASAC [redacted]

The girls from left to right are:



SA [redacted] is now assigned in the Training and Inspection Division at SOG.





The Missus Missed

A California truck driver who went to the limit in his efforts to be a dutiful husband discovered that even the most scrupulous obedience could not please his enraged wife.

In the midst of a boiling family dispute, the good wife threatened to shoot her husband with a .22 caliber rifle. Since she was not too familiar with the operation of guns, the dutiful husband obligingly loaded the weapon, handed it to his mate, and stepped back a few paces to give her ample operating space. Whereupon the wife took careful aim, squeezed the trigger, and missed.

As she was being led away by representatives of the local police department, the wife protested loudly that her husband was a coward - he had only given her one shot.

THE INVESTIGATOR
Published by the
FBI RECREATION ASSOCIATION
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Investigator Staff

EDITOR: M. A. Jones
ASSISTANT EDITOR:
MANAGING EDITOR:
WOMEN'S EDITOR:
DESIGN AND LAYOUT: Exhibits Section
PRINTING AND
PHOTO REPRODUCTION: Mechanical Section

FBIRA Officers

PRESIDENT: C. Ray Davidson
VICE PRESIDENT: Donald E. Moore
SECRETARY:
TREASURER: R. C. Renneberger
ACTIVITY PROMOTER: Carl A. Harris
ASSISTANT ACTIVITY PROMOTER:



COLUMBUS

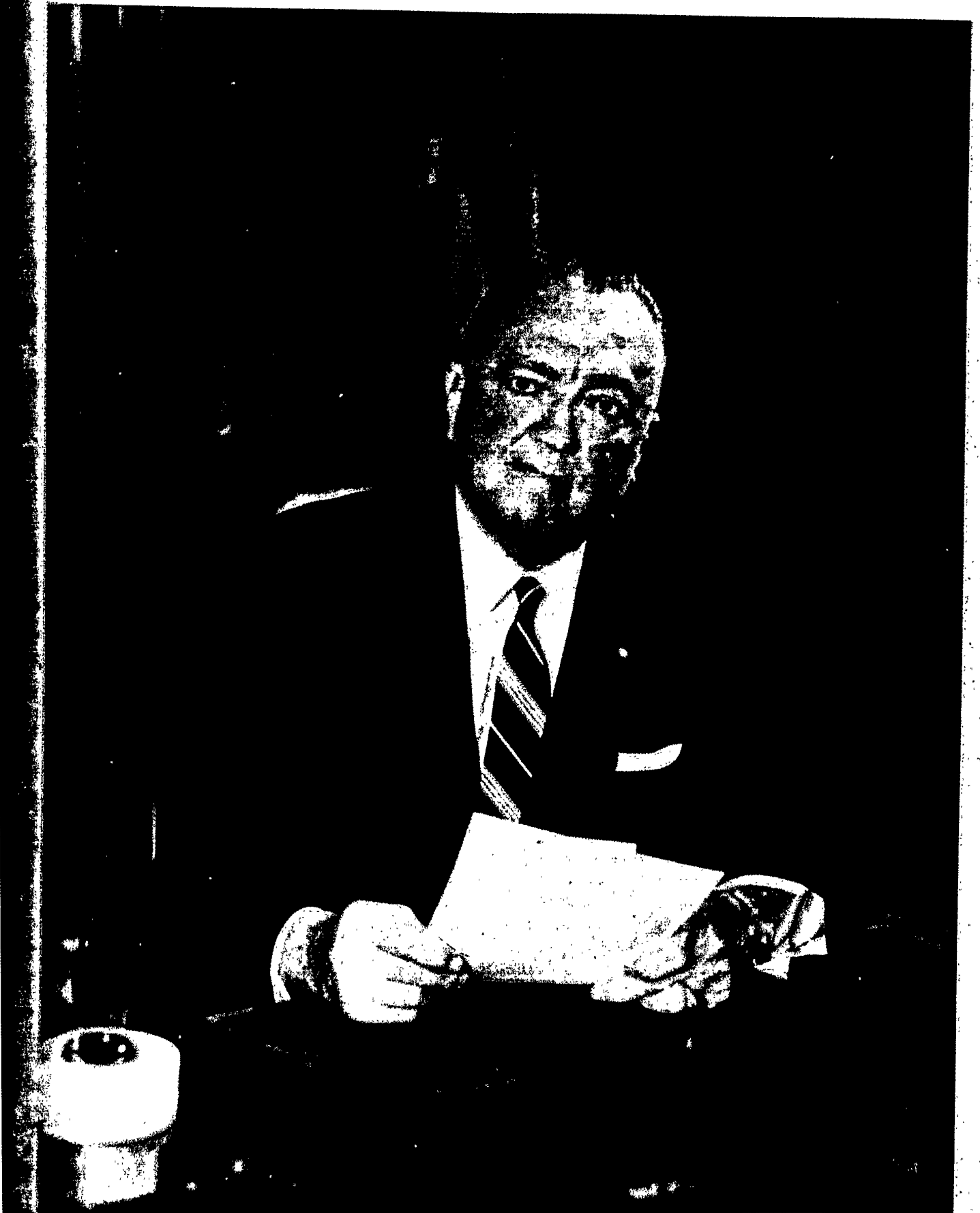
BOONE



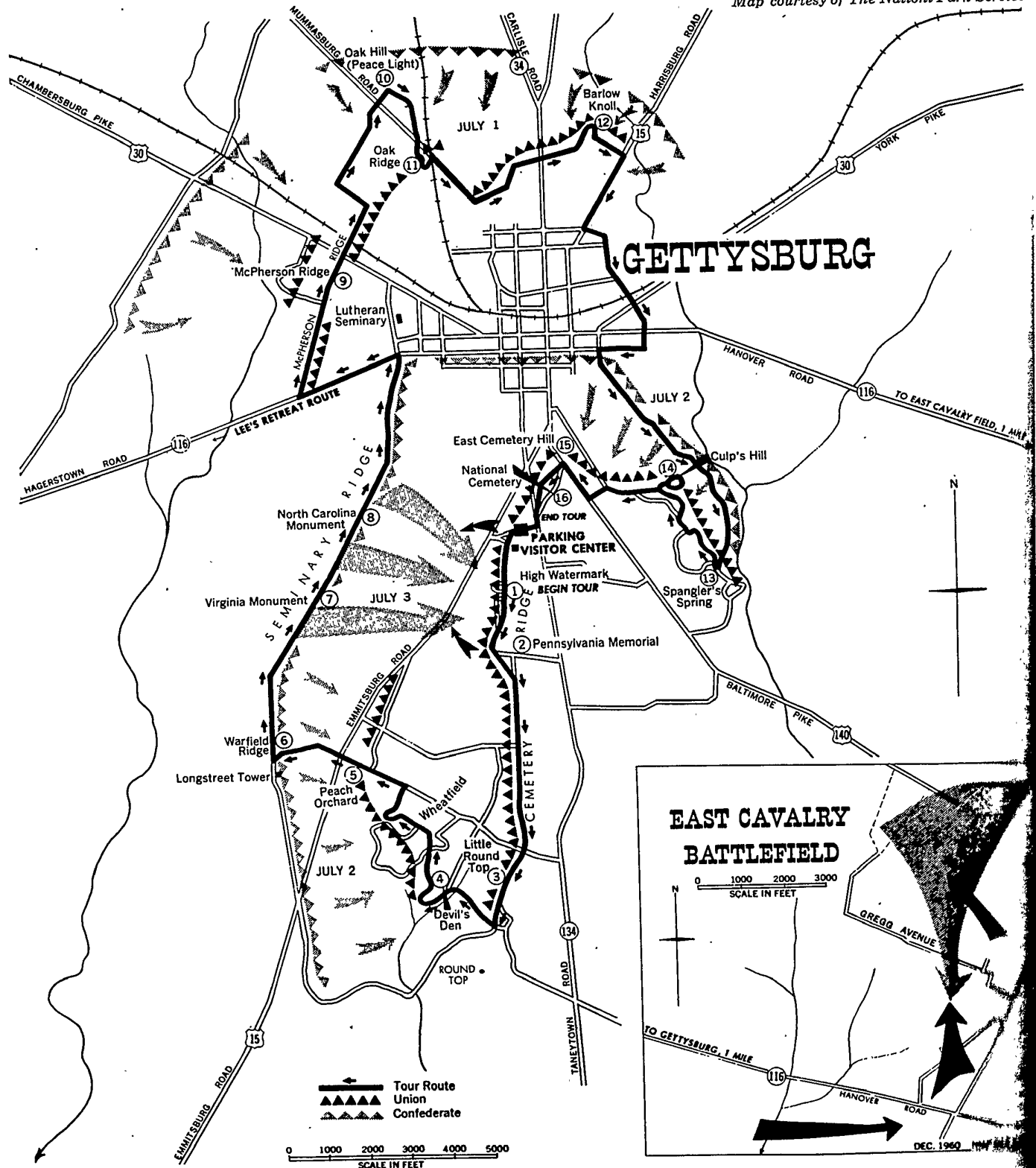
LINDBERGH

The Investigator

1



Map courtesy of The National Park Service



This Month's Cover

The excellent color portrait of Director Hoover on the front cover of this month's *INVESTIGATION* appears through the courtesy of Mr. Robert H. Wolfe, Publisher of The Columbus Dispatch newspaper, Columbus, Ohio. This portrait, one of the few color photographs ever made of the Director, appeared originally as the cover illustration of the May 28, 1961, issue of the "Sunday Magazine" supplement to The Columbus Dispatch, which featured a superbly illustrated article concerning the FBI's training program at Quantico. Mr. Bill Foley of the "Dispatch" staff took the cover photograph in Mr. Hoover's office.

Please return to:
A. Rosen, Room 5706



The "high watermark" of Pickett's Charge, as shown by the Gettysburg Cyclorama.

GETTYSBURG: The Turning Point

ABOUT FOUR o'clock on the afternoon of July 3, 1863, the survivors of the 15,000 veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia, under the command of Major General George E. Pickett, began to drift back toward the protection of the Confederate lines a mile distant. Less than an hour before, they had advanced from these positions, an army with banners, determined to take the "little clump of trees" that marked the center of the Union defense. A few of them had reached their objective, only to be thrown back under murderous fire. Behind them lay 5,300 of their comrades, dead, wounded or missing on the field.

Pickett's retirement marked the end of three days of bitter fighting around a little Pennsylvania town. This battle was the beginning ebb of the high tide of the Confederate cause. Their failure to win a decisive victory here, together with the fall of Vicksburg to Grant's western

army the next day, was the beginning of the end, which came after two more years of bloody fighting. The road back from Cemetery Ridge led inevitably to Appomattox.

The little Pennsylvania town was Gettysburg, one hundred twenty miles west of Philadelphia, in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains. Here, during the first three days of July, 1863, one of the decisive battles of American history was fought. Considered by many authorities to be the turning point of the Civil War, this great struggle between 88,000 Union troops and 75,000 Confederates raged about the town for three days, producing 51,000 casualties.

The battle had been building up since mid-June when Lee, after victory at Chancellorsville, started north across the Potomac and into the southwest corner of Pennsylvania, near Chambersburg, with the idea of getting to Baltimore or Philadelphia.

desperately to join and intercept the invading force.

Neither Robert E. Lee, commanding the Army of Northern Virginia, nor George Gordon Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, selected Gettysburg as the place to bring the Confederate invasion to a head. Events of the previous two years had nearly - but not quite - convinced military commanders that increased firepower had made frontal assault too costly. Therefore, as the two armies converged, each commander tentatively selected a place where he could set up a strong defensive position - Lee at Cashtown, located eight miles west of Gettysburg, and Meade at Pipe Creek in Maryland, 14 miles south.

It was not to be. At dawn of July 1, two brigades of Confederate veterans belonging to Heth's Division, A. P. Hill's Corps, advanced toward Gettysburg along the Chambersburg Pike. Legend has it that Heth had heard there was a supply of shoes in Gettysburg and had sent these troops to get them. More likely, these men marched to test the strength of Union forces. It was known some Federal troops were nearby since other Confederate troops, on June 29, had reached a ridge west of the town and, seeing Federal cavalry posted on the roads, had withdrawn. Also, Jubal Early had been through Gettysburg

Virginia Monument surmounted by a statue of General Robert E. Lee, Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia.



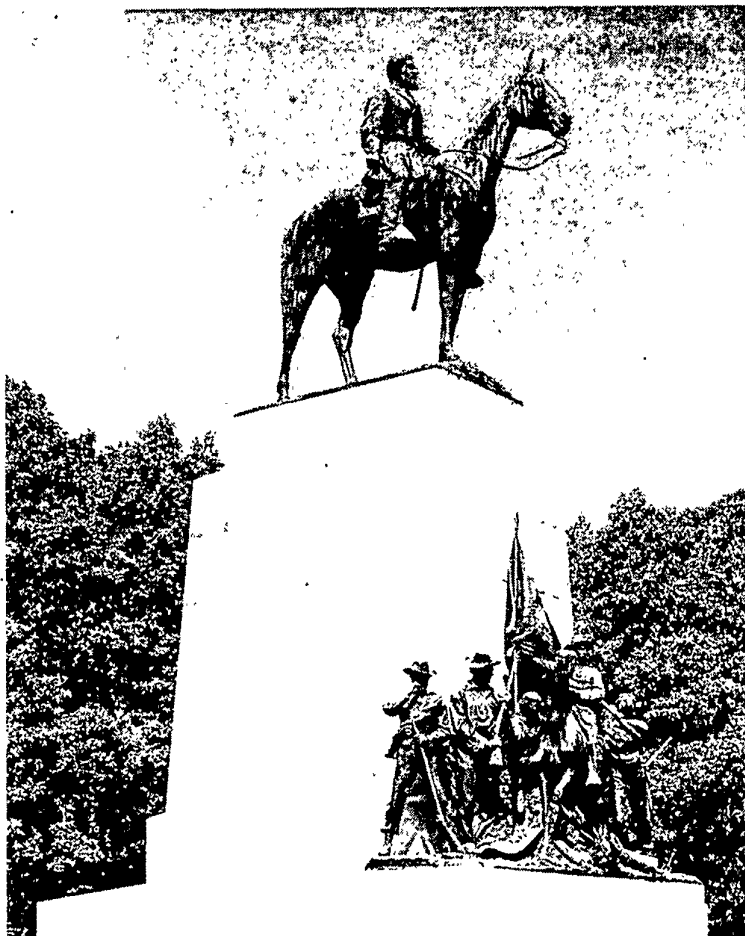
Monument at Gettysburg to General George Gordon Meade, Commander of the Army of the Potomac.

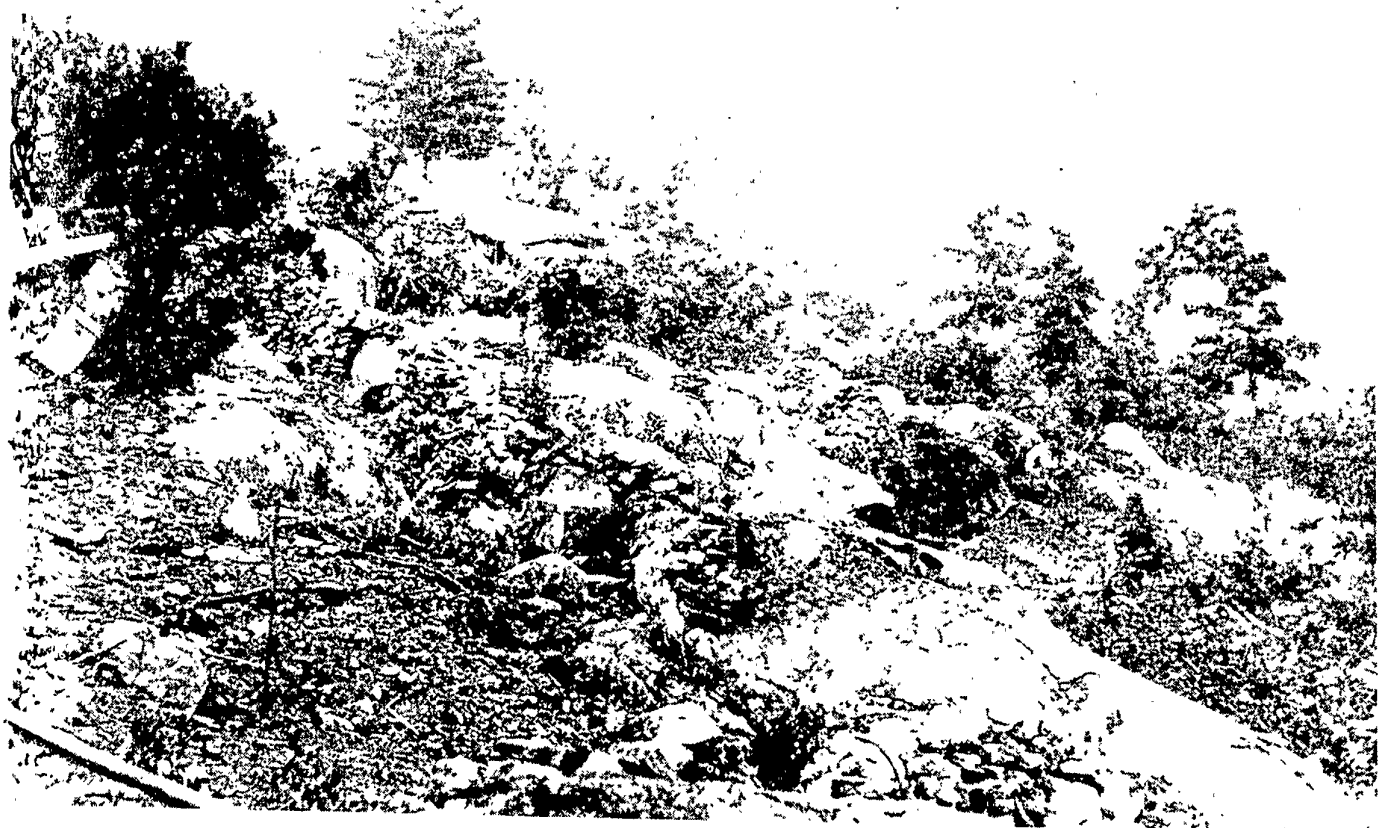
a few days before and it is unlikely that other Confederate would expect to find any worth requisitioning in a town recently visited by Early's veterans.

Four miles west of Gettysburg, Heth's troops were met by Union cavalry pickets, who fired at them and moved back to inform their officers of the presence of rebel infantry. These pickets belonged to the Eighth Illinois Cavalry which was assigned to one of two brigades under command of General John Buford, a stubborn little old soldier, who was reconnoitering well in advance of the main Union Army. Buford's men were disciplined and, above all, well armed. They had lately been issued Spencer repeating carbines which helped immeasurably in making them confident.

Buford, deciding to hold his ground until support arrived, had his men dismount and fight as infantry. Although the Confederates outnumbered them, the cavalry were able to hold their opponents in check for two hours. Undoubtedly, the increased firepower of the seven-shot Spencer was a big factor in their success.

Now, though not through military plan or man choice, two opposing forces had met and vicious fighting began. The nucleus of the battle was thus born, and both armies converged like metal filings being drawn to a magnet.



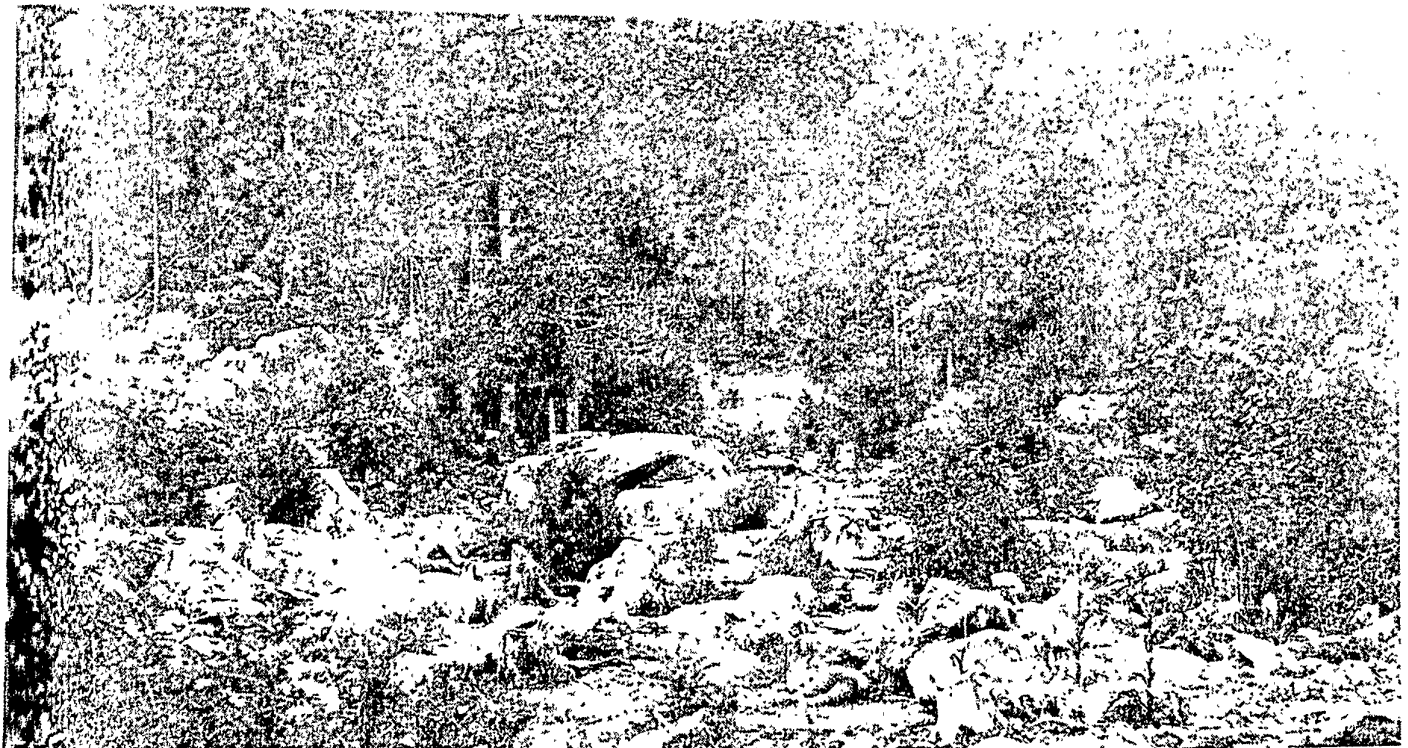


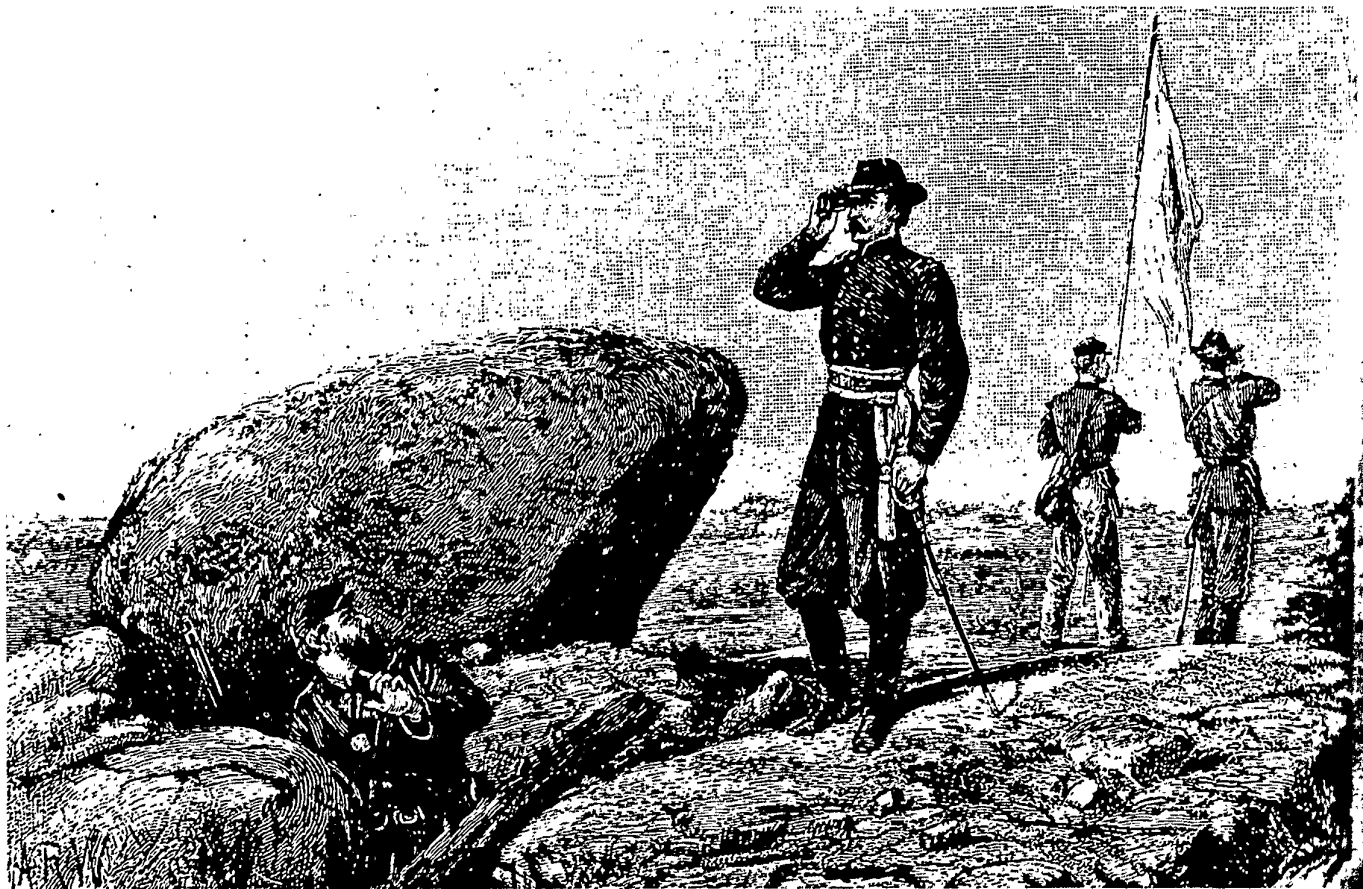
Iron entrenchments on Little Round Top, looking towards Big Round Top, as they appeared shortly after the battle. The stone breastworks shown here were constructed during the night of July 2, 1863, in preparation for the next day's fighting.

(Photo courtesy National Archives)

"The Slaughter Pen," a ravine between the Round Tops. At this point, Confederate forces made a determined effort to break through Federal lines. This photo, taken by Matthew B. Brady shortly after fighting had ceased, shows some of the casualties of the battle.

(Photo courtesy National Archives)





General G. K. Warren, Meade's Chief of Engineers, at Little Round Top. His quick action enabled Union forces to repulse a Confederate attack on this position.

(Photo courtesy National Archives)

earliest Union infantry to arrive was General John F. Reynolds' First Corps. A superb soldier, Reynolds took command but was killed before he could get all his men deployed. Nevertheless, the Federals stood firm and, in fact, held the upper hand until Jubal Early's division came down the Harrisburg road. The capable Early launched a smashing assault while the Union Eleventh Corps was changing position. Their lines were shattered and retirement through the town became chaotic flight.

Other Union troops now found it necessary to withdraw across the fields to high ground around the Cemetery which had been selected as a rallying point.

General Richard Ewell, who had replaced Stonewall Jackson, was now in possession of the town. Lee arrived at 3 P.M., in time to witness the Union retreat. He sent Ewell discretionary orders to press on and take Cemetery Hill, "if possible". Ewell, however, was not the able soldier that Jackson had been. Not knowing the strength of the Union defenders, he held up the attack to await reinforcements and the opportunity soon slipped from his grasp.

All night long on July 2, Union troops came up, some of them arriving by forced marches as prodigious as any in history. More Confederates

also arrived and both armies filled in the positions from which the remainder of the battle was to be fought. The Army of the Potomac held a strong defensive line in the shape of a fishhook extending about three miles along the ridge from the Cemetery and Culp's Hill to the Round Top. The Army of Northern Virginia occupied a similar line a mile from the streets of the town south along Seminary Ridge. The North thus had the classic advantages - interior lines and high ground.

The fighting on July 2, which began late in the afternoon, immortalized small pieces of topography known as "The Peach Orchard," "The Wheat Field," "Devil's Den," "Little Round Top," "Spangler's Spring." Lee had planned to attack early in the day but Longstreet wanted to wait around the Union left, find a strong defensive position and force the Federals to assume the offensive. Lee, however, was not convinced and ordered the attack to proceed. Forced to launch an offensive he did not believe in, Longstreet was slow getting under way and thus the attack was delayed in starting.

Little Round Top, a rocky, wooded eminence on the extreme left of the Union Line, was weakly occupied by a Federal signal station. Here was a real opportunity for the advance Confederates. Possession of the hill would enable Longstreet to enfilade the entire line on Cemetery Ridge. Southern scouts discovered this weakness and, acting on their information, Lee dispatched Law's Alabamians and Robertson's Texans to take the position. These troops

using the cover of a wooded area, placed themselves in a flanking position and prepared to carry out their mission.

Precisely at that moment, General G. K. Warren, Meade's Chief of Engineers, appeared on Little Round Top. Sensing the danger, he ordered a nearby artillery battery to lob a shell into the woods at his left. As the Confederates scrambled for cover, the glint of the sun on their bayonets told Warren what he wanted to know. The fate of the entire Army of the Potomac hung in the balance. Acting upon his own initiative, Warren commandeered two brigades who were skirting the base of the hill on their way to the front lines. These troops reached the top just as the rebels clambered up the rock-strewn slope on the other side. Fighting was bitter and bloody, but the Yankees held.

The opposite end of the Union line was anchored on Culp's Hill and Cemetery Hill, where a sign warned that persons discharging firearms in the burial ground were subject to a five dollar fine. Lee's plan called for an attack on those points simultaneous with Longstreet's advance. Here an artillery duel took place, ending with many smashed Confederate batteries and forcing a withdrawal of the Southern guns.

At dusk, Confederate infantry under Jubal Early stormed Cemetery Hill and fought fiercely for a foothold on the crest. Union reserves,

however, came to the support of the defense and Early's men were forced to relinquish ground that had been so bitterly won.

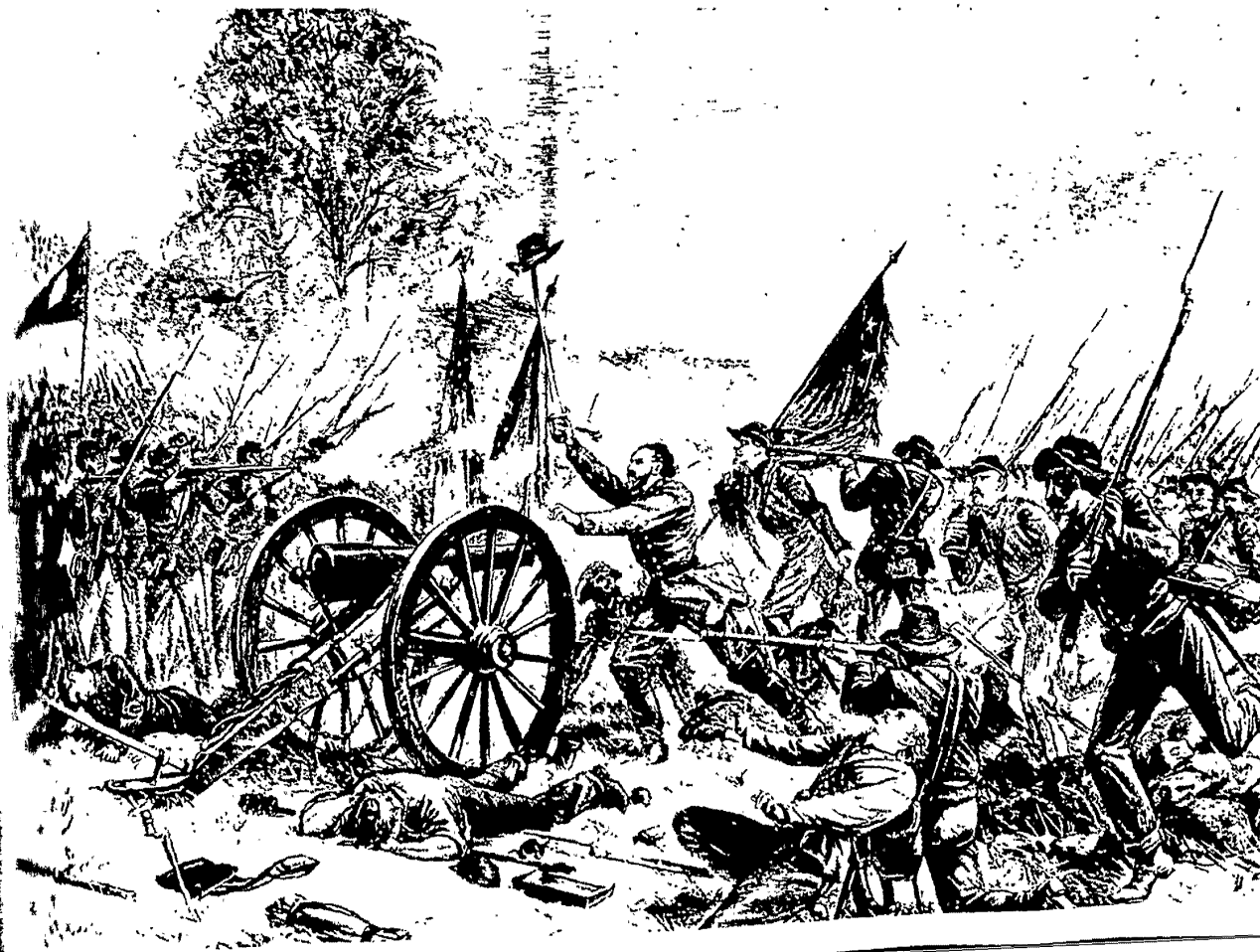
Coordinating with Early's attack, another rebel division tried to dislodge the Yankees holding Culp's Hill. In this action, Wesley Culp, a Gettysburg boy who went south before war, died fighting for the Confederacy on his own family's land. The Union forces could not be dislodged from the top of the hill but the Confederates did gain possession of Union earthworks part way up the slope. Here the fighting ended for the night.

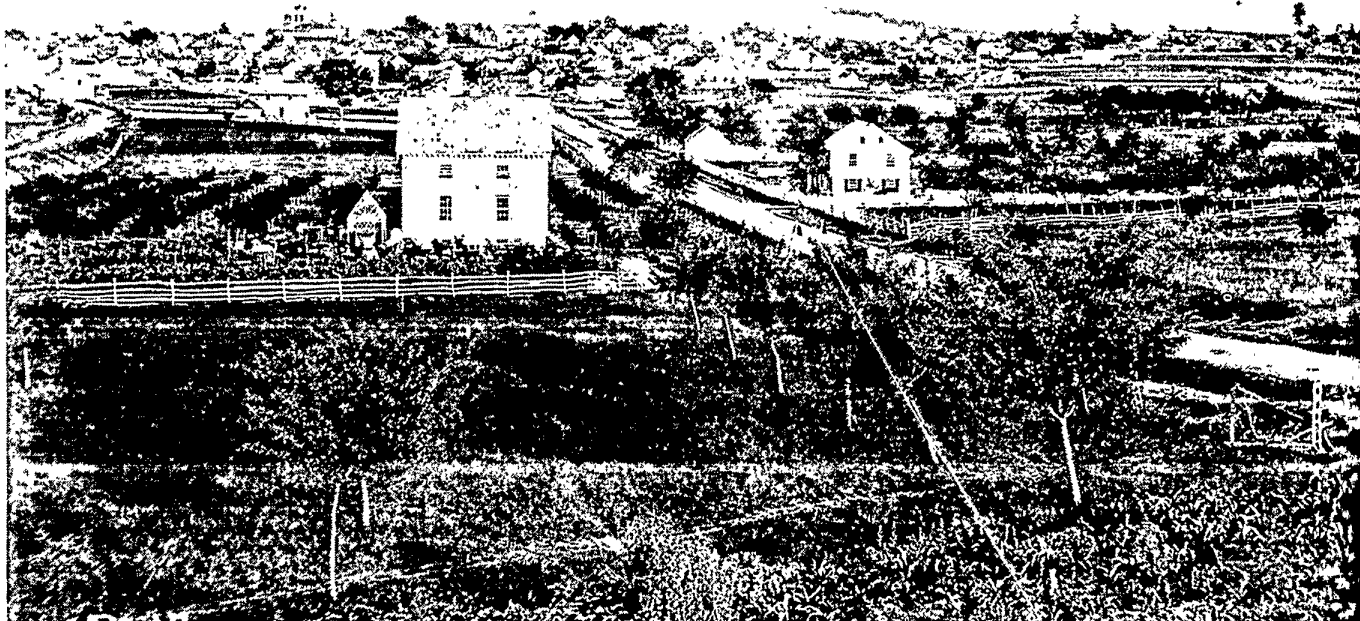
At midnight, Meade met with his corps commanders. All eight recommended that the positions now established be held. Meade expressed the opinion that if Lee attacked on the following day, the blow would be struck at the center of the line on Cemetery Ridge. Acting on this judgment, he moved all possible reserve units onto the Ridge, developing an extremely strong defensive position.

Union forces moved at dawn on July 3 to regain the works they had lost near Culp's Hill the night before. Heavy artillery fire followed by strong infantry assaults were successful.

Brigadier General Lewis Armistead leading his men in Pickett's Charge

(Photo courtesy National Archives)





Gettysburg as it appeared from Seminary Ridge a short time after the battle. The Chambersburg Road is in the right foreground; Cemetery Hill is in the right rear.

and before the morning had passed the Confederates had been forced to retreat.

General Lee was determined to make one more great effort to break the Union lines, and, just as Meade had predicted, this massive thrust was aimed at the center. General George Pickett's division, supported by the divisions of Harry Heth and Dorsey Pender, was selected to make the assault. Heth and Pender had both been wounded and their troops were under the command of Joseph Pettigrew and Isaac Trimble. While the infantrymen from Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee and Mississippi assembled, Lee's young artilleryman, Col. Edward Alexander, made ready with 138 guns.

At 1 P.M. Alexander opened fire. The artillery duel that followed was the heaviest cannonade ever heard on American soil. After nearly two hours of fierce bombardment, Meade's Chief of Artillery, General Hunt, ordered a slackening of fire to cool the guns, and it was then that his opponent, Alexander, made a chaotic mistake. Believing the Federal fire was weakening, Alexander advised Pickett that it was now or never.

Fully believing he was sending 15,000 of the flower of the South to useless slaughter, Lee's staff could merely nod when Pickett asked for approval to start. Blood red battle flags flying, the Virginians moved out of the protection of Seminary Ridge toward destruction and immortality. Through the thick smoke, across the

Meade's headquarters during the battle at Gettysburg as it looks today.



open ground, they moved toward the "little clump of trees" and the stone wall at "the angle."

In the front rank was Brigadier General Lewis Armistead, once a Major in the United States Army and a close friend of Capt. Winfield S. Hancock with whom he was serving in California when he resigned to join the Confederacy. Now he was moving forward on horseback, his hat aloft on his sword, toward the flag he had denounced. Waiting to greet him with all the force he could muster was his old friend Hancock, now a Major General.

The Union defenders witnessed a spectacular and awesome sight. Through the mile-wide valley the men in gray and butternut were pressing in ranks almost a mile and a half across. For the first time in American history an infantry was making a shoulder-to-shoulder stand-up charge across open ground.

Two hundred yards from their objective they crossed the Emmitsburg Road. Federal fire grew in intensity. Union troops swept around both flanks and ripped them with artillery shells and half-inch lead bullets fired from Civil War rifles. The left and right of the line dissolved but the center came on, their ranks rapidly thinning as they came nearer and nearer. Some of them got over the low stone wall and the struggle became a confused hand-to-hand fight with clubbed muskets and guns fired inches from their targets. Like giant shotguns, cannons loaded with grape and canister shot were fired point-blank range, mowing down the onrushing Confederates like grain before a scythe.

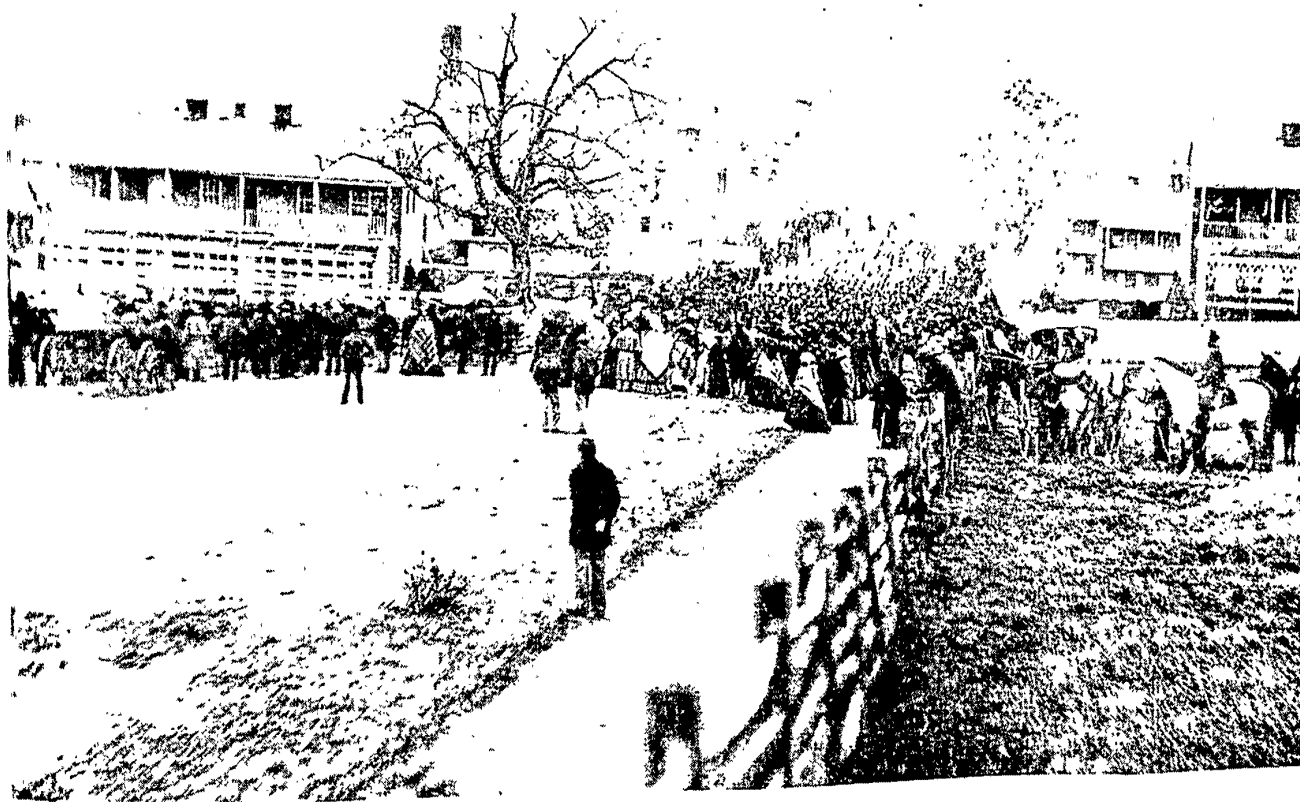
One of those who clambered over the wall was

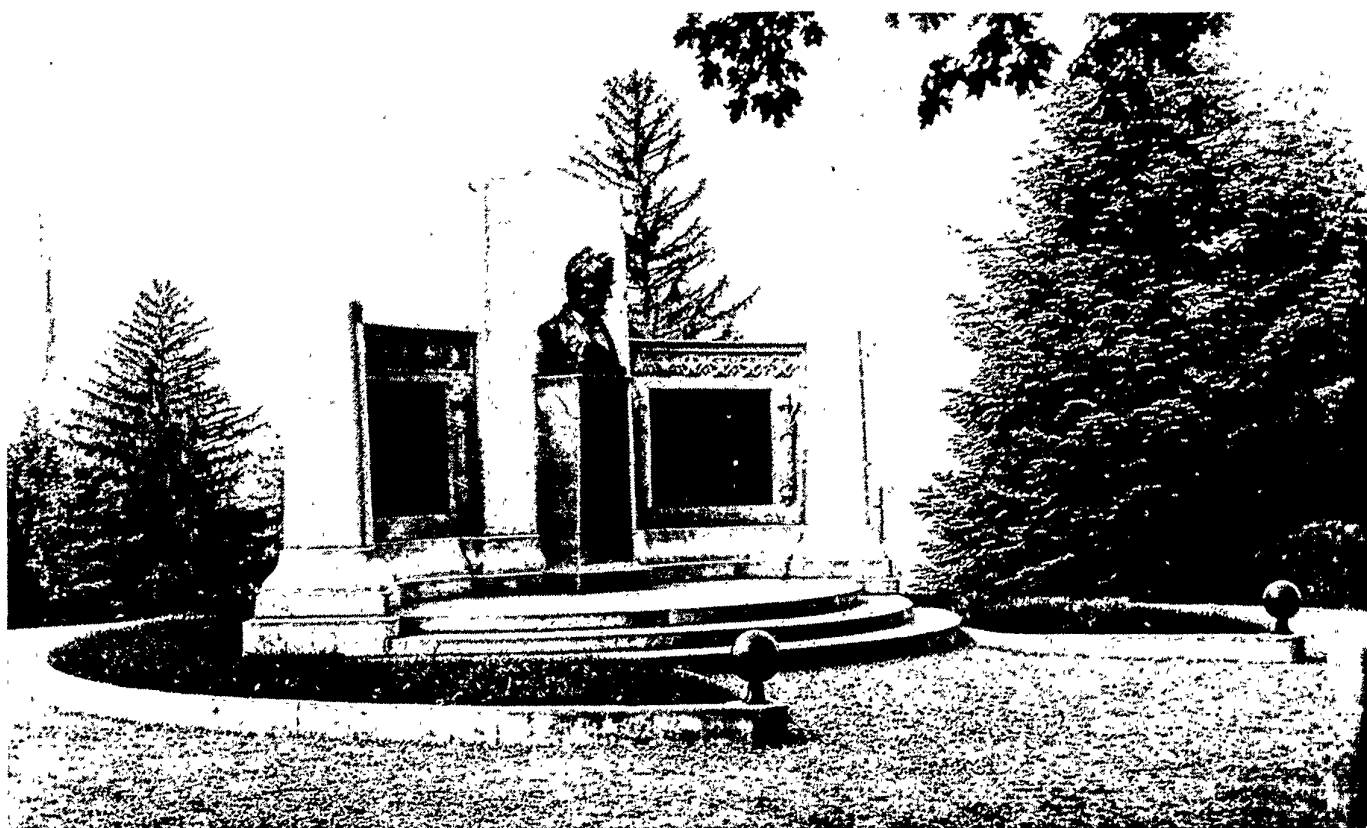
Lew Armistead, his horse gone but his hat still on his sword. But there, his advance was over and for him there would be no retreat. Mortally wounded, he entrusted his spurs and personal effects to a Union soldier, asking him to give them to Hancock. "Pickett's Charge" was over, and only a pitiful remnant reached the shelter of Confederate lines.

Both armies were exhausted. Forty percent of his men lost, General Lee led the Confederate Army back through Maryland and across the Potomac, where two more years of bitter fighting lay ahead. Much to President Lincoln's disappointment, Meade's army which had also suffered frightful losses was too worn out to stop them.

The battle at Gettysburg was finished, and both armies had moved on. An awesome silence prevailed over the fields where the terrible fortunes of battle lay scattered where they had fallen. Nearly 6,000 men were killed at Gettysburg and 21,000 more of both sides lay wounded and dying. The burden of caring for these maimed and shattered men fell to the residents of Gettysburg and nearby country folk. Churches, schools, and homes were turned over to the care of the wounded. The desperate problem of caring for the dead was solved by setting aside a portion of the battleground as a cemetery for Union

Brady photo taken on November 19, 1863, showing the procession to the Gettysburg National Cemetery on the occasion of its dedication and the Gettysburg Address. This view is of Baltimore Street.





The Lincoln Address Memorial,
Gettysburg National Cemetery.

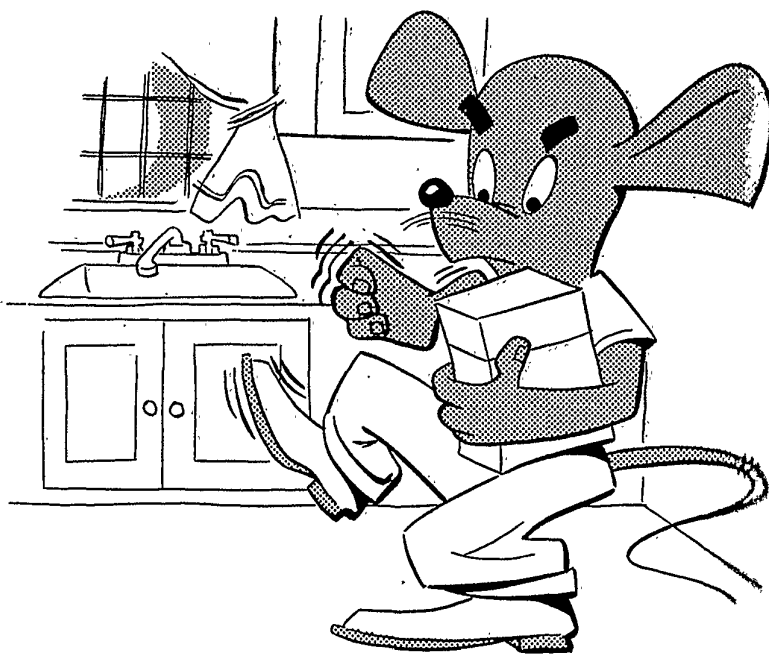
soldiers. The Confederate dead, where their identities were known, were shipped south to be buried in their homeland.

Four months after the battle, President Lincoln delivered his "few appropriate remarks" at a ceremony dedicating the Gettysburg ceme-

tery. Though he spoke of the Union soldiers, his words might be applied equally to either side. "...we cannot dedicate - we cannot consecrate - we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world...can never forget what they did here."

Alexander

*He must be a Martian
With thumbs strong and queer
That creature who started
"To Open, Press Here."*





FROM BACK INVESTIGATORS

1936 --

In 1936, our swimming team emerged victorious over all other governmental agencies in the final of a series of four meets. [redacted] was one of the four high scorers in the meet, and other familiar names on the roster of Bureau swimmers included [redacted] (now at San Francisco), [redacted] (now in the Special Investigative Division), Charles B. Schildecker, Jr. (now at Miami), and Maurice E. Goudge, who retired in April, 1961. [redacted] celebrated her 25th anniversary early last year, and is currently assigned in the Administrative Division.

Mr. Tolson was named Assistant to the Director 35 years ago.

1946 --

The masthead of THE INVESTIGATOR during 1946 included the name of E. C. Kemper, Associate Editor. Mr. Kemper is now Number 2 Man in the Crime Records Division.

Personnel of the Laboratory Division will recall a good time one summer day of 1946 - they enjoyed a sailing party on the Chesapeake Bay.

In the late summer of 1946, THE INVESTIGATOR was temporarily changed from a monthly to a bi-monthly publication.

A photograph of [redacted], appeared in THE INVESTIGATOR, along with a short story regarding his discharge from the Marine Corps. In April of 1946, Jim was awarded the Bronze Star for gallantry in action on June 27, 1944, at Iwo Jima. He also received the Purple Heart for wounds received from a Japanese saber. Upon Jim's completion of military service, he rejoined the New York Office, and is now a Special Employee there. [redacted] his wife [redacted] their four daughters, and two young sons make their home in [redacted] New York.

1951 --

At dinner one evening ten years ago, [redacted] mentioned to her husband, SE [redacted] that she and a neighbor had noticed a remarkable resemblance between the subject of an Identification Order they had seen in a

Philadelphia Post Office and a clerk at their grocery store. On [redacted] request, she returned to the store the next morning, and realized the man was unquestionably identical with the fugitive. She immediately called her husband, and the fugitive was apprehended. He was wanted by the FBI for unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder. [redacted] who had worked at SOG as a clerk for two years in the 40's, and [redacted] a Special Employee in Philadelphia at the time, and now a Special Agent in the Chicago Office, received letters of commendation for their alertness.

In "A Look At Oklahomans," Steno [redacted] was busily at work at the switchboard of that office. In 1953, after a break in service, [redacted] was reinstated in St. Louis, and was reassigned to Oklahoma City the following year. Shortly before her 20th anniversary in September, 1960, [redacted] served on a special assignment in the Denver Office, working on the Coors kidnaping case, for which she received commendation from Mr. Hoover. SA [redacted] her brother, is also assigned in Oklahoma City.

A Sheriff in Riverside County, California, sponsored an inter-departmental pistol course in 1951, during which the Agents of the San Diego Office won a trophy. SA William E. Assmus, SA [redacted] and SAC John F. Malone were members of the award-winning team, and were photographed with their trophy. SA Assmus is now assigned in the General Investigative Division, and SA [redacted] is currently serving in El Paso. John F. Malone, SAC in San Diego at the time, is now Assistant Director of the Training and Inspection Division.

THIS IS SERVICE?

An employee in the Albuquerque Office, who had once worked on an assignment in a foreign nation, received a letter recently which had been forwarded from a former residence in that country. In that particular society, the pace of living is a bit slower than that to which we are accustomed. The letter stated briefly, "We wish to give expedite handling to your request for a telephone dated May 15, 1951. Will you please fill out the attached form and return it to the company in order that your application may receive prompt attention. It is our desire to give courteous and satisfactory services at all times."

THE YEAR IS 1961; the setting - Southern California. High above, in an almost cloudless sky, a sleek transcontinental airliner glides swiftly through the listless air. Inside the plane, seatbelts have been fastened, for within minutes this craft will be landing at Los Angeles' busy International Airport. The flight is nearly over, and so are the prospects for absorbing some of that storied California sun.

Down below, the City of Los Angeles is submerged in a thick gray blanket of an obnoxious conglomeration which has been misnamed "smog."

SMOG - The Mysterious Mist

The pilot guides his giant plane through this pea-soup pall and comes to a bumpy landing on an almost obscured runway. Passengers grope their way to the airport entrance and summon a taxi which cautiously probes its way downtown to the heart of Los Angeles. Everywhere, the gray shroud persists with an acrid tasting air that burns the eyes.

A few yards is visibility's limit, and pedestrians guide themselves along the street by walking close to the curbs at the gutter. Smog

blankets the city, but underneath the community stubbornly struggles along.

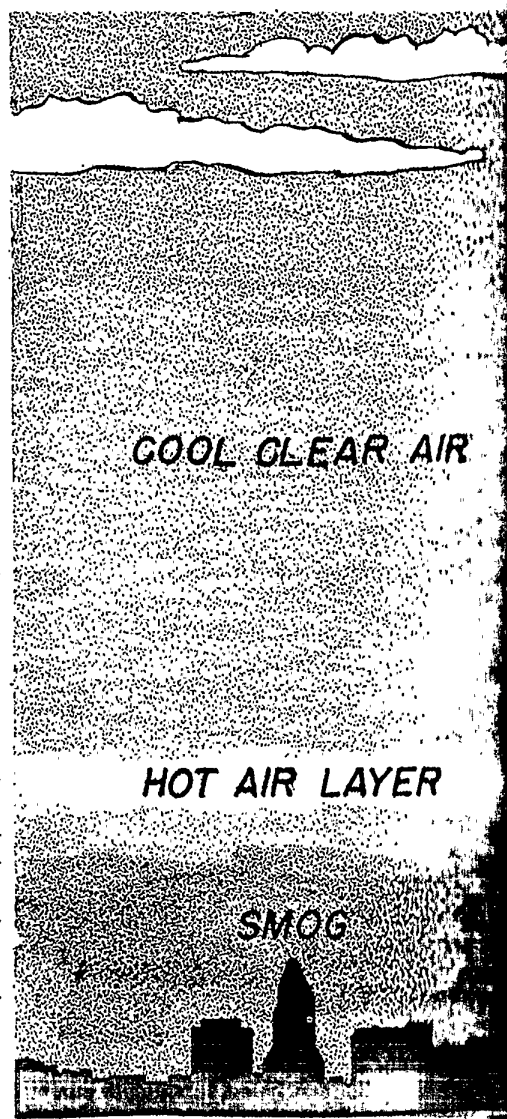
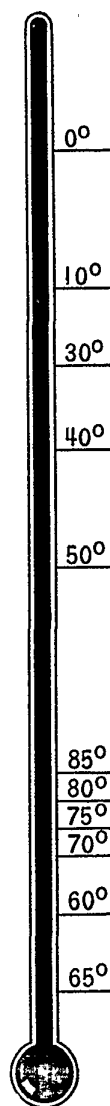
Fantastic? Incredible? You bet it is, and also very uncomfortable. But experts had stated the picture would be thus on smoggy days unless some system was devised for controlling air pollution from industry, refineries, incinerators, steel plants, automobiles, and the countless other sources which make an insidious contribution to the smog cloud.

On smoggy days in Los Angeles, you have to laugh to keep from crying. The blinding atmosphere burns the eyes, damages vegetation, and can impair health. The City of Los Angeles is not alone in this hazy predicament, for scores of big cities are undergoing a painful introduction to the meaning of smog.

This is temperature inversion. A layer of hot inversion air between two layers of cooler air acts as a solid ceiling, preventing polluted air from rising into the upper atmosphere.



"YOU'R GETTING WARMER --- WARMER ---"





"--- AND MADAM --
MADAM ARE YOU STILL THERE?"

The battle on smog, with Los Angeles as its main headquarters, has become so complicated with sideline skirmishes and diversionary actions that red-eyed Angelenos are left in a groggy confusion. Thousands of irritated citizens and hundreds of bureaus and organizations, both public and private, have become involved in the struggle with this weather question mark. Millions of words have been written on it in an avalanche of all types of publications.

Few local problems, in the "City of the Angels," at least, are so important as is smog. While the issue is being roundly cursed and discussed, progress is being made in the direction of learning the exact nature of this bewildering gray enemy.

A smog mass is a cloud of air pollution that hangs over a large city on days of low temperature inversion and light or no winds. The word "smog" is actually a misnomer, for smog is more than just a mixture of smoke and fog; it is a conglomeration of more than fifty different pollutants.

A low temperature inversion - a layer of cold, compressed air - acts as an invisible ceiling over a given area. The cooler, polluted air cannot rise up through the hot inversion air to dissipate in the upper atmosphere. Thus, on days of low temperature inversion when more wastes are pumped into the air than the air can hold without causing ill effects, a smog mass is born.

A smog of the usual texture will include such

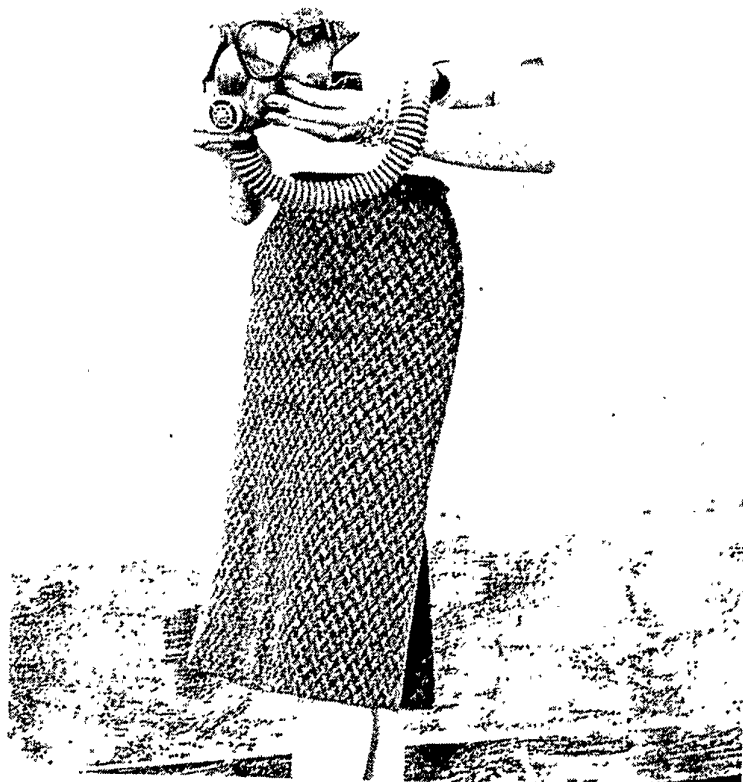
pollutants as fumes and dusts from a steel mill, sulphurous gas from an oil refinery, and a few wisps of smoke from a neighbor's incinerator. Most of these pollutants can be classed as aerosols or gases, and smog is a combination of both.

An aerosol is a minute particle of matter, solid or liquid, which is so small it can remain suspended in the air indefinitely. These are an important ingredient of smog because they diffuse light and reduce visibility. They include smoke, dusts, mists and fumes.

Gases as air pollutants are those which are not part of the normal atmosphere. Important gases that react chemically in the atmosphere to form compounds which produce smog effects include nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide and hydrocarbons. Gasoline vapors are among the most notorious of all pollutants. Such vapors react with nitrogen oxides and natural ozone in the presence



b6

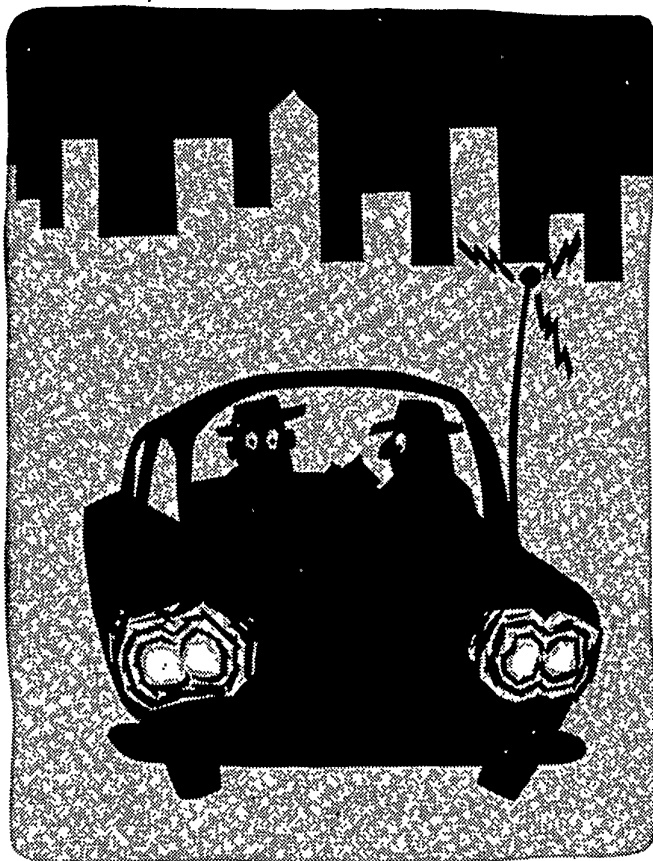


[redacted] of the Los Angeles Office (since transferred to Las Vegas) poses with a "smog mask" atop the Los Angeles Office building on a typical smoggy day. In the background is the Hospital of the Good Samaritan, almost totally obscured by smog.

of sunlight to form a substance that causes eye irritation, damage to vegetation, and reduced visibility.

It is difficult for trained meteorologists to make distinctions between natural haze, fog and smog. The combination of all three frequently occurs together, greatly reducing the number of clear days.

Perhaps the most discomfoting effect of smog is eye irritation which varies widely in Los Angeles County in severity and frequency. Its



"WHAT DO YOU MEAN, CHECK THE MAP.
I CAN'T EVEN SEE IT,"

occurrence is about 120 days each year. On 75 of these days eye irritation is moderately noticeable, and on 30 to 40 days it is moderate to heavy.

The smog cloud can also cause damage to vegetation in a form different from any ever before identified. Typical Los Angeles smog damage on vegetation is an oily appearance and a metallic luster on the underside of leaves.

Obnoxious odors, deterioration of rubber, lowered morale, concern over health, local nuisances and economic loss are still other effects. Death certificates can now carry smog as a contributory cause of death in Los Angeles County.

Other cities, in addition to Los Angeles, are in search of a formula to prevent smog. Pittsburgh, long known as the "Smoky City," outlawed the burning of soft coal and almost solved its smog problem; New York, because of its concentration of industry, often suffers from smog in

the metropolitan area; Chicago, with heavy industries, accounts for several days of smog annually; industrial growth and temperature inversion in Portland have created a steadily increasing smog problem; and Miami smog makes Los Angeles newspaper headlines, such as on February 28, 1961 - "Eye-Stinging Smog Forms over Miami."

Symbolic of the national interest being taken in air pollution, and the problems involved, The National Advisory Committee on Community Air Pollution, Washington, D.C., has been enlarged to 15 members with three-year terms for each member.

Air pollution controls have been enacted into laws, and in October, 1947, an Air Pollution Control District (APCD) was created in Los Angeles to handle the growing problem of smog.

The APCD has an enforcement division which continuously inspects all areas of Los Angeles County on a 24-hours-a-day, 7-days-a-week basis. Citations are issued to all violators. All major highways and freeways are patrolled to cite vehicular offenders.

Meanwhile, the citizens of those cities blitzed by the mysterious mist console themselves with this fact: so far, at least, they have not had to shovel smog.

Civil War Centennial

● IMPORTANT CIVIL WAR DATES

AUGUST 1861

6--U. S. Congress passes the Confiscation Act, providing for the seizure of property, including slaves, used for insurrectionary purposes.

14--Fremont places St. Louis under martial law.

28--Grant assumes command of Union troops in southeastern Missouri and southern Illinois.

29--Butler leads a successful Federal amphibious attack upon Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina.

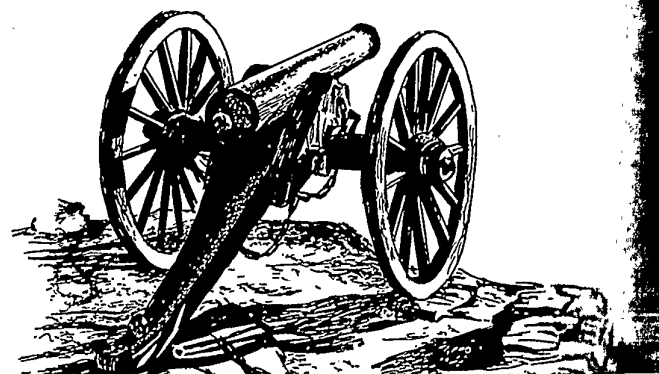
SEPTEMBER 1861

4--Kentucky's neutrality is ended when Confederate Major General Polk seizes Columbus.

● CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL EVENTS

AUGUST 1961

10--Battle of Wilson's Creek commemorated at Springfield, Missouri.

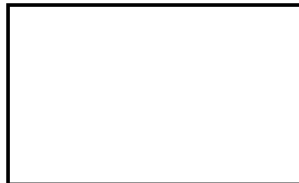


WE CONGRATULATE....

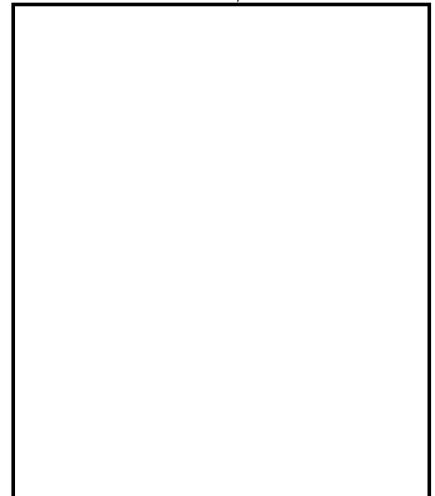
Employees of the FBI take great pride in the outstanding accomplishments of their associates listed here, who have recently received cash awards under the Government Employees' Incentive Awards Program in recognition of exceptional contributions to the Service.



DONALD A. GRUENTZEL
WASHINGTON



EDWARD J. MULHOLLAND
NEW YORK



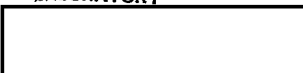
JAMES F. BLAND
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

A. K. BOWLES III
IDENTIFICATION

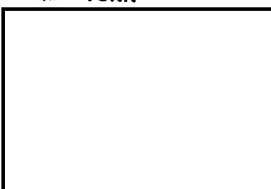
JERRY H. BREIDENFELD
CHICAGO



GEORGE W. DINGLE
LABORATORY



JOHN W. DOOLEY
NEW YORK



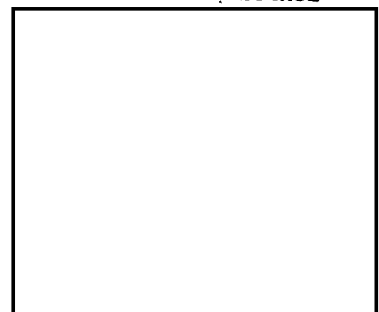
LEO J. GAUTHIER
ADMINISTRATIVE



JAMIE S. JOHNSON
ADMINISTRATIVE



SAM PAPICH
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE



JOSEPH T. QUIGLEY
NEW YORK

CHESTER L. ROGERS
ADMINISTRATIVE

ALEX ROSEN
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE



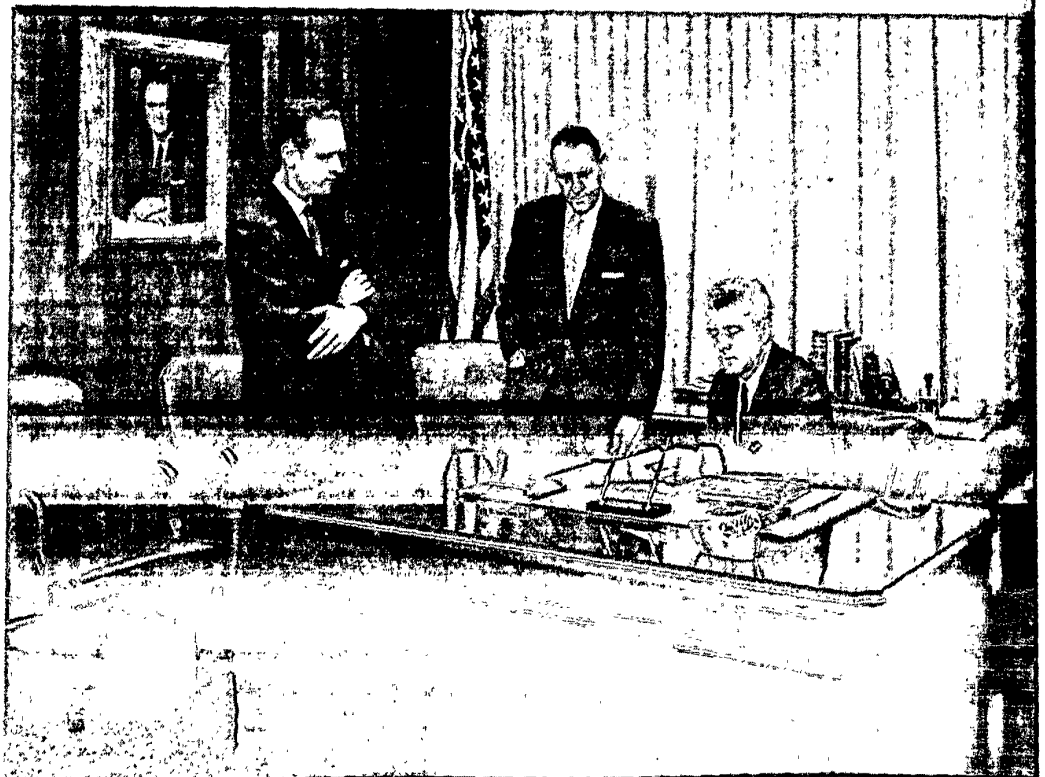
CHARLES Q. SMITH
ADMINISTRATIVE



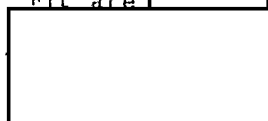
New Indianapolis Office

Front view of the new Indianapolis Office building. The electronically-operated garage gates are triggered by units adapted to the front door key and placed at both sides of the entrance driveway.

SAC Allen Gillies confers with Supervisor George W. Woessner (left) and ASAC Frank F. Meech in his new office.



This attractive stairway leads from the front entrance foyer to the second floor of the Indianapolis Office. Shown from left are [redacted]



EARLIER this year, the Indianapolis Office moved into a stylish new office building located on Pennsylvania Street, just north of the center of the city. The trim, two-story structure boasts the latest features of modern, functional office design.

The first floor houses a portion of the Agents' space, supervisors' offices, and interior parking for twenty-five Bureau cars. An elevator and beautifully designed stairway lead from the

front entrance foyer to the reception room on the second floor. Here also are located the SAC and ASAC's offices, the Steno Pool, Chief Clerk's Office, firearms vault and additional Agents' space.

The new building was ready for occupancy in February, 1961, and "moving day" for Indianapolis personnel coincided with one of the worst storms to hit the area. More than 2500 cartons of files were moved during the midst of the storm, but

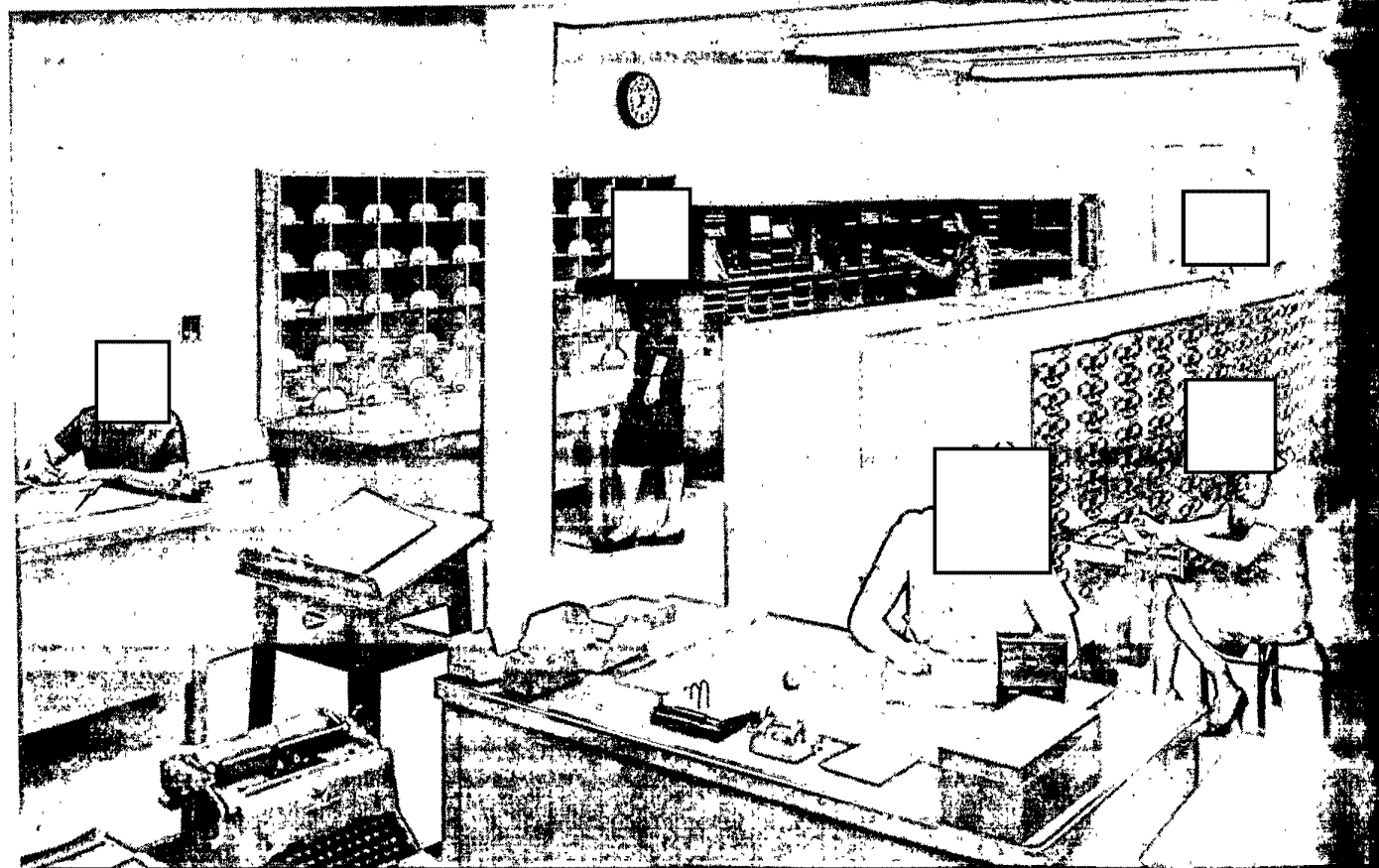
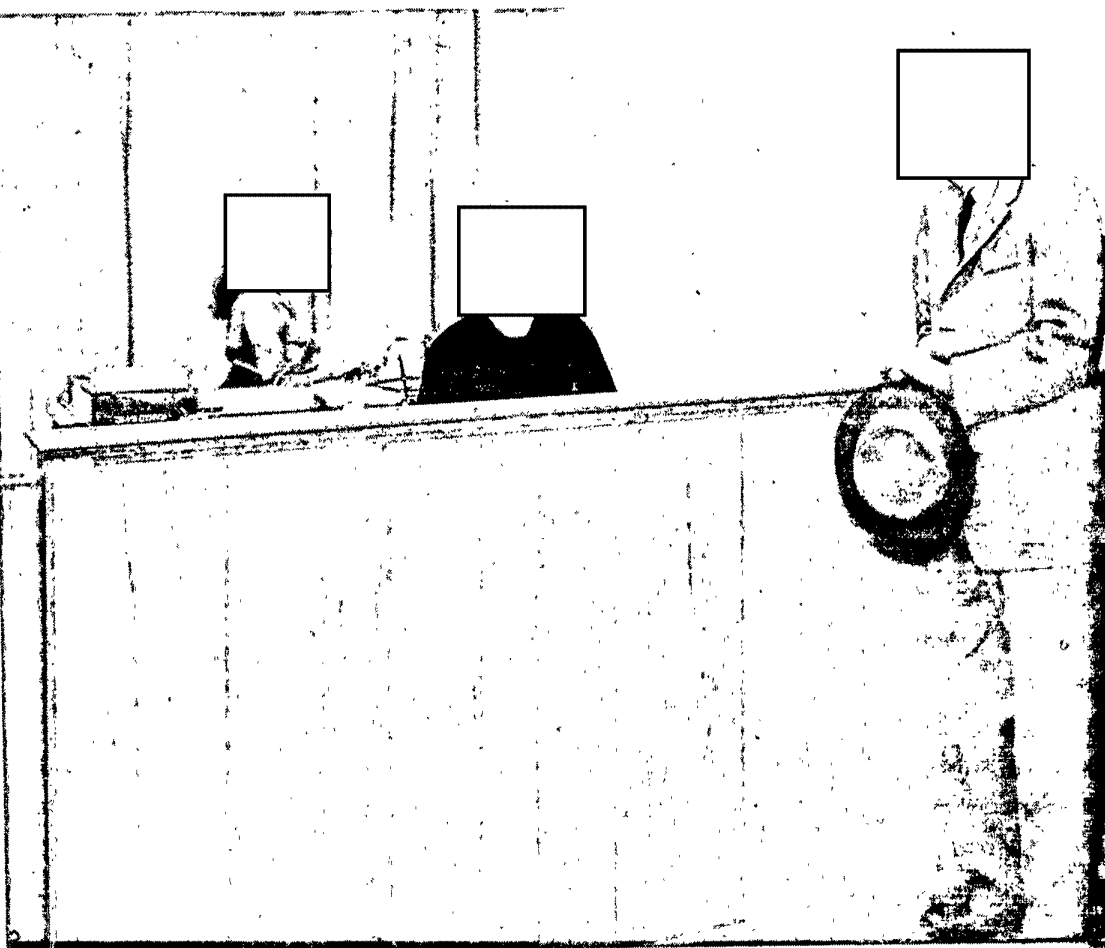
there was no interruption of communications or operations despite the unaccommodating weather.

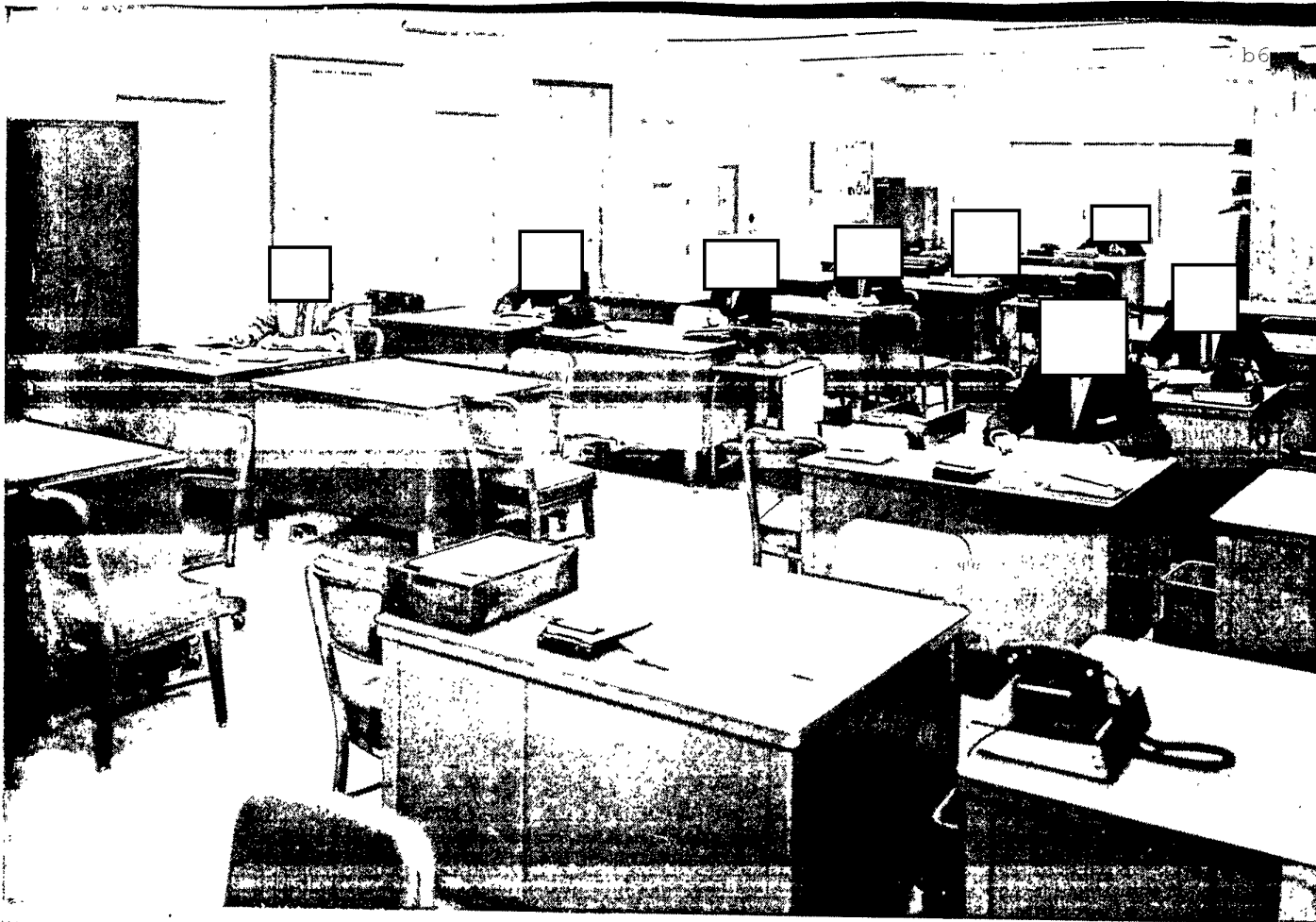
Photographer [redacted]

[redacted] who furnished the photographs for this article, is greeted at the reception desk by [redacted]

[redacted] In the background is Steno [redacted]

Below - A part of the Chief Clerk's Office. A novel and efficient feature of this office is the Agents' mail slots at left. Mail is placed in the slots in the Chief Clerk's Office and removed by Agents in a hall on the opposite side.

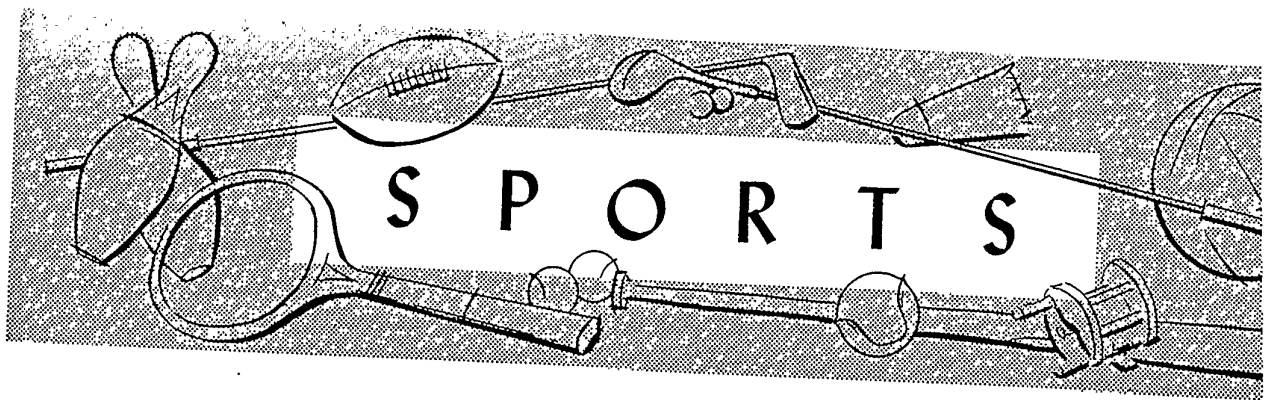




View of one of the Agents' rooms.

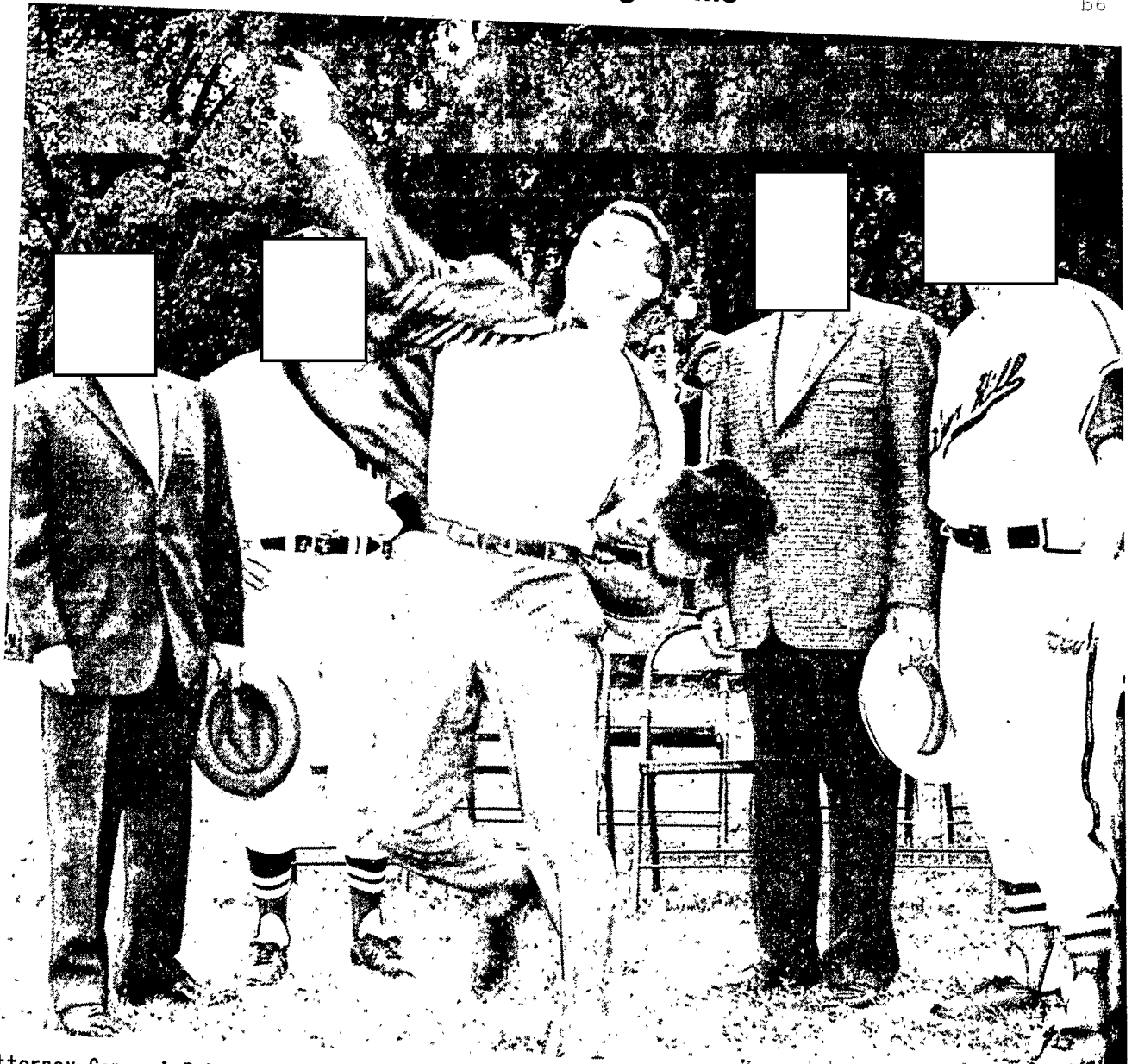
The garage parking area of the Indianapolis Office provides parking space for twenty-five Bureau cars.





Opening Game

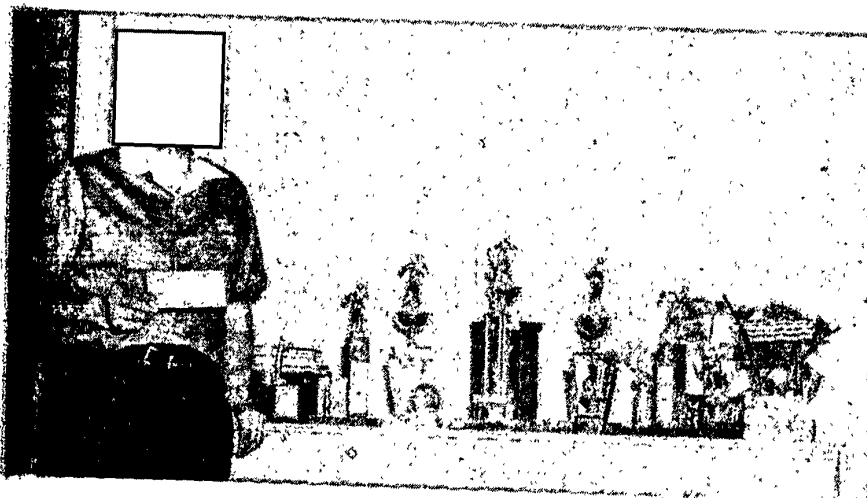
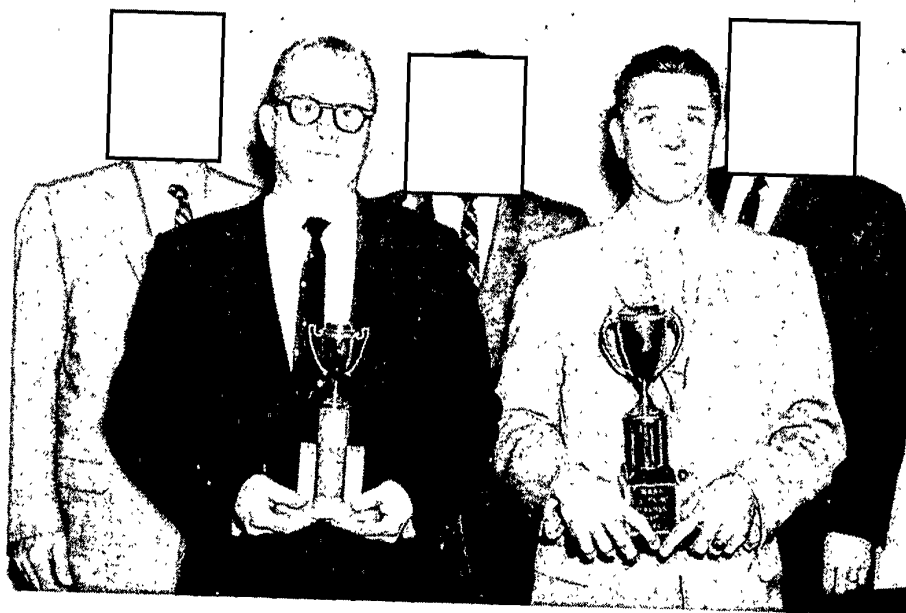
b6



Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy threw out the first ball on May 20, 1961, at the opening game of Washington's Industrial League. The season opener pitted the FBI baseball team, last year league champions, against the team of the Silver Hill Sand and Gravel Company. Shown above (from left): [redacted] President of the Industrial League; SA [redacted] Player-Manager of the FBI baseball team; Attorney General Kennedy; [redacted] Silver Hill Sand and Gravel Company; and [redacted] Manager of the Silver Hill Team.

Cleveland

These Agents, led by Captain Charles D. Vance, placed first in their bowling "C" league in Cleveland. From left are: SAs [redacted] Charles Vance; [redacted] Edward C. Numerow; and [redacted]



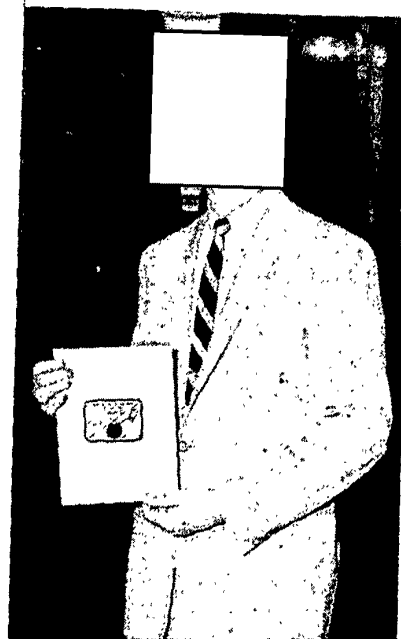
Texas "Top-Tenner"

SA [redacted] of the Resident Agency at Tyler, Texas (Dallas), holds a check he received as a result of being among the top ten bowlers in a city-wide bowling tournament held in Tyler early this year. [redacted] is an avid bowling fan, as evidenced by his trophies in the background.

Top Scores

[redacted] of the Fingerprint Correspondence Section, Identification Division night force, rolled a 173 game while bowling in the Night Force Duckpin Bowling League this season. [redacted] has been bowling since May, 1960. She was awarded a 150 Club Bronze Medal given by the Metropolitan Washington Bowling Operators Association, and also a 150 game chevron awarded by the National Duckpin Bowling Congress. ←

[redacted] of the Technical Section, Identification Division night force, bowled a 182 game last season and was made a member of the "175 Club." He has been awarded three trophies in his three years of bowling on the night force leagues.





San Francisco

Victors of the San Francisco bowling league were "Kingpins," shown here. From left are FMT [redacted]



Captain SA [redacted] was attending In-Servi training when this photo taken.

Houston

Members of the Houston Office bowling team, bowling under the name of the "Kopper Kettle Cafeteria," are, from left, SA [redacted]

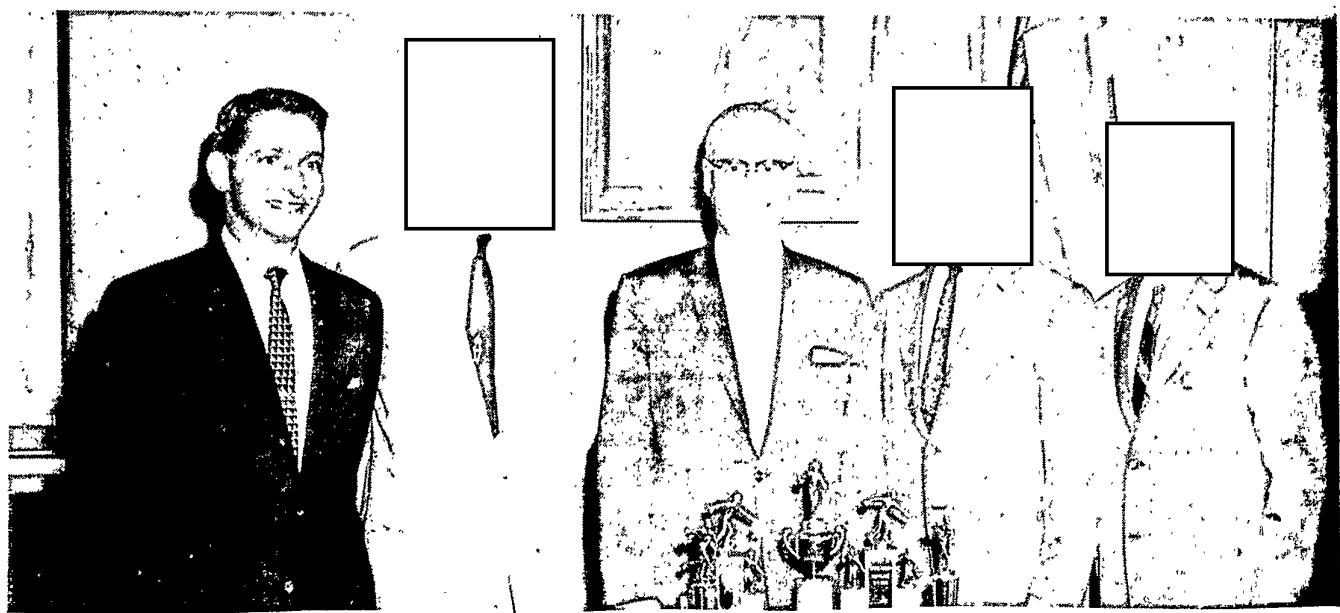
[redacted] (a good friend of these Agents), SA [redacted]

Joseph P. Patty. The team finished seventh in a field of sixteen teams this year.



Newark

These are the winners of a recent inter-squad bowling tournament in the Newark Office. From left are SA Arthur G. Barger, SA [redacted] SAC R. W. Bachman, SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]. Teams led by SA [redacted] SA [redacted] and SAC Bachman finished 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place, respectively, out of a 10-team entry.





Chicago

More than 100 persons attended the Chicago Division's annual Bowling Banquet. The banquet was held on St. Patrick's Day this year, earlier than usual, as the bowling season came to a halt when the alleys they were using were razed to make way for the new Federal office building that now houses the Chicago Office. Shown above at the banquet are four of the first-place team. From left are [redacted] SA Joseph E. Travers, [redacted]

FBI Inter-Agency Bowlers

Prior to the start of the regular bowling season last year, the Bureau accepted an invitation to enter a men's duckpin bowling team in the newly-formed Inter-Agency Men's Major Bowling League. This new league included fourteen teams representing various government agencies in the Washington, D. C., area.

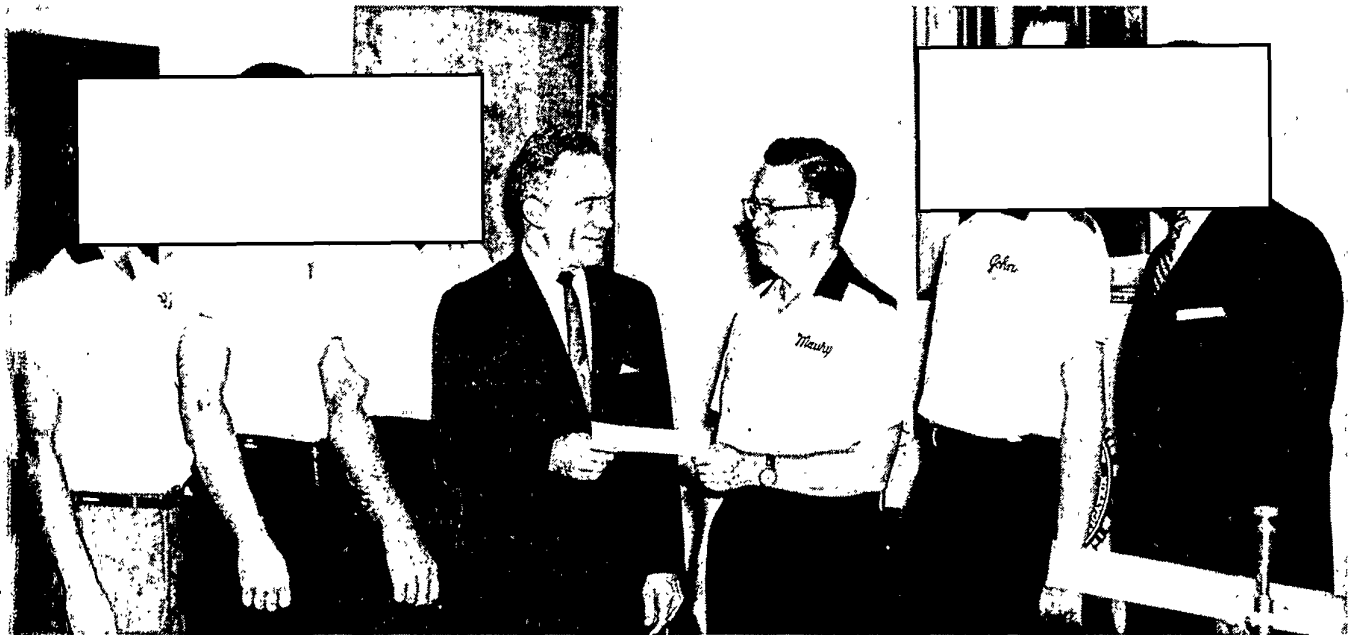
The FBI team, composed of team captain Maurice Row, SA [redacted]

[redacted] began the season with a decided handicap since they had never before bowled together as a team. The bowling season spanned thirty-nine weeks and included competition that could easily be described as

some of the best in Washington. The Bureau team finished second in the league, missing the first-place slot by only one game.

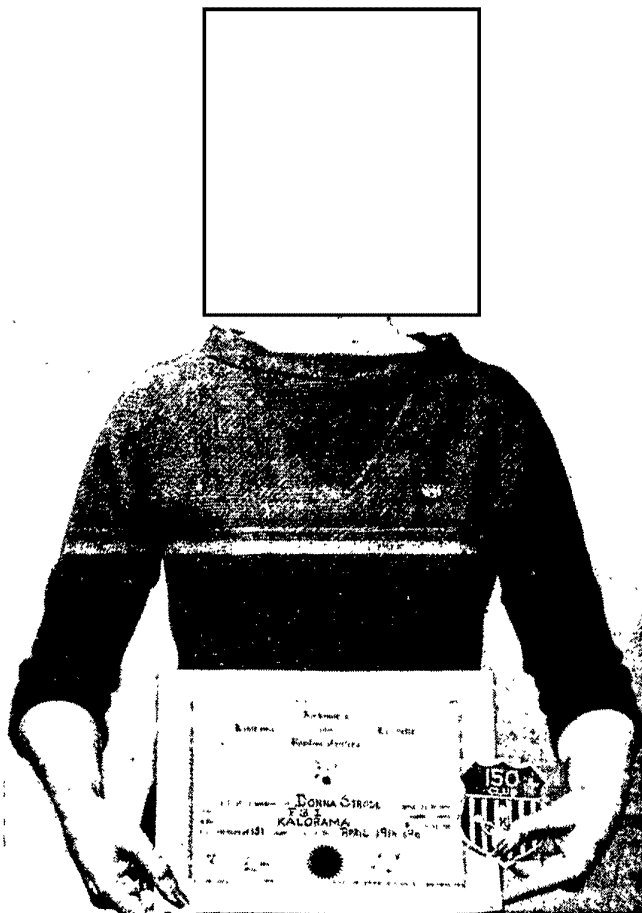
Beyond their excellent showing as a team, the Bureau men compiled some impressive individual accomplishments. [redacted] finished the season with a 122 average, second highest in the league. Maurice Row had both high set for the league and third high game, and the team as a whole finished the season with the highest team average.

In recognition of the team's outstanding accomplishments, Director Hoover recently awarded them a letter of congratulations.



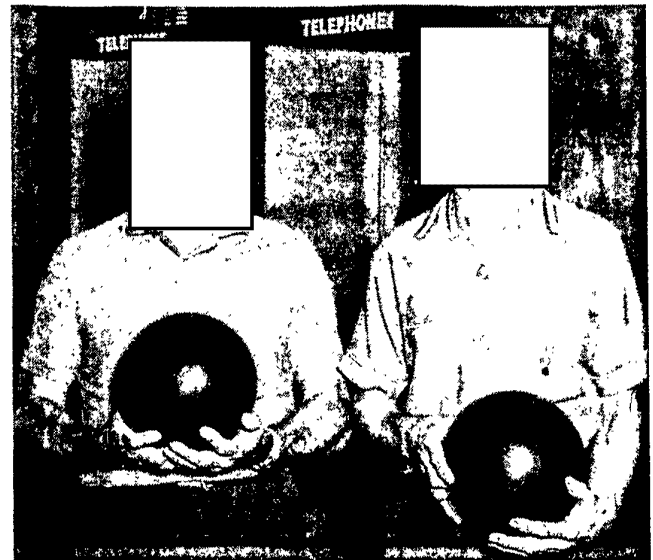
Mr. C. Ray Davidson, President of the FBIRA, is shown above presenting a letter of congratulations on behalf of Director Hoover to Mr. Maurice Row, captain of the FBI bowling team. From left are [redacted] Mr. Davidson, Mr. Row, [redacted] SA [redacted] FBIRA Bowling Commissioner.

150 Club Member



[redacted] of the Administrative Division bowled a 151 duckpin game this year. She received a pin, certificate and patch for her shirt in recognition of her feat.

Jacksonville



The Jacksonville Office topped off its regular bowling season this year with a bowling party. Shown above at the outset of the match are SA [redacted] captain of the Agents' Team (left), and Chief Clerk [redacted] captain of the clerical team.

New Haven

Below are the "Best Bowlers in the New Haven Office." From left, [redacted]

[redacted] receive their trophies at a banquet held in their home at the conclusion of the New Haven Office bowling season.



Northern Virginia League



The "Smart Elecs," champs of the Northern Virginia Bowling League, and individual trophy winners are shown above with FBIRA President C. Ray Davidson following the presentation of awards. From left are: SA E. J. Morris (high series); [redacted] Captain; [redacted] (high women's average); SA [redacted] (high men's average); Mr. Davidson; SA [redacted] (most improved average); SA [redacted] League President; [redacted] and SA O. George Medler, Jr., FBIRA Bowling Commissioner.

Newark

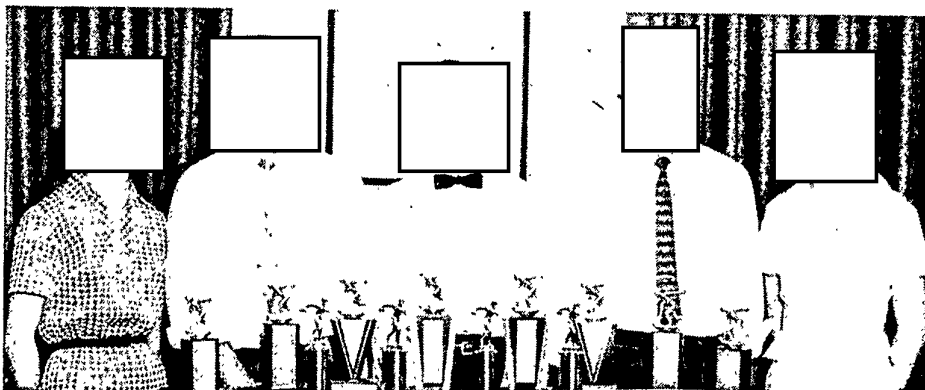


Shown above with SAC R. W. Bachman are the winners of the Newark Office bowling league. From left are [redacted] Captain Walter J. Slaughter, [redacted] SAC Bach-

Ident Night Force

The Identification Division Night Force Bowling League, consisting of twelve teams, completed a closely contested season this year, and the victors are shown here with their trophies. From left

are [redacted]



Administrative Division



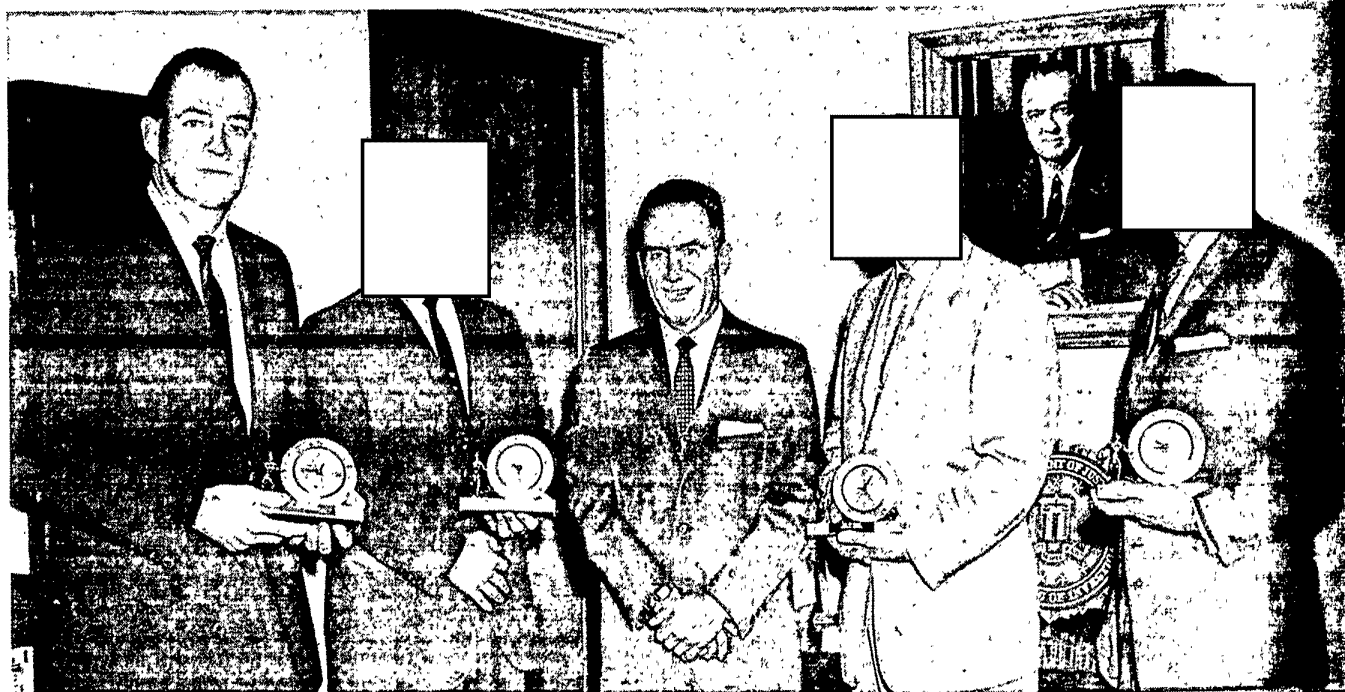
Shown above with Assistant Director Nicholas P. Callahan of the Administrative Division and FBIRA President C. Ray Davidson are the champs and individual trophy winners of the Administrative Division Duckpin Bowling League. From left are: Mr. Davidson; [redacted] (high men's spares); [redacted] (high men's game); [redacted] (high women's game); [redacted] (high women's average); [redacted] (high women's flat game); [redacted] (high men's set); Assistant Director Callahan; and [redacted] (high men's average).

Maryland Bowling League

The Maryland Bowling League, composed of Agent and clerical personnel assigned to Bureau offices in the Washington area, completed its second season this year in a style reminiscent of last year's competition. For the second time, the "Chumps" renewed their claim to the league's championship title.

In a rousing three-game playoff, the Chumps

defeated the Rebels, winners of the first half by a scant ten pins. Final tabulations show that six of the eight bowlers rolled series in excess of 500. [redacted] of the runner-up Rebels maintained a steady pace all year and finished the season with the high average of 168. Garnett T. Tunstall took the high game trophy with a 242 game.



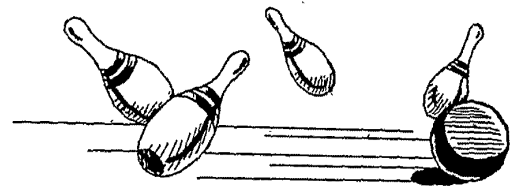
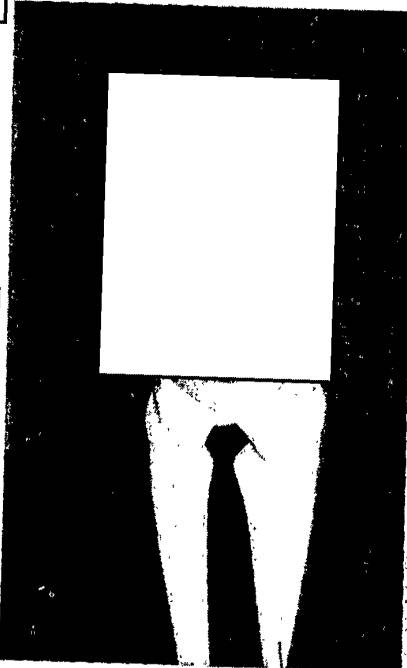
The champ "Chumps" with FBIRA President C. Ray Davidson. From left are SA Charles J. Honry; [redacted] Mr. Davidson; SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]



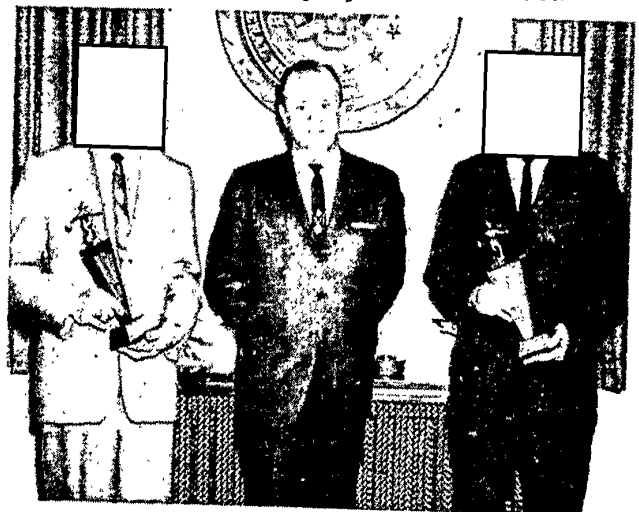
SAC Fred A. Frohbose (center) presented trophies to the winning members of the 1961 Philadelphia Office bowling team. Left to right are: [redacted] SA Irving R. Dean, [redacted]
SAC Frohbose, [redacted]

Handicap Champ

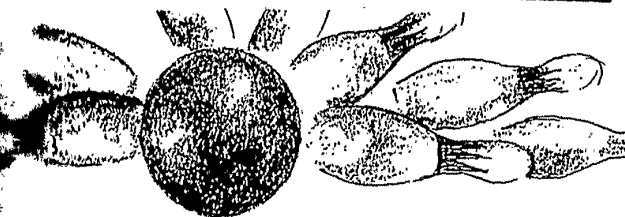
[redacted] of the Technical Section, Identification Division, took top honors this year in the Hyattsville, Maryland, Handicap Bowling Tournament. An accomplished bowler, [redacted] topped a field of 50 other duck-pin bowlers with a scratch of 638, and a handicap of 72. He carries an average of 112 with the Identification Division Mixed Bowling League, of which he is Secretary.



President's Trophy Tournament



Assistant Director C. Lester Trotter of the Identification Division presented trophies to the two bowlers who won the President's Trophy Tournament at the Town Center Ten Pin League this season. [redacted] (left) had a 247 for high game, and [redacted] (right) bowled the high series of 706.



Sailboat Champs

When SA [] was assigned to the St. Louis Office in 1959 as a new Agent, he was certain that he would be unable to pursue his favorite hobby of sailboating. Soon after his arrival there, however, he and his wife [] learned that inland sailboating around the St. Louis area was fast becoming a major waterland sport. They joined a local sailing association and it was not long before the Ferrisses were struck by the "do-it-yourself" urge.

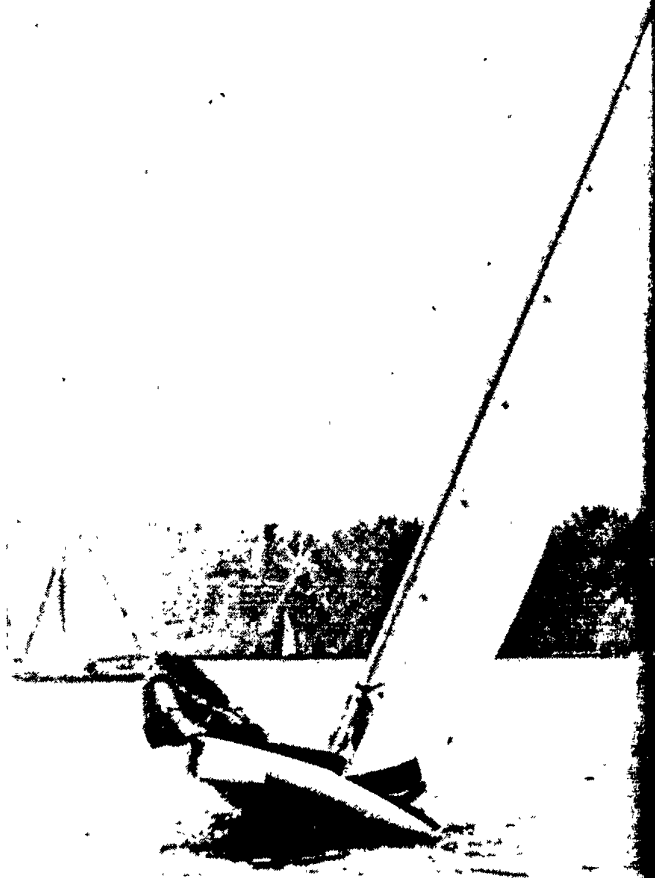
In February, 1960, [] armed himself with detailed plans for a sailboat and began construction of an 18-foot inland-skow in the "Y" flyer class. A few months later, the craft was finished and christened the "Arana II," named for a craft of a larger class which had won fame in races on the East Coast.

During weekly races at Alton Lake near St. Louis, the [] sailed as a team and finished the summer season first in their class. In June, 1960, seeking new fields to conquer, they journeyed to southern Illinois where they captured second place in Craborchard Lake Regatta. During the same month, the Arana II was entered in the Jacomo Regatta at Lake Jacomo near Kansas City, Missouri, and sailed away with first place.

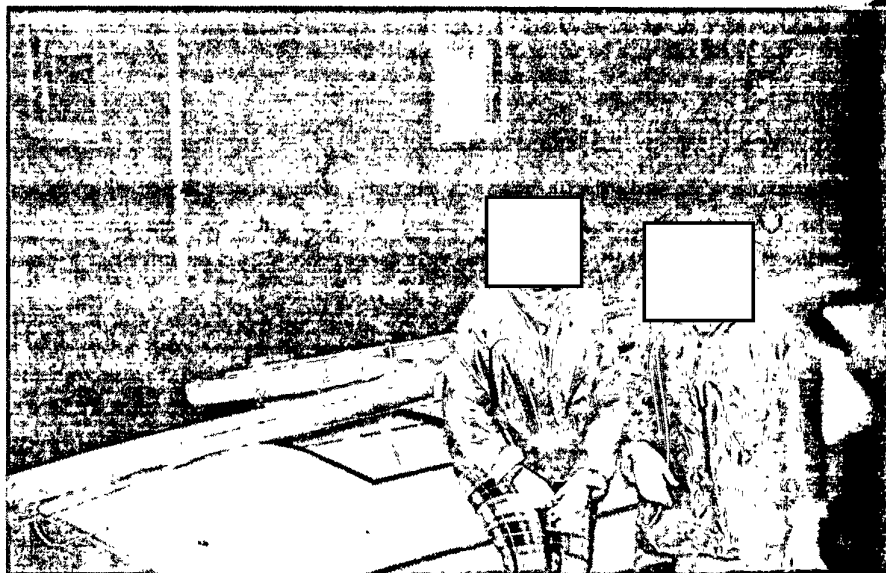
Next came the National Championship races at Indianapolis, Indiana, where the Arana II would be pitted against the best sloops in the country. The competition consisted of a series of five races lasting two days. Thirty-six vessels were entered in the "Y" class, and Arana II placed 14th in the contest, an admirable feat since the [] are relative novices in the sailboat racing game. In September, 1960, they entered the Governor's Cup Regatta at Alton Lake and finished in second place.

SA [] and his wife have sailed their boat in such far-off points as the Gulf of Mexico and Lake Ponchartrain, Louisiana. Ten of their fourteen vacation days last year were spent on the water, for in addition to being a sleek sailing craft, Arana II is a fine pleasure craft. She has a large removable center-board which allows beaching at any friendly shoreline. The versatile Arana II has opened a whole new field of sport and vacation fun to the Ferrisses.

SA [] and his wife [] with their sailing sloop Arana II.



Arana II under full sail
the Governor's Cup Regatta



RATES FOR SYMPATHETIC LISTENING TO DESCRIPTION OF YOUR GOLF GAME

GENERAL RATES

LISTENING TO	LISTENING TIME LIMIT 5 MINUTES
Long Drives .....	.25
Flubbed Drives .....	.50
Beautiful Approaches .....	.50
Flubbed Approaches .....	.75
Long Putts Sunk .....	.35
Short Putts Missed .....	.50
Getting Out of Rough .....	.15
Getting Out of Bunkers .....	.45
Hirdies .....	.85
Eagles	\$1.35
Almost a "hole-in-one"	2.00

QUALIFIED RATES

LISTENING TIME LIMIT 15 MINUTES	
Describing 18 holes, hole by hole	
Under 90	1.00
Between 91 and 100	1.50
Over 100	2.00
Description of Vacation Golf	2.50
Special rates on longer than 2-week vacation golf.	

SPECIAL RATES - FOR HARD LUCK GOLF

Describing Bad Lies, Unethical Opponents, Out of Bounds, Landing in Rough, Looking Up, Disturbance on Tee Shot, etc.	
Just Listening - each .....	.15
Listening with Sincerity - each .....	.35
Listening to description of shots by opponents that were "lucky" - per shot .....	.10
Listening to description of shots by opponents that were actually lucky - 3 for ..	.10

FOR "IF" SHOOTING

Listening to "if the caddy held the pin," "if I didn't top the ball," "if the ball didn't rim the cup," "if I hadn't sliced," etc.	
This is really difficult listening to, and the rates are somewhat higher - 5 min. .	.35
- or 10 min. .	.60
(Rates also by the hour.)	
If Weeping Is Required - extra .....	.50
Tools furnished - each .....	.25

We will furnish you with experts who will keep their eye on the ball for you
1 hole
18 holes 2.1
If unsatisfactory after the first hole you have the right to send expert back to the clubhouse

SATURDAY NIGHT "SPECIALS"

Listening to how I took him for	\$---
15% of amount mentioned.	
Listening to how he took me over for	\$---
35% of amount mentioned.	

(Rates are higher on this listening because amounts mentioned are usually very, very small.)

LISTENING TO

What's wrong with the course .....	.50
What's wrong with the clubhouse	1.00
What's wrong with the members - each ....	.10
- 12 for ..	1.00

LISTENING TO

One Man Story .....	.35
Two Man Description .....	.60
Three Man Discussion .....	.85
Four Man Argument	1.00
Settling a Fight	3.50

(We will positively not listen to arguments between husband and wife at any price.)

How To Become A Good Golfer

1. Take pointers from your friends.
2. Don't forget to crab after bad shots. Your opponent loves it.
3. Have movies of your shots to show up bad habits
4. Play three times during week, twice on Saturday and Sunday.
5. Occasionally take time out for your business if you still have any.

(Submitted by the Houston Office)

Ups and Downs of a First Office Agent

An investigation regarding an applicant for a government job quickly demonstrated to a new FBI Agent the ups and downs he could expect in his career.

The applicant had listed two references who, conveniently enough, were both employed at the same address in a Pennsylvania town. When he arrived at the address, the Agent was told that he would find both references "out back" behind the building.

There, he observed a large radio tower, no more than 200 feet high. The first reference

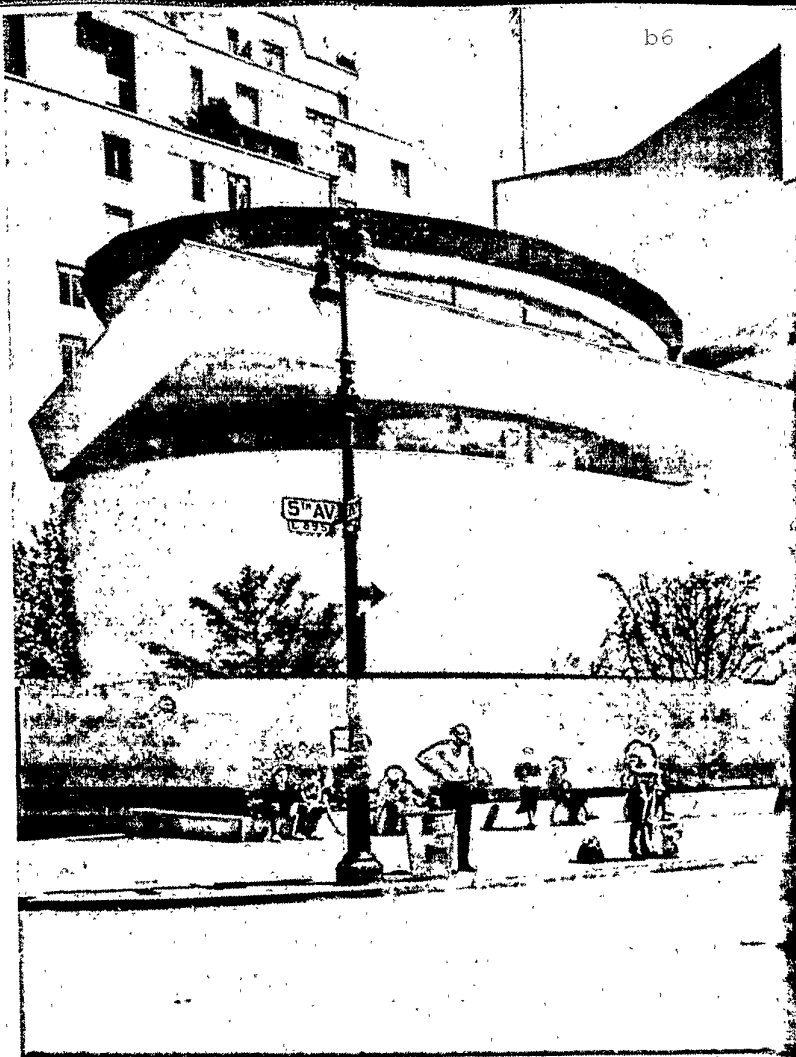
was stationed at its top. Undaunted, the Agent boarded an elevator, rose to the top of the tower, and completed an uneasy interview 200 feet in the air.

When he returned to the ground, a somewhat more comfortable Agent was told that he would find the second reference still farther "out back." Following directions, he located a mine shaft where the reference worked. Once more boarding an elevator, he descended 200 feet below the ground and there completed his second interview.

The Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum. This view from 89th Street accents the building's unique and dramatic lines.

assignment: Guggenheim Museum

A self-portrait of the author. Here, [redacted] is shown with a Pacemaker Crown Graphic camera.



I HAVE LONG been an ardent amateur photographer and many subjects have been consumed by my omnivorous cameras, but last summer I had the pleasure and excitement of photographing a very interesting and unusual subject - the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum.

This unique building, which houses a large collection of modern art, was designed by Architect Frank Lloyd Wright as a memorial to Solomon

The article, "assignment: Guggenheim Museum," was prepared for THE INVESTIGATOR by Miss Dorothy M. McKinney, a secretary in the New York Office. An expert photographer, [redacted] here tells of her experiences while photographing one of New York City's most unique buildings - the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum. The photographs of the museum which accompany this article are a few of those taken by [redacted] and were furnished through the courtesy of Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation and Horizon Press, Inc. - Editor.

R. Guggenheim, industrialist, philanthropist and patron of the arts. It is located on New York City's Fifth Avenue in the exclusive neighborhood of 88th to 89th Streets. The roundness of structure - it has been likened to a top - is a radical departure from the endless march

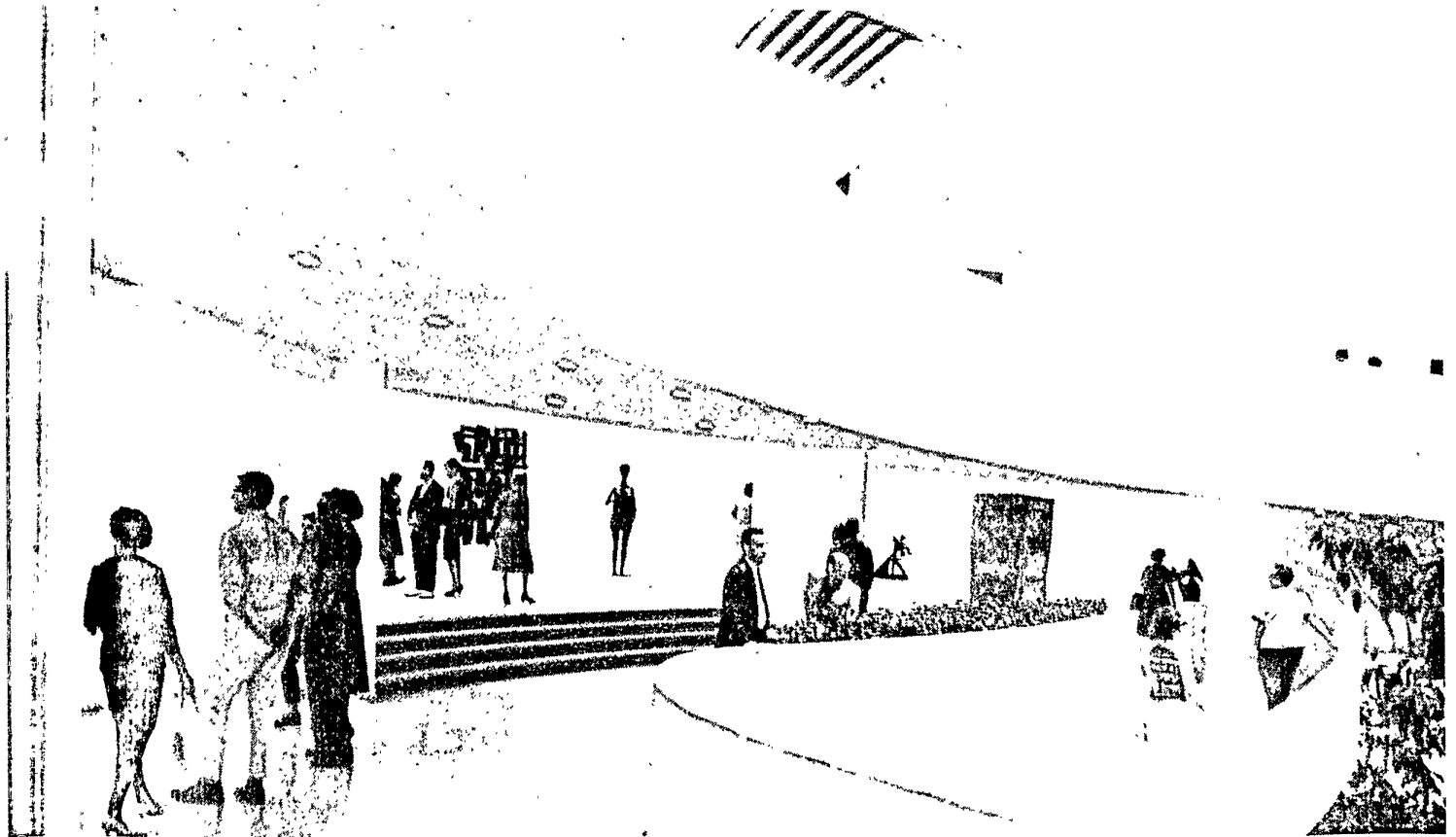
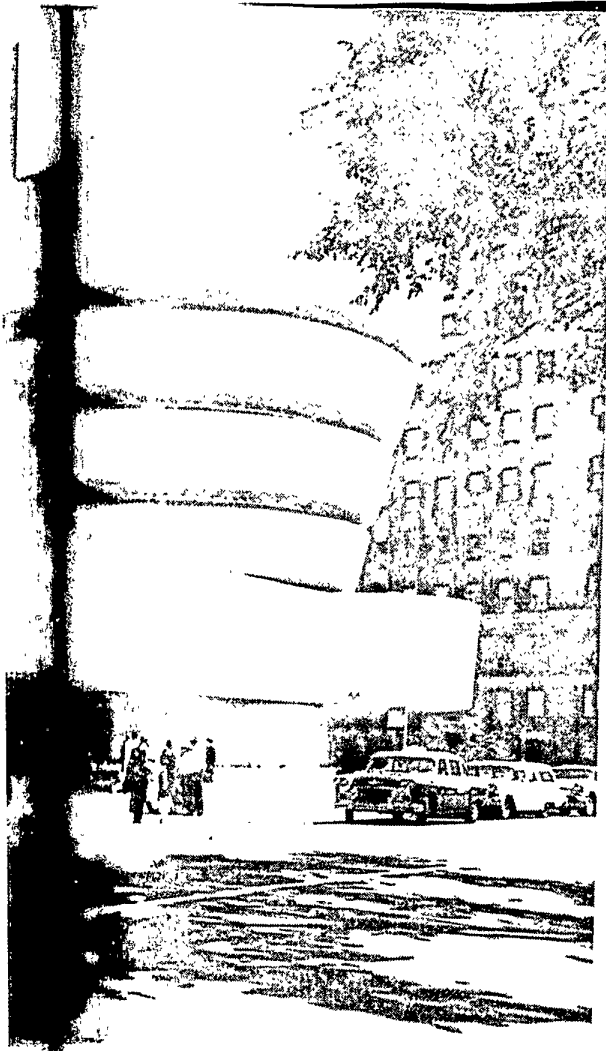
rectangular designs in the New York skyline. Frank Lloyd Wright also defied tradition in the interior design of the building by displaying the paintings along a ramp which spirals around the sides from the floor to the dome of the huge, round, lofty room. Upon entering the building, the visitor's first impression is one of uncluttered, magnificent space. Where else but here may one view paintings from a distance of 75 feet?

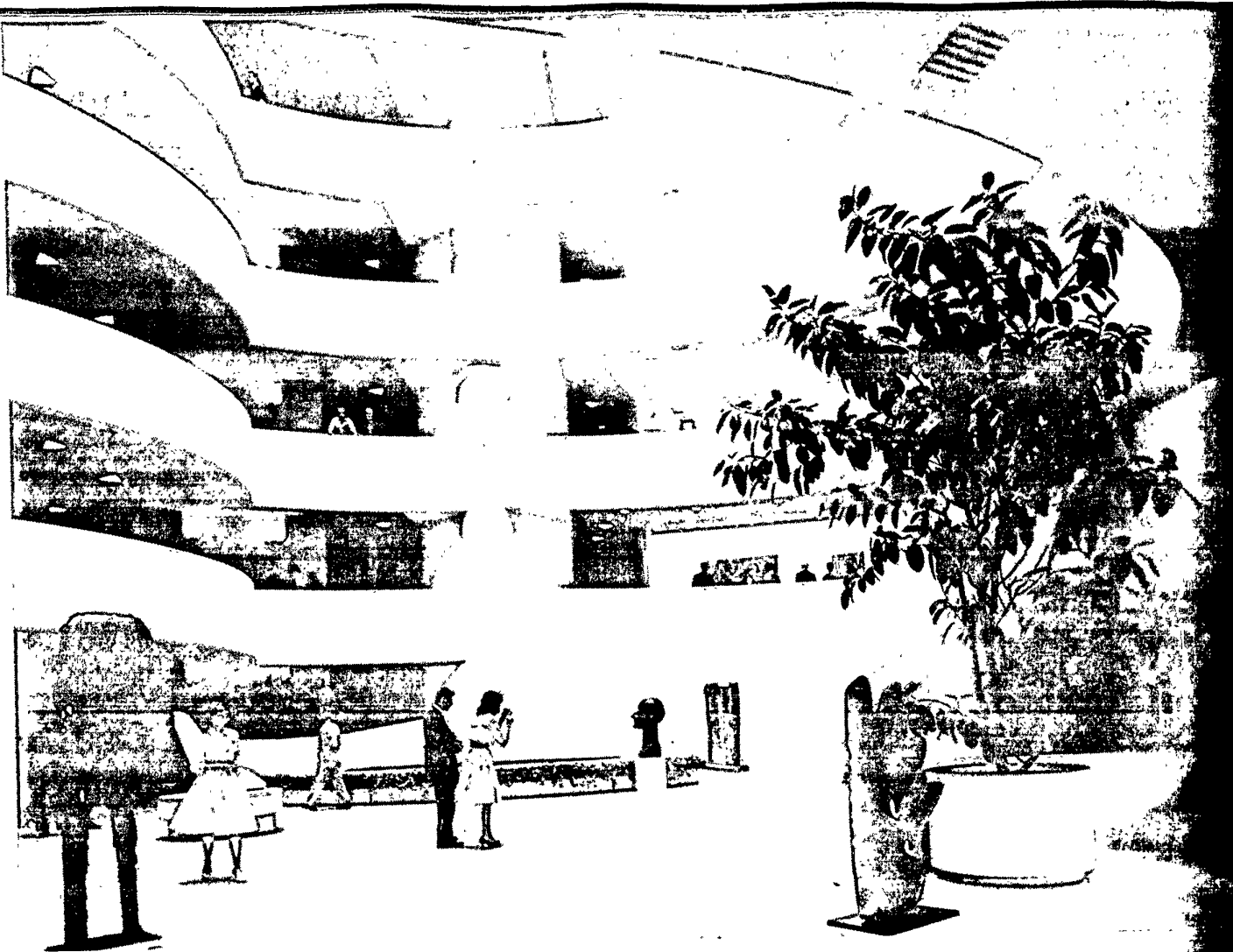
There is a grand gallery at the top of the first ramp displaying paintings and statuary, and some are on display on the first floor. For the most part, however, the paintings are displayed along the ramp, which may be termed the hallmark of the building. The paintings themselves are attached to white-painted, concealed metal rods which hold them several feet in front of the antiseptic white background, giving them the appearance of being suspended in space in the luminous, indirect lighting. Prominent in the collection are Fernand Leger's "Woman Holding a Vase," Pablo Picasso's "Mandolin and Guitar," Paul Cezanne's "The Clock Maker," Vasily Kandinsky's "Light Picture" and "Dominant Curve," and Marc Chagall's "Green Violinist." Many of the paintings are abstractions and enigmas to many of the viewers.

A visitor has the choice of taking an elevator to the top and walking down, or walking up and riding down. The spiraling ramp has such a gradual slope that it is hardly perceptible.

The building is a paradise for photographers, with its sweeping vistas and curving lines. Banks of daylight fluorescents give an overall indirect luminosity, while in the

Top of the first ramp. A portion of the window overlooking 5th Avenue may be seen on the right. Steps in the background lead to the Grand Gallery,



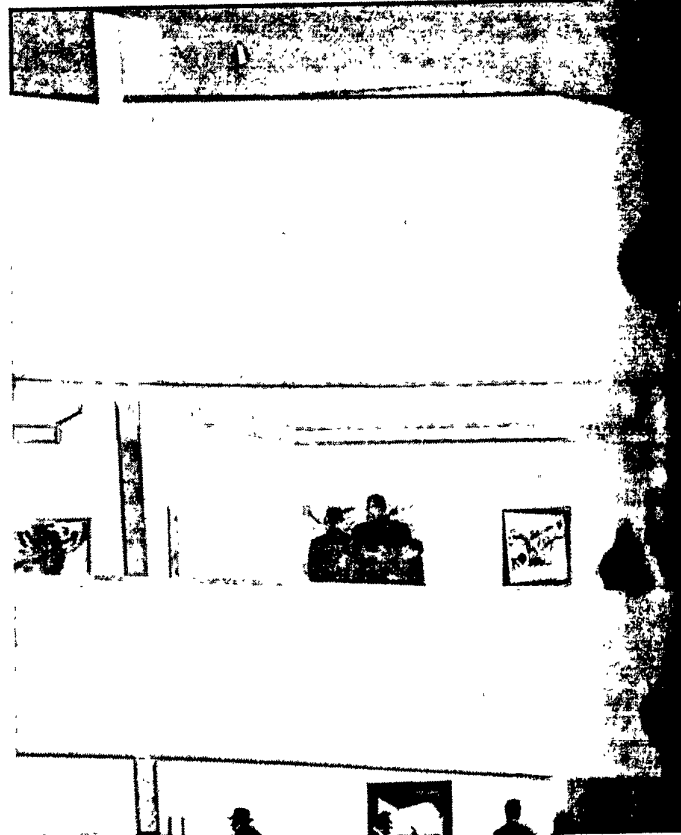


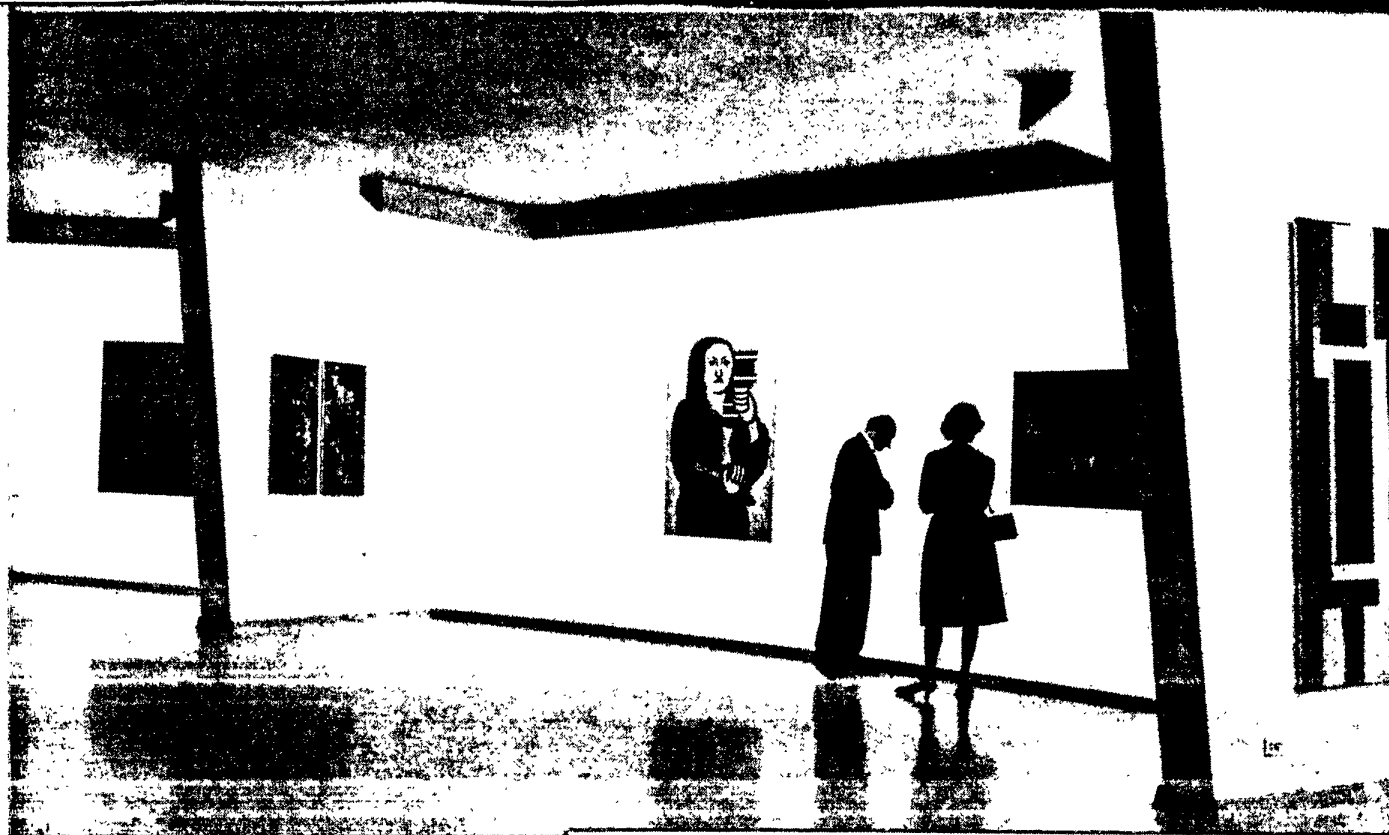
First floor of the museum, viewed from in front of the large windows that overlook 5th Avenue. Beginning of the spiralling ramp may be seen in the background, behind the pool.

daytime a great deal of light floods the building from the huge dome.

The museum first came to my attention in June of 1959 when I visited it on a Saturday on a field trip, "New and Old New York," sponsored by the Volunteer Service Photographers. The outside was finished at that time but the interior was incomplete. The building was opened in October of 1959, but, unfortunately, Frank Lloyd Wright had died before the dedication. The controversial building created such a furore that it was swarming with visitors - some 700,000 in the first seven months. The museum had become one of New York's top tourist attractions. I found a line, three abreast, over a block long, on my first visit and did not return until a rainy week end several weeks later.

My first attempts at photographing the interior were pretty sad - I was experimenting with fast films and available light. The first prints were grainy and unsharp, but the publicity director liked my interpretations and the general effect well enough to give me an assignment to make some photographs for a forthcoming book, provided I could lick the problem of grain. Fortunately, an improved film and developer came





This photo illustrates the arrangement of the paintings in small alcoves along the spiralling ramp.

View along one of the upper ramps.



out about then; I tried the combination and was pleased with the results.

I visited the museum many times last summer and had some interesting experiences. The building may be described as sort of an international house - many persons of various nationalities are seen, many languages heard - Indian women in colorful native dress, orientals, bearded artists and diplomats pass through. While working with my equipment, I was once approached by a little old lady who inquired timidly - "Pardon me, Miss - do you speak English?"

The captain of the guards and employees at the museum were very cooperative. The handyman dragged a twelve-foot ladder across the street and back behind a park wall and held it while I climbed up to make a shot from a shaky perch. When I had to recline on the floor to shoot up into the dome, a guard stood by to keep unwary visitors from falling over me. I mounted a fence at one point to shoot above the traffic, and climbed all over a crane where a building was under construction to get angle shots.

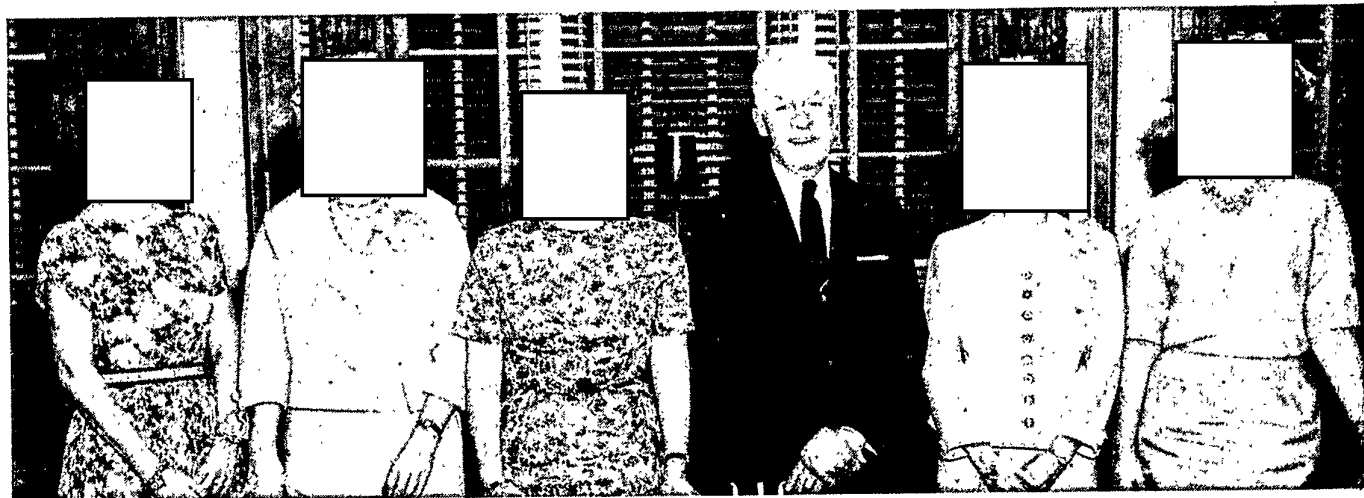
Of the many photographs which I submitted, fifteen were selected to fit into the format of the book and the rest were retained to be used for other purposes. The book, "Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum: Frank Lloyd Wright, Architect," was published in the fall of 1960 in two editions - a hard cover edition for general distribution and a paperback edition to be sold as a brochure in the museum. The writer, Ben Raeburn, who had written books about other buildings designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, recounted to me some of Mr. Wright's ideas about architecture and how it should be photographed, and I attempted in my interpretations to capture something of his ideas and vision.

I have returned to the museum a number of times since the publication of the book, to see new shows and to complete the collection of color slides on which I have been working. Many visits cannot exhaust the infinite possibilities - every time I go I find some new angle, some new design to capture on film.

The Feminine Slant



A Toast to Loyalty

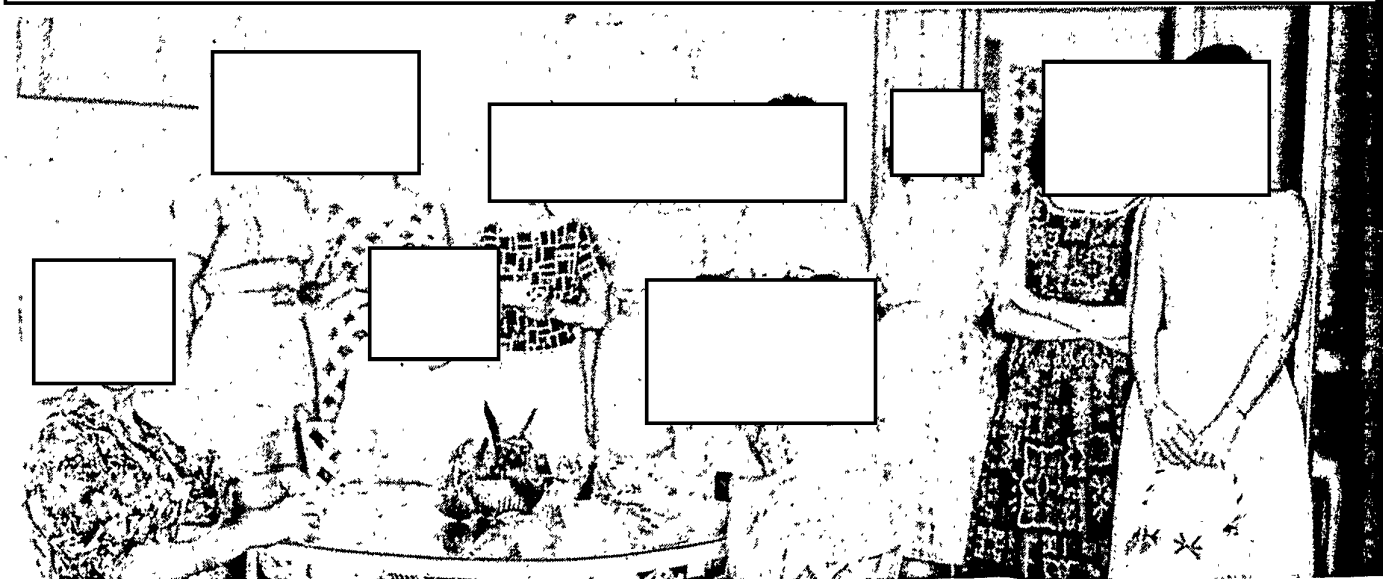


These five women, pictured with ASAC Murdo J. Smith of the Philadelphia Office, all celebrate Bureau anniversaries this year, making a total of 105 years service for the girls. They were honored guests at a dinner held at the Adelphia Hotel in Philadelphia. These happy careerists are, from left, [redacted]

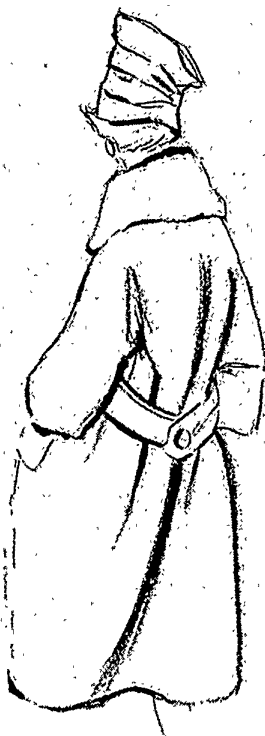
[redacted] ASAC Smith; [redacted]

Coffee and Conversation

[redacted] wife of SAC Santoiana of the Tampa Office, recently entertained the wives of Agents newly arrived in Tampa. The coffee hour gave the women a chance to meet one another and also gave them an opportunity to see the Santoianas' lovely new home. Seated at the table are [redacted]



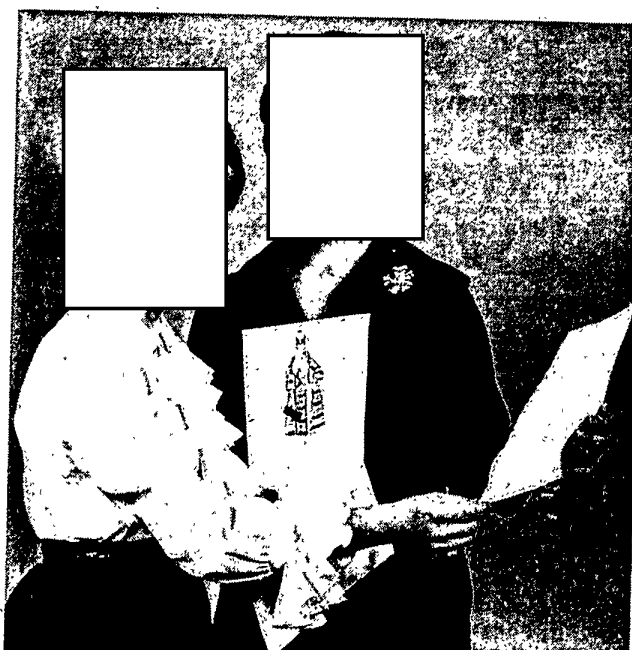
Fashion Sketches



The New York Office can boast of many talented people in its midst, one of the most outstanding of whom is [redacted]. A very gifted girl, she first became interested in art while a student at Cathedral High School. [redacted] won a scholarship to the Brooklyn Museum Art

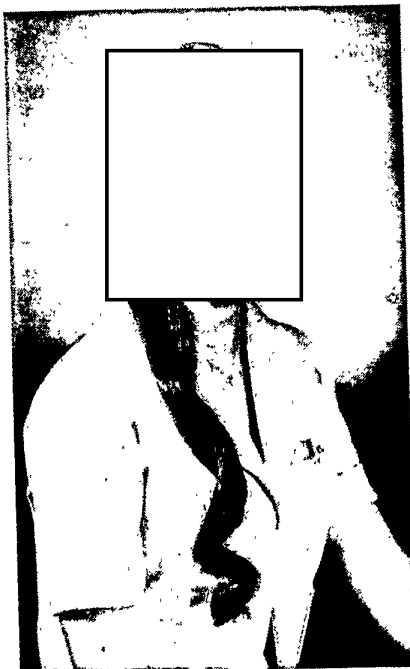


[redacted] (left) discusses a few of her most recent fashion sketches with a fellow New Yorker, [redacted] →



School as a result of a contest conducted by the New York City Police Athletic League. She has also won a full-time scholarship to the Fashion Institute of Technology, which she now attends at night.

Some of [redacted] favorite fashion sketches appear here. She also does a great deal of art work for posters and illustrations in the New York Office.



Ode to [redacted]

Now hear this! Breathes there a girl,
In the field, so rare
Who will comb, uncurl,
And compare her hair
To this that you see
On a steno assigned at SOG?

[redacted] who hails from Ohio
Works in our newest Division.
She has let her hair grow
And is now a vision
Of beauty so fair,
Aided by her long, beautiful hair.

We wonder if in the field
They will conduct a poll,
And what the poll will yield
By letting us know
If to a girl there belongs
Hair more than 32 inches long?



The long hair and winning smile belong to none other than [redacted] of the Special Investigative Division, who has worked at SOG for two years.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Any challenge should be accompanied by appropriate photographs.)

The Guest Greeters



These women were the hostesses at a recent FBI Ladies Luncheon held in Falls Church, Virginia. These ladies are wives of Agents in the Washington, D. C., area. From left are the [redacted]

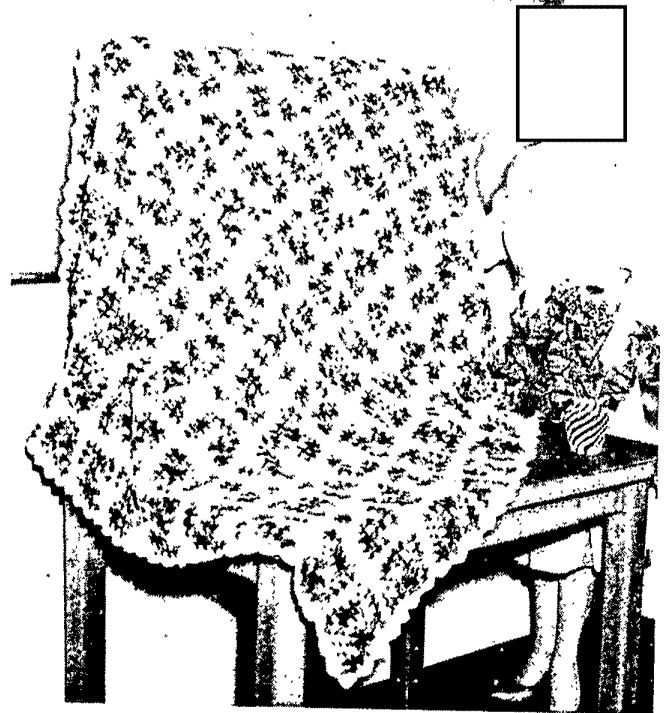
Thanks to Santa Claus!

Santa put a very worthwhile present into the capable hands of a talented woman this past Christmas when he visited the home of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] a Correlation Clerk in the Cleveland Office, received a new sewing machine from Santa Claus, in the person of her husband, and can credit him as partly responsible for this lovely dress she is modeling.



A Crocheted Creation



[REDACTED] of the Identification Division crocheted this beautiful bedspread during her spare time this past winter. She used variegated shades of blue wool, blending in colors from royal blue to a very pale blue. The 120 individual squares constituting the body of the spread were sewn together with a tapestry needle, and the scalloped edging gives it a luxurious air. A delightful aspect concerning this achievement is that [REDACTED] made it as a gift.

St. Louis Steno Pool

"The St. Louis Globe Democrat" recently featured an article on the women of the FBI, and this photograph was published in connection with the feature. The first row of girls from left to right are:





RETIREMENTS

Weldon C. Gentry

Twenty years of enthusiastic and faithful service to the Bureau were ended on May 5, 1961, when SA "Spot" Gentry retired. He was assigned to the Oklahoma City Office at the time of his retirement.

A native of Lawton, Oklahoma, Spot received his early education there and earned a B.S. degree from Central State Teachers College at Edmond, Oklahoma. He was a member of the Oklahoma Highway Patrol prior to joining the Bureau in May, 1941. Spot served at the Richmond and Newark Offices until February, 1943, when he began his assignment at Oklahoma City. A capable and popular Agent, he was widely known in law enforcement circles throughout the southwest. His ability as an investigator will be greatly missed in the Oklahoma City Office.

Spot and his wife [redacted] have a son [redacted]. They reside at 3900 N.E. 50th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.



Mr. Gentry

Kirby A. Vosburgh



Mr. Vosburgh

SA Kirby Vosburgh brought a close to his career of more than 20 years with his retirement on June 1, 1961. He had been assigned to the Albany Office since March, 1956.

Kirby was born at Syracuse, New York, and received his early education at Baldwinsville, New York. He earned an A.B. degree from Syracuse University in 1933, and attended New York Law School before

joining the Bureau in March, 1941. Upon completion of his training, he was assigned to the St. Paul Office. Later, he served at Los Angeles, Cleveland, New York, and SOG. At the time of his retirement, Kirby was a Resident Agent at Syracuse, New York. For many years, he had served in the security field where his ingenuity and sound thinking were of great value, both to the Bureau and the Nation.

He, his wife [redacted] and their son [redacted] reside at 306 Euclid Avenue, Syracuse, New York.

P. Bowers Beachum, Jr.

SA P. Bowers Beachum, Jr., joined the ranks of retired employees on June 7, 1961. His career spanned more than 21 years, and he had been assigned to the Charlotte Office since 1946.

SA Beachum was born at Wadesboro, North Carolina, and received his early education there. He earned a B.S. degree from the Davidson College at Davidson, North Carolina, in 1933, and then came to Washington, D. C., where he worked for the Department of Agriculture and attended The George Washington University Law School at night. In 1939, he received his LL.B. degree and joined the Bureau that same year as a Special Agent. He served at Cincinnati, Albany, and SOG prior to beginning his assignment at Charlotte.

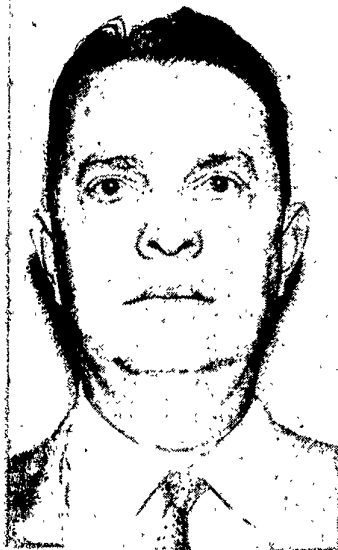
SA Beachum and his wife [redacted] have a son and a daughter. They reside at 2112 Beverly Drive, Charlotte, North Carolina.



Mr. Beachum

Herbert K. Moss

ASAC Herbert Moss of the St. Louis Office retired on June 5, 1961, after having served the Bureau for more than 27 years. A veteran of long service in some of the top administrative and investigative positions, Herb had provided valuable counsel and guidance for the personnel of the St. Louis Office for many years.



Mr. Moss

A native of St. Louis, Herb received A.B. and LL.B. degrees from Washington University in that city. He practiced law for a short time before joining the Bureau in May, 1934, as a student fingerprint classifier in the Identification Division. In January, 1935, he was appointed a Special Agent and served at Oklahoma City, Philadelphia, St. Louis, SOG, Buffalo, Seattle and Los Angeles. In September, 1939, he was designated Number One Man in the Los Angeles

Office where he served until August, 1940, when he was transferred to Louisville as SAC. He later served as SAC at Savannah and in October, 1944, he assumed the duties of ASAC of the St. Louis Office where he remained until his retirement.

Herb and his wife [redacted] have a daughter [redacted]. They reside at 939 Joanna, Glendale 22, Missouri.

John G. Groves

SA John Groves of the Seattle Office brought his career of more than 20 years to a close with his retirement on June 19, 1961. An experienced and dependable Agent, John's ability as an expert criminal investigator had long enhanced the Bureau's operations.

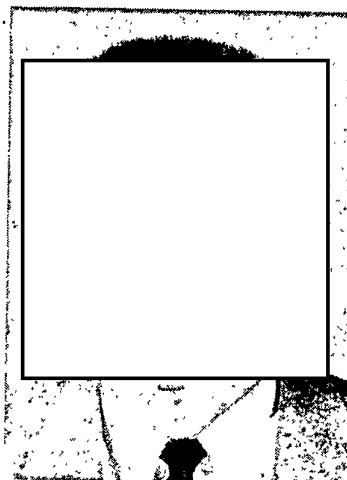
He was born at Chicago, Illinois, and earned a BCS degree from the University of Notre Dame at South Bend, Indiana, in 1932. Later, he attended De Paul University Law School, Chicago, and received his LL.B. degree before joining the Bureau in March, 1941. Following his training, John served at Washington Field, Boston, San Juan, New Orleans, and Chicago. In January, 1952, he was transferred to the Los Angeles Office where he served as a Resident Agent at Fresno, California, until beginning his assignment at Seattle in February, 1960.

John and his wife [redacted] have a daughter [redacted]. The family resides at 4720 Arcade, Fresno, California.



Mr. Groves

The long career of SA [redacted] of the New York Office came to a close with his retirement on June 26, 1961. He had served the Bureau for 22 years, and had distinguished himself as an accomplished and industrious investigator.



SA [redacted] was born and raised in New York City. He graduated from Syracuse University at Syracuse, New York, with an A.B. degree in 1934, and later earned an LL.B. degree from the Columbia University School of Law at New York City. In June, 1939, he joined the Bureau, and served at the Atlanta, Cleveland and Indianapolis Offices. In August, 1940, he was transferred to the New York Office where he remained until his retirement.

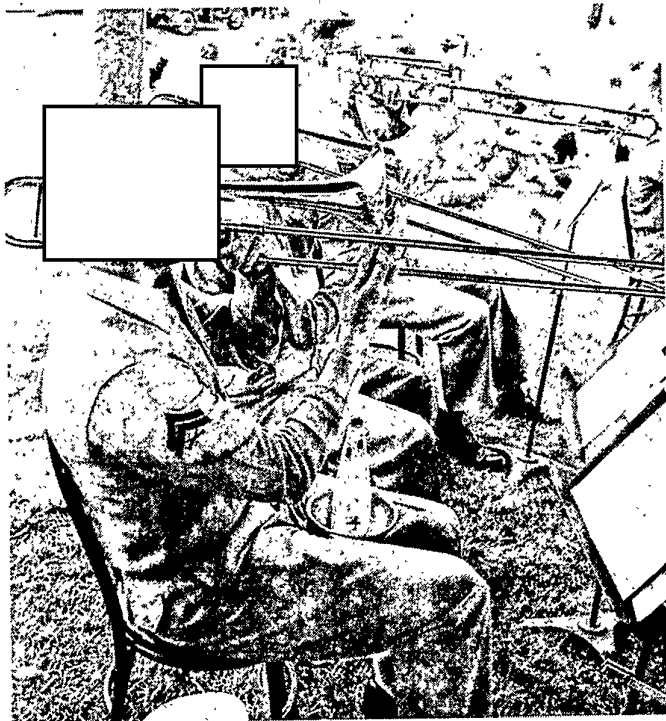
SA [redacted] keen sense of humor and friendly manner made him one of the most popular Agents in the New York Office. He will reside at [redacted] New York.

One of the longest and most distinguished Bureau careers came to a close on June 30, 1961, when SA [redacted] of the Miami Office retired. He had served the Bureau for more than 34 years, and during his long career had been assigned to 22 separate offices throughout the country.

[redacted] was born at Jacksonville, Florida, and he received his early education there. He attended The George Washington University in Washington, D. C., before joining the Bureau as a SA in November, 1921. His training as a new Agent consisted of being assigned to the New York Office where he accompanied more experienced men for a period of one month. After completing this instruction, he was assigned to the Jacksonville Office, and later service took him to the four corners of the Nation. A capable, tactful investigator, [redacted] long service brought him many interesting experiences while working on some of the Bureau's major cases. His career of devoted service has been an inspiration to his associates.

In his retirement, [redacted] will reside at [redacted]

FBIRA Field Day and Picnic



Brass section of the Marine Corps Band.

The sixth annual FBIRA Field Day and Picnic, held on June 3rd at Quantico, Virginia, has been described as "the best ever." Games, contests, and a top-notch program of demonstrations attracted nearly 5,000 Bureau employees and their families to the FBI Ranges.

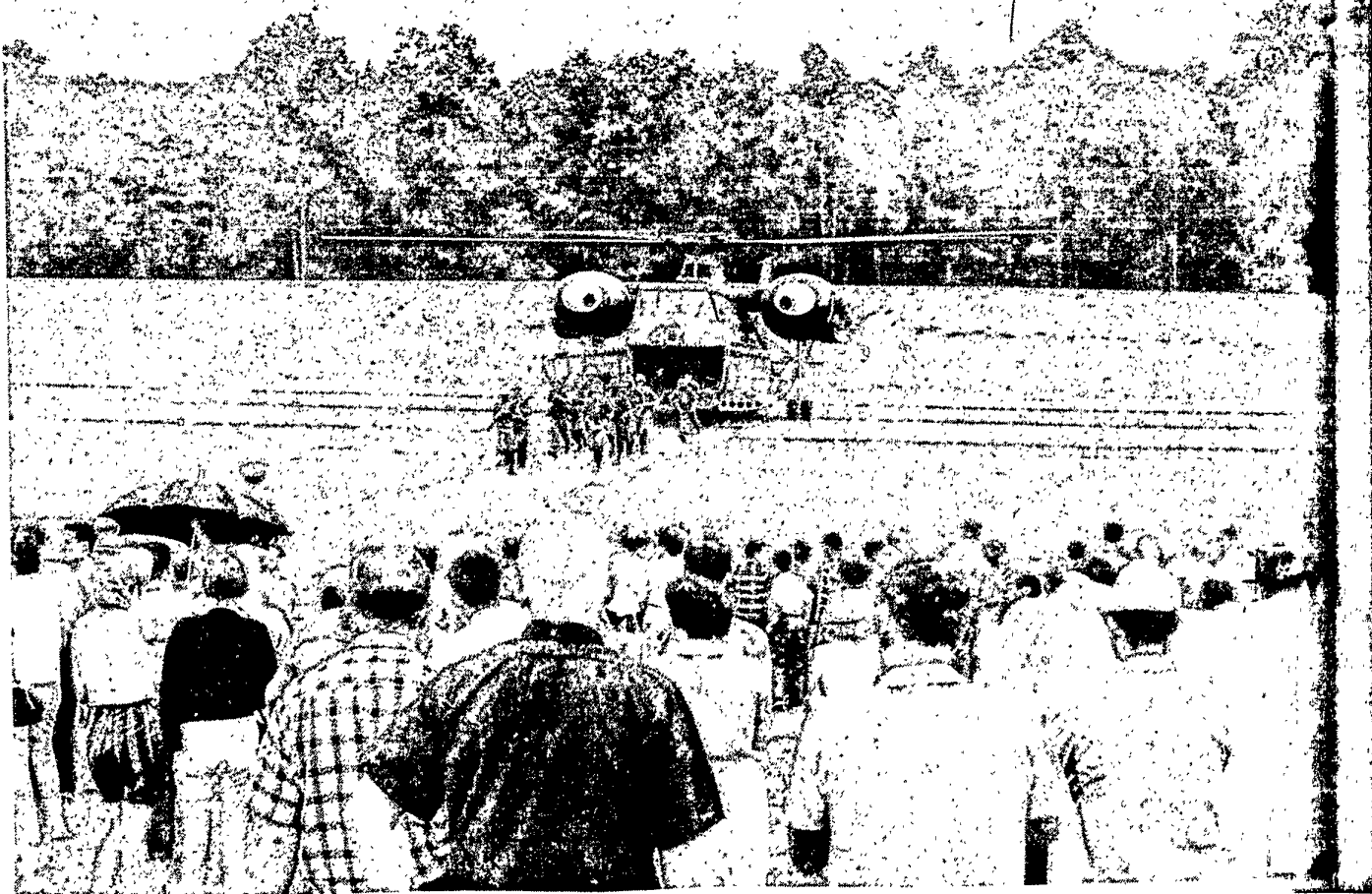
Again this year, through the fine cooperation of Lieutenant General E. W. Snedeker, Commandant of the Marine Corps Schools, and his staff, the Marine Corps staged a series of thrilling and colorful demonstrations. The Bureau's Quantico firearms experts presented an unusual and fascinating display of marksmanship.

The Marine Corps drill team and drum and bugle corps marched across the FBI Ranges in smooth precision. As they left the field, a Navy jet plane, with its afterburner roaring, swooped low across the Ranges with spine-tingling effect. Moments later, a Marine combat rifle team landed by helicopter and launched a mock attack on a fortified position.

The Marine Corps Band provided excellent music throughout the day, furnishing a musical background for the games, contests, and festivities.

b6

Marine Corps combat rifle team beginning a mock attack.



pic,
been
ists,
at-
hoir

era-
Com-
his
of
The
d an
hip.
and
in
l, a
ing,
the
litt
took

ent
test
on

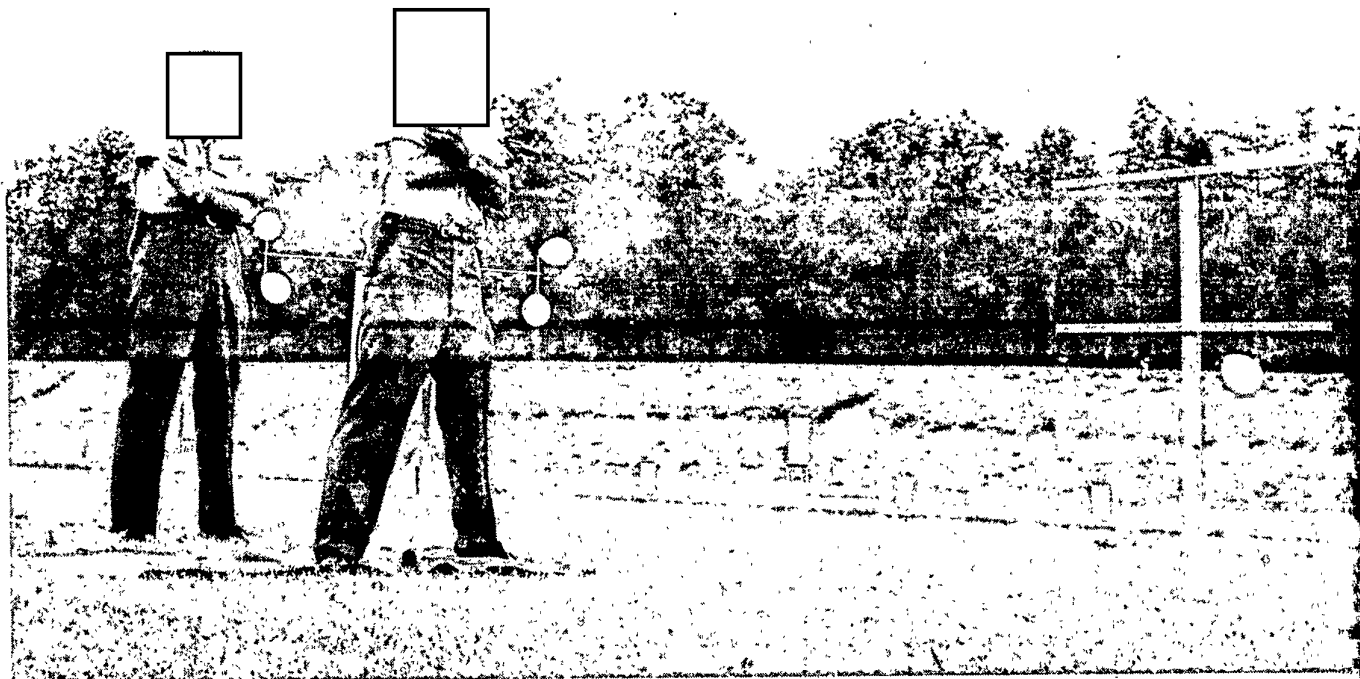
team
ch.



A portion of those who attended
the Field Day and Picnic.

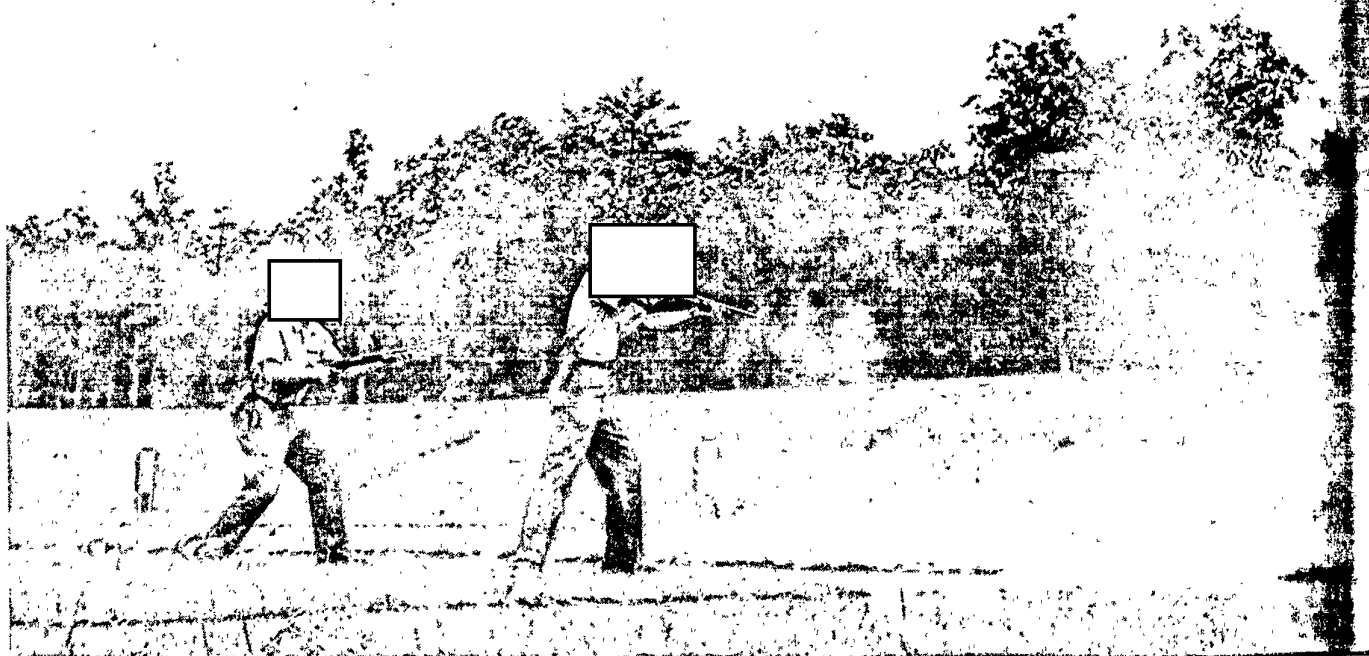
A sack race, one of many
attractions for the kids





Part of the firearms demonstration--
SAs [redacted] use mirrors
to sight revolvers and break balloons.

"Jumping Targets"--SA [redacted] (right) fires a rifle
slug into a can of water which explodes another can in
to the air, providing SA [redacted] with a target.





Precision marching by the Marine Corps
drill team and drum and bugle corps.

Mr. Christopher F. Seyfarth Dies

b6

MR. CHRISTOPHER SEYFARTH, a former employee who had served the Bureau for more than 29 years, died on July 3, 1961, at The George Washington University Hospital in Washington, D. C. "Chris," who retired in April, 1955, was one of the best known personalities at FBI Headquarters, and was a specialist in matters regarding the Bureau's records system.

Born at Newark, New Jersey, Chris moved to Washington and in 1907 became a messenger at the Treasury Department. He remained there until 1910, when he transferred to the Department of Justice as a clerk. In March, 1926, Chris joined the FBI at the personal request of Director Hoover to help organize the Bureau's filing system, and, from that time, he served continuously in the Files and Communications Division. He had risen to the post of Records Management Officer when he retired.

Many times during his long career, Chris' experience with records matters, coupled with his prodigious memory, proved invaluable to the Bureau. In one instance, a Bureau official requested information regarding a case which he thought had been opened about ten years before. When the request reached Chris, he promptly answered with the name and initials of the subject, the exact file number, and the fact that the case had been opened 20 years previously, not ten.

When he retired, Chris had a total of 48 years of government service. He was a veteran of World War I, and a member of the Masonic Order. Surviving are his wife a step-daughter and a step-son.



IN MEMORIAM

SA James S. Klund, Jr.

FRIENDS and associates of SA James S. Klund of the Milwaukee Office were deeply saddened to learn of his death on July 5, 1961. Jim, who was a veteran of more than 19 years of Bureau service, was 43 years of age and died of natural causes. He had been serving as the Resident Agent at La Crosse, Wisconsin, since June, 1947.

An amiable, industrious Agent, Jim was best known for his resourcefulness and high sense of personal responsibility for the Bureau's work. He was born at Cadott, Wisconsin, and received his early education in that area. In 1940, he received a B.A. degree from the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and worked for several Minnesota firms before joining the Bureau in April, 1942. He served at Grand Rapids, Indianapolis, Dallas, and Birmingham before beginning his assignment at the Milwaukee Office.

Jim's co-workers throughout the Bureau mourn the loss of such a pleasant and dependable friend. He is survived by his wife, [redacted] and their four children.



b6

IN MEMORIAM

SA Willard L. Roberts

DEATH removed SA Willard Roberts from the ranks of FBI employees on July 20, 1961. A personable and valuable Agent, SA Roberts was 47 years of age and died at the Georgetown University Hospital in Washington, D. C. He had been assigned at the San Antonio Office.

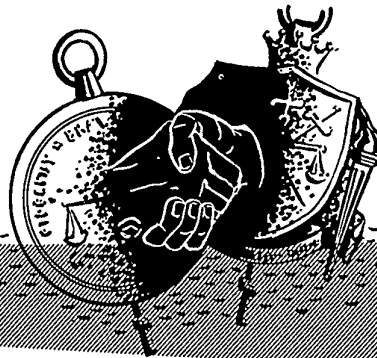
SA Roberts, who joined the Bureau in September, 1936, was a native Texan. He was born at Smithville and received his early education at San Antonio. In 1934, he earned a BBA degree from the University of Texas and then worked for several firms at San Antonio and Lake Charles, Louisiana, before entering the Bureau. SA Roberts began his career as a student fingerprint classifier in the Identification Division, and attained the rank of Special Agent in June, 1939. He served at Detroit and New York prior to beginning his assignment at San Antonio in 1944.



To those who knew him during his 24 years with the Bureau, SA Roberts was a friendly and hard-working Agent, devoted to his career and the FBI. The Bureau and SA Roberts' many friends have suffered a great loss with his death. Surviving are his wife, [REDACTED] and their three children.

b6

Distinguished



Service

SA [redacted]

On the morning of June 2, 1936, the day after he graduated from Columbia University, SA [redacted] reported to the New York Office as a typist. From these beginnings has evolved a distinguished 25-year career of devoted service to the Bureau.

In the finest traditions of a native of Brooklyn, [redacted] was born, reared, and attended grade school, high school, and college in Brooklyn. Four years after joining the Bureau in New York, he graduated from Brooklyn Law School and on July 15, 1940, he was appointed a Special Agent. Assigned as a first office Agent at

Memphis for a couple of months, [redacted] was sent to Boston for a short while, and in 1941, he was transferred to New York. One of the Bureau's crack investigators, [redacted] has achieved invaluable results in his work relating to the internal security of our Nation. He is an Inspector's Aide, a Police Instructor, and has had considerable investigative experience. One of his most vivid memories is the day he testified before the Military Tribunal at the trial of the eight Nazi saboteurs who landed on the shores of the United States from submarines during World War II.

SA [redacted] takes an active interest in church and community functions in Garden City, Long Island, where he, his wife [redacted] and two teenage sons make their home. [redacted] who now works as a secretary, is a former Powers model, and his oldest son [redacted] became a professional model at 10 months of age. [redacted] his second boy waited until he was 18 months old before applying for a Social Security card. These young careerists received some expert guidance and counsel from their talented mother.

[redacted] relaxes by flying model airplanes with his boys; he is methodically beaten by them in tennis; and he is an enthusiastic swimmer.



A 20-year key was presented [redacted] of the Chicago Office on June 2, 1961.

The FBI career of SA [redacted] of the Buffalo Office spanned 20 years on June 2, 1961.

On June 2, 1961, Mr. [redacted] of the Miami Office completed 20 years of service to the FBI.

A 20-year key was presented SA [redacted] of the New York Office on June 2, 1961.

SA [] of the Detroit Office began his Bureau career on June 2, 1941.

SA Joseph E. Iseman



SA [] the SRA at Kenosha (Milwaukee), completed 20 years on June 2, 1961.

SA [] of the Salt Lake City Office reached the 20-year mark on June 2, 1961.

June 2, 1941, was the day [] of the Identification Division entered the Bureau.

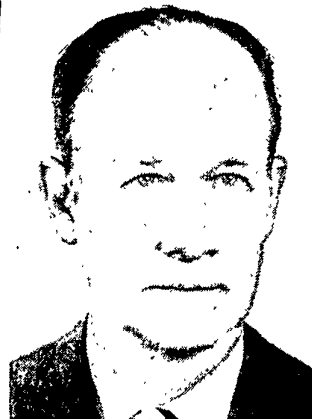
Assigned at Detroit, SA Iseman received a 20-year key on June 2, 1961.

SA [] of the Miami Office has served the Bureau since June 2, 1941.

Assigned to the New York Office, Miss [] completed 20 years of service on June 2, 1961.

SA [] the ASRA at San Rafael (San Francisco), entered the FBI on June 2, 1941.

SA Raymond J. Gorham



[] of the Albuquerque Office entered the Bureau's service on June 2, 1941.

The Bureau career of SA [] of the Laboratory spanned 20 years on June 9, 1961.

SA Gorham, the ASRA at Trenton (Newark), entered the FBI on June 9, 1941.

The RA at Shreveport (New Orleans), SA [] received a 20-year key

SAC Earl E. Brown



The FBI career of SAC Brown of the Richmond Office spanned 20 years on June 16, 1961.



SA Thomas F. Carrig

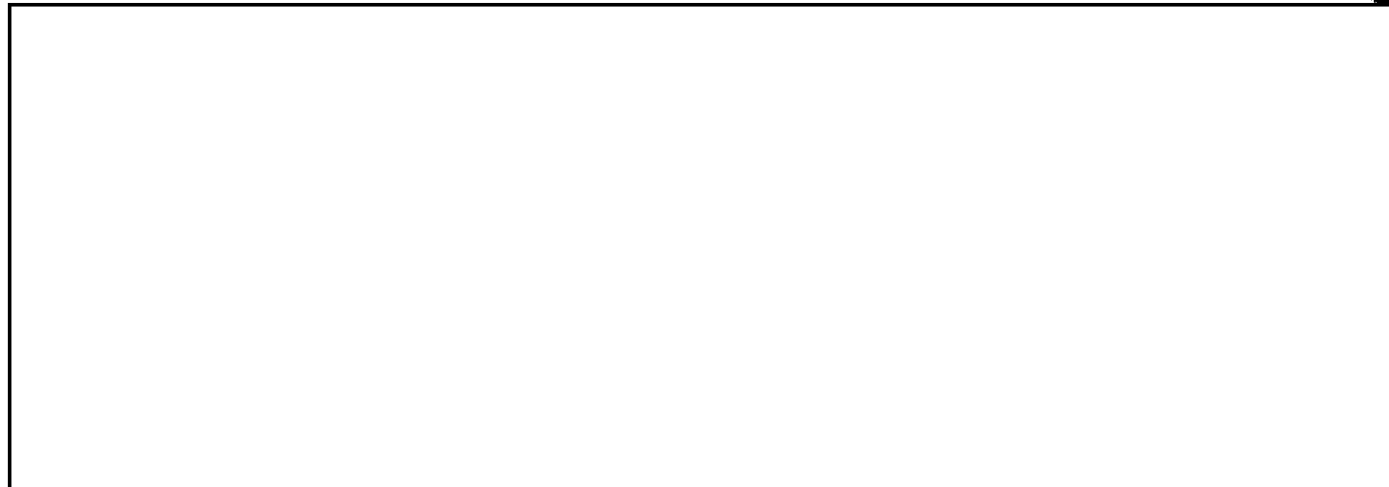


SA Carrig of the Philadelphia Office received his 20-year key on June 16, 1961.

SA Norbert F. Donahue



SA Donahue of the RA at Kalispell (Butte) began his Bureau career on June 16, 1941.



Assigned as SRA at Des Moines (Omaha), SA [redacted] received a 20-year key on June 16, 1961.

On June 16, 1941, SA [redacted] of the Special Investigative Division entered the Bureau.

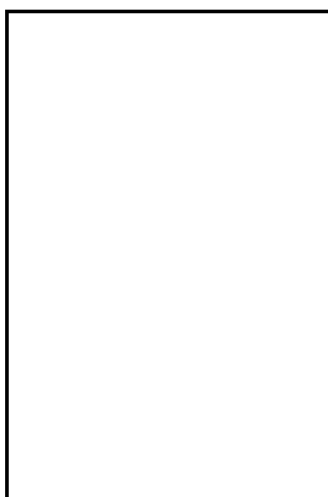
On June 16, 1961, [redacted] of the Domestic Intelligence Division received a 20-year key.

Recently assigned to New York City, SA [redacted] completed 20 years June 16, 1961.

SA James T. Haverty



Since June 16, 1941, SA Haverty of the Training and Inspection Division has served the FBI.



SAC Joe David Jamieson



On June 16, 1941, SAC Jamieson of the Savannah Office began his Bureau career.



June 16, 1941, was the day SA [redacted] of [redacted] joined the ranks of the FBI.

SA Peter F. Maxson



A 20-year key was presented SA Maxson, the SRA at Ithaca (Albany), on June 16, 1961.

On June 16, 1961, SA [redacted] the SRA at Appleton (Milwaukee), received a 20-year key.

SA William P. Sheehan



SA [redacted] the SRA at Paterson (Newark), received his 20-year key on June 16, 1961.

The Bureau career of S [redacted] of the New York Office spanned 20 years on June 16, 1961.

On June 16, 1941, SA [redacted] the SRA at Lafayette (New Orleans), entered the Bureau.

SA Sheehan of the Los Angeles Office entered the Bureau on June 16, 1941.

On June 18, 1961, SA [redacted] of the Milwaukee Office completed 20 years with the FBI.

SE [redacted] of the Buffalo Office completed 20 years of service to the FBI on June 19, 1961.

SA Wayne G. Hunt



[redacted] of the Cincinnati Office received a 20-year key on June 19, 1961.

Entering the Bureau in 1941, SA Hunt of Indianapolis completed 20 years on June 23.

[redacted] of the Buffalo Office entered the Bureau service on June 23, 1941.

[redacted] who is on foreign assignment, received a 20-year key on June 23, 1961.

SA John W. O'Beirne



Raymond J. Ryan



[redacted] of the Identification Division received a 20-year key on June 23, 1961.

On June 23, 1961, [redacted] of the Administrative Division completed 20 years.

A 20-year key was presented SA O'Beirne of the Crime Records Division on June 23, 1961.

Mr. Ryan of the Albany Office joined the rolls of the Bureau on June 23, 1941.

SAC Thomas E. Bishop



SAC Bishop of the San Diego Office entered the Bureau service on June 30, 1941.

SA Gerald V. Caswell



The Bureau career of SA Caswell of the New York Office spanned 20 years on June 30, 1961.

SA Francis Finley



On June 30, 1961, SA Finley of the Memphis Office celebrated his 20th anniversary.

SA Allen F. Frei



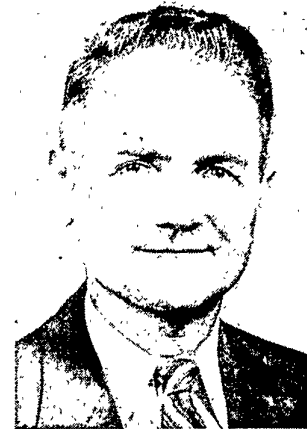
Beginning his Bureau career in 1941, SA Frei of Los Angeles completed 20 years on June 30, 1961.

SA James B. Hafley



SA Hafley, the SRA at Orlando (Tampa), completed 20 years on June 30, 1961.

SA Miles L. Johnsen

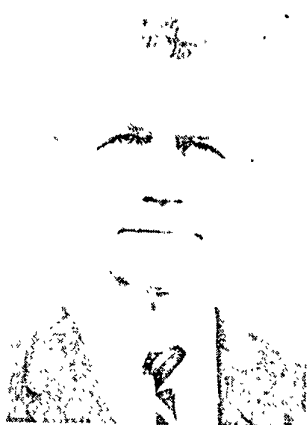


On June 30, 1961, SA Johnsen of the San Antonio Office reached the 20-year mark.

Assigned in the Detroit Office, SA [redacted] has served the Bureau since June 30, 1941.

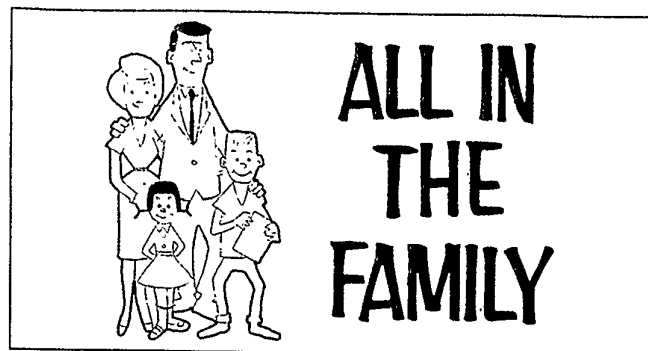
June 30, 1961, was day SA [redacted] of Omaha Office completed 20 years' service.

SA John W. Shindoler



20-year key was presented SA [redacted] of the New York Office on June 30, 1961.

On June 30, 1941, SA Shindoler of the Cincinnati Office began his Bureau career.



And they said it couldn't be done! SRA [redacted] of Aberdeen, South Dakota, was assigned a 1960 Plymouth in May of 1960, and SA [redacted] the only other Resident Agent at Aberdeen, was assigned a 1961 Plymouth in March, 1961. The keys to these two cars are identical and even have the same factory identification number.

h h h

[redacted] the [redacted]-year-old son of [redacted] of the Memphis Office, was flabbergasted over the news that his father was going to Washington on official business. "Why, daddy, if you go to Washington, you will be President." His daddy remarked, "How do you know things like that, [redacted]" to which [redacted] replied, "Oh, I guess I'm just a lot smarter than most [redacted]-year-olds."

h h h

This issue of THE INVESTIGATOR mentions the names of 541 Bureau employees.

h h h

SA [redacted] of the Chicago Office is the son of Edwin C. Shanahan, the first Special Agent to be killed in the line of duty.

h h h

Little [redacted], the second son of SA [redacted] of the Savannah Office, saw fit to arrive on April 28, 1961, a Friday!

h h h

ASAC Edwin R. Tully of the Cincinnati Office commented that the reason for the outstanding success of the FBI annual steak fries in this area is that every Agent in attendance has a "steak" in the affair.

h h h

SA [redacted] of the Jacksonville Office started coin collecting in 1949. His collection now contains such coins as Indian head pennies, half-cent, two-cent, and three-cent pieces. In his collection are also some foreign coins, including a 1737 Irish penny. He also has a British coin called a quarter-farthing, which is reported to be one of the smallest ever minted.

h h h

[redacted] of the Chicago Office is reportedly a descendant of Abraham Lincoln.

h h h

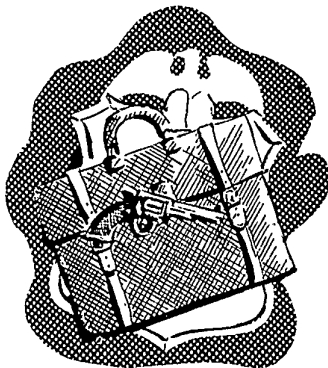


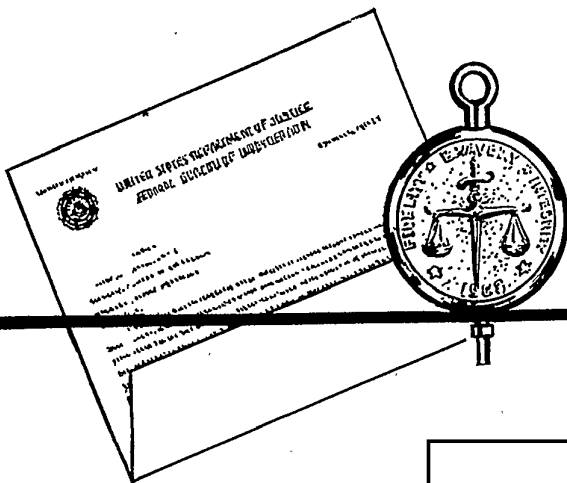
Assigned in the Special Investigative Division, [redacted] completed 20 years on June 30, 1961.

SA Dick H. Young



Young of the Special Investigative Division completed 20 years on June 30, 1961.





TEN-YEAR SERVICE AWARDS

b6

James B. Adams, Administrative

James F. Glonek, Kansas City

Donald A. Gruentzel, Washington
Ralph D. Harmon, Chicago

George A. Paine, Jr., Los Angeles

John F. Phelan, Jr., Philadelphia

Gene R. Ralph, New York

Edward F. Ryan, Files and Communications

Richard F. Kilcourse, San Antonio
Theodore S. Klimaszewski, Detroit

Raymond R. McAndrew, New York

John E. McHale, Jr., Domestic Intelligence
Edward H. Madden, New York

Ernest R. Strawman, Minneapolis
Simon Tullai, New York

William A. Datz, New York
Harry J. Degnan, Mobile
George A. Dimler, New York
Thomas J. Dowling, New York
Robert James Dwyer, Miami
James A. Egan, Jr., New York

John H. Miller, San Juan

William D. Mulkins, New York

George W. Whalen, Boston

WE CONGRATULATE...
(Continued from page 13)

W. RAYMOND WANNALL, JR.
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

SIMON TULLAI





Around the FBI

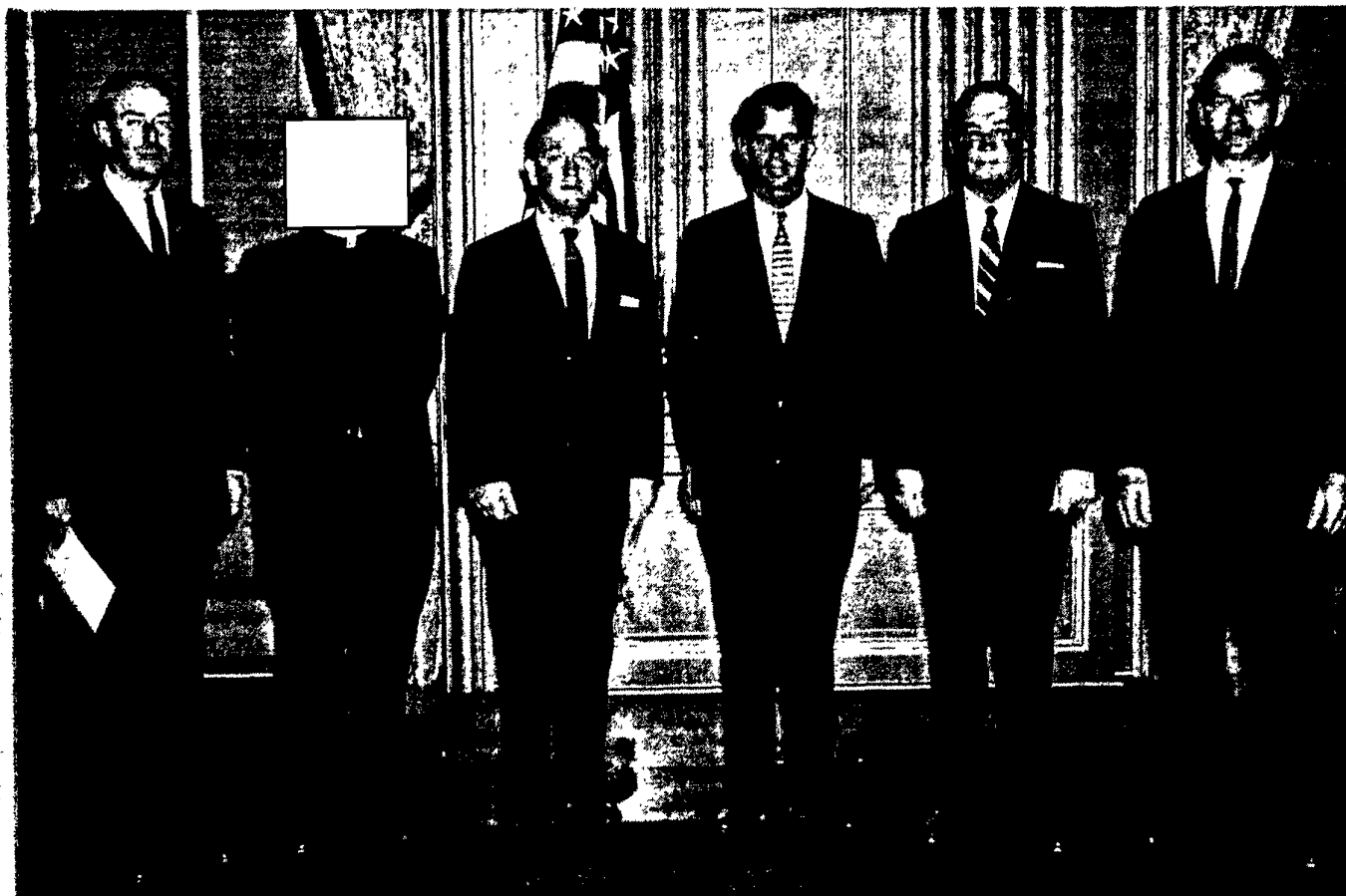
67th NA Graduates

The 67th Session of the FBI National Academy was graduated on June 7, 1961, in ceremonies held in the Departmental Auditorium in Washington, D. C. The graduation program included addresses by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy; Mr. William R. Burke, National Commander of The American Legion; and Chief of Police Don R. Durning, Winnetka, Illinois, President of the graduating class.

The successful completion of the intensive 12-week training course by the members of the 67th Session marked another milestone in the 20-year history of the National Academy. Director Hoover announced that Special Agent Cecilio Santiago Soliman, National Bureau of Investiga-

tion, Manila, Republic of the Philippines, who was one of the 70 members of the graduating class, was the 4000th law enforcement officer to complete NA training. The Director noted: "It is fitting that we should be honored and joined in this significant achievement of the FBI National Academy by a representative of a government with which we have had the closest and friendliest ties."

Diplomas were awarded to the graduating class by Deputy Attorney General Byron R. White. The invocation and benediction were delivered by [redacted] Minister of the Colesville Methodist Church, Silver Spring, Maryland.



Men following the graduation exercises of the 67th Session of the FBI National Academy are (from left): Mr. William R. Burke, National Commander, The American Legion; [redacted] Congressman William T. Cahill of New Jersey; Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy; Director Hoover; and Chief of Police Don R. Durning, President of the graduating class.

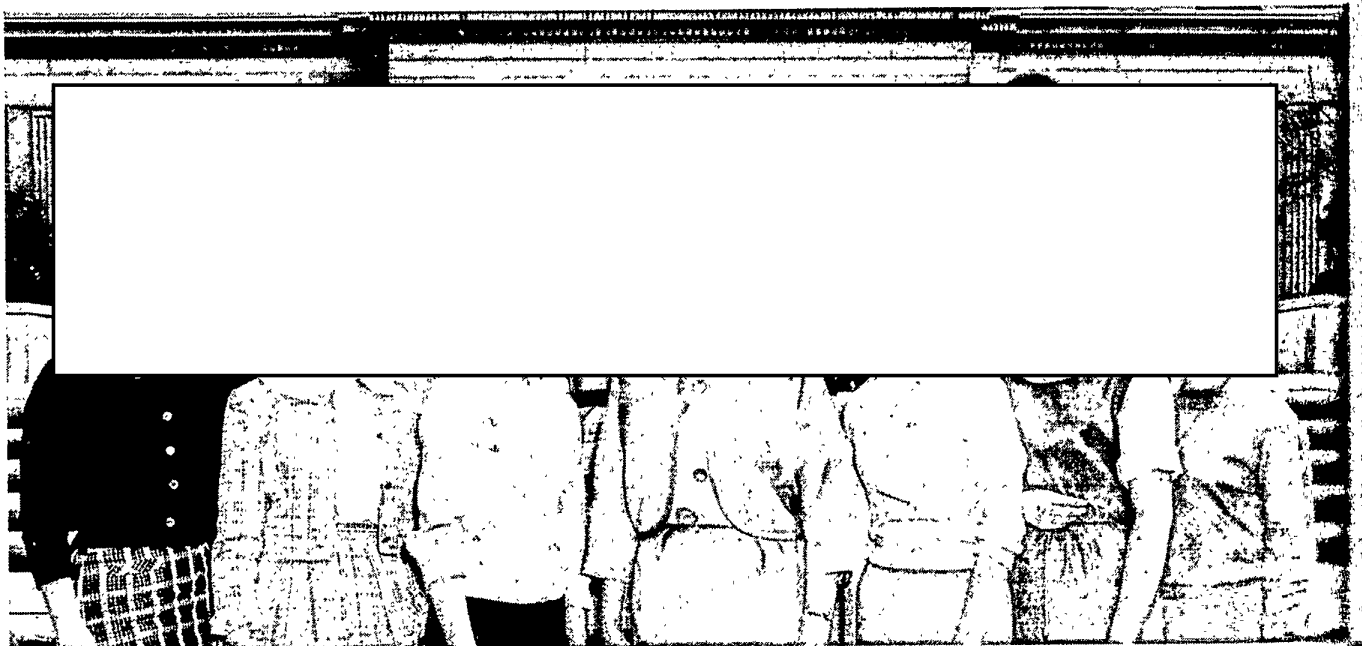
FBI Hostesses

Among the wide range of activities sponsored by the FBIRA is a uniquely active group of FBI girls known as the "Hostess Group." Twice monthly, these girls visit local Service Hospitals under a program sponsored by the Red Cross. Their mission is to entertain and boost the morale of service veterans who might otherwise be isolated from outside life.

All members of the Hostess Group are assigned

to various Divisions at the Seat of Government, and they have all received specialized training at the local Red Cross Chapter House which specifically qualifies them to serve as hostesses at dances and parties for hospitalized veterans.

The "Group" has received many letters from hospitals thanking them for their untiring efforts, and extending the patients' invitation to visit again.



The FBI Hostess Group. From left are (front row):

Director Congratulates SAs



Recently, Director Hoover congratulated the Agents assigned to the Hyattsville, Maryland, Resident Agency (Baltimore Office), on the excellent manner in which they have carried out their duties. From left are: SA [redacted] (since transferred to SOG); SA [redacted] SA Francis X. Jahn (since retired); Mr. Hoover; SA Francis X. O'Neill, Jr.; SA [redacted]

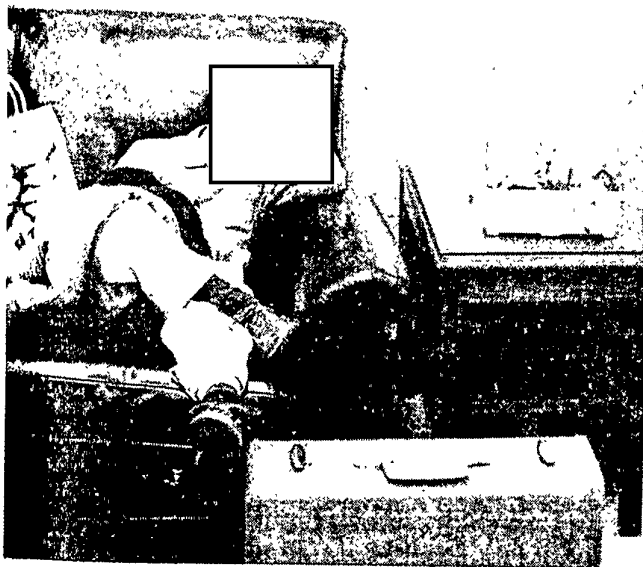
[redacted] During the thirty months that this group of Agents has worked together at the Hyattsville RA, they have compiled an impressive record of accomplishments. A few of these were the solving of one of the Ten Most Wanted Fugitives, solving two kidnappings, two bank robberies, and a Theft of Government Property case.

Strange Search



The photo above shows SA [redacted] conducting an unusual crime scene search during a bank robbery investigation in the Houston Division. This bank was robbed and immediately set aflame with the aid of an inflammable liquid. SA [redacted] searched among the charred ruins until he located the glass jug that had contained the fluid, and is shown here collecting the glass as evidence.

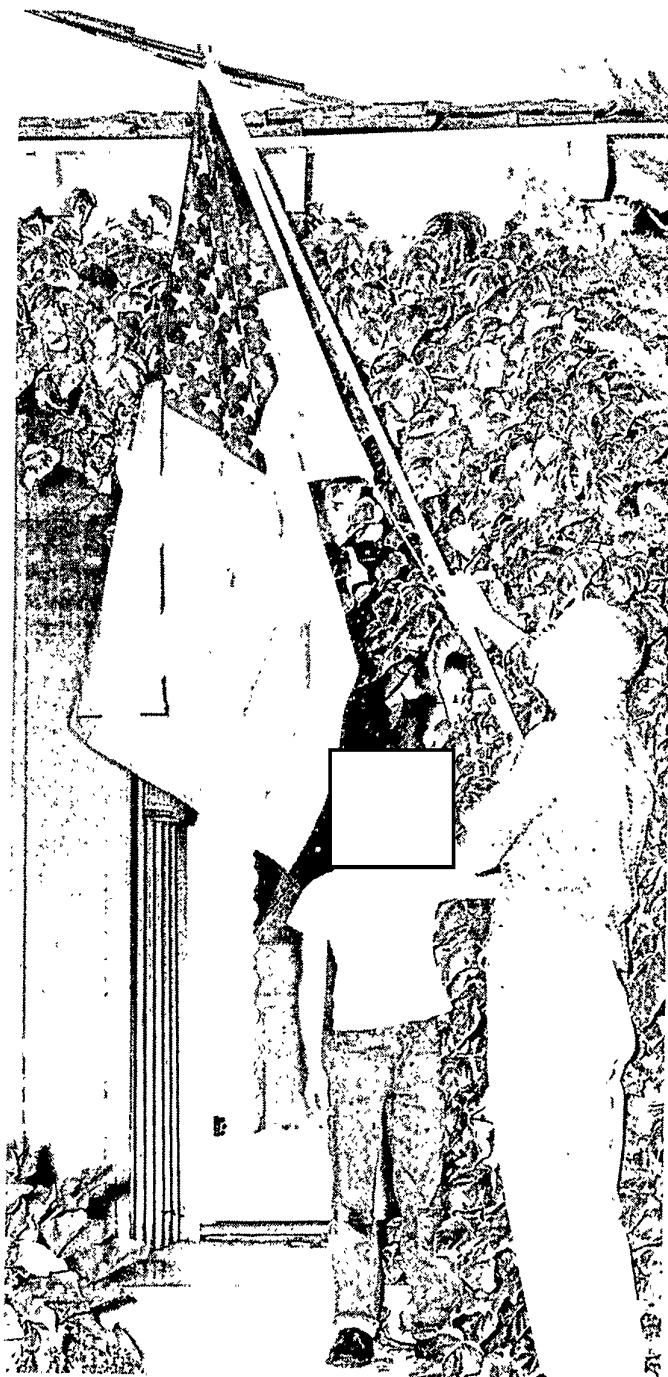
Weary Traveler



The photograph above was taken late one afternoon in the reception area of the Chicago Office. The weary lad is [redacted], [redacted]-year-old nephew of SA Curtis A. Hester, who waited "patiently" for his uncle to complete his work for the day.

Patriotic Panorama

SA [redacted] who resides at Upland, California, originated the idea of having each of the neighbors on his block display the American Flag on appropriate days. He wrote a letter to his neighbors explaining the idea, and his son [redacted] carried the message from door to door. Everyone on the block was enthusiastic and contributed to a common fund to purchase a flag for each house. Since then, [redacted] has called at every home shortly before the flags are to be displayed to remind his neighbors of their patriotic duty.



SA [redacted] with some assistance from his son [redacted] places the American Flag on its staff in front of their Upland, California, home.

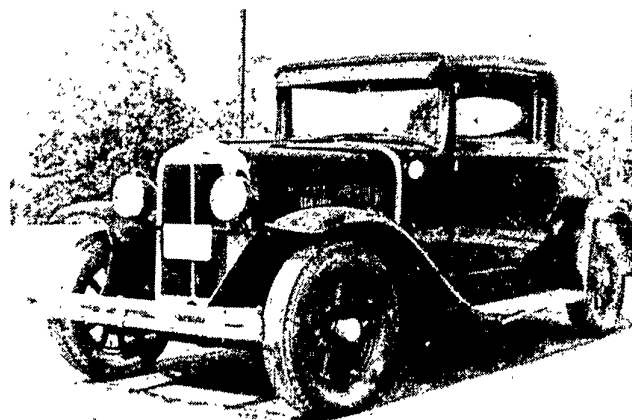
Courtesy Award



SA Thomas J. Deakin of the Cincinnati Office was recently honored by the Highway Safety Bureau of the Cincinnati Police Department which awarded him a "Courteous Driver Citation." SA Deakin was driving in downtown Cincinnati when Patrolman Robert T. Sherwood observed his courteous and expert manner of handling an auto, and cited him for the award. SA Deakin is shown above receiving the award from Patrolman [redacted]

Antique Auto

In recent years, antique automobile enthusiasts have taken up the hobby of restoring old cars. Many of these restored cars are in better condition today than when they were delivered.



the original purchaser years ago.

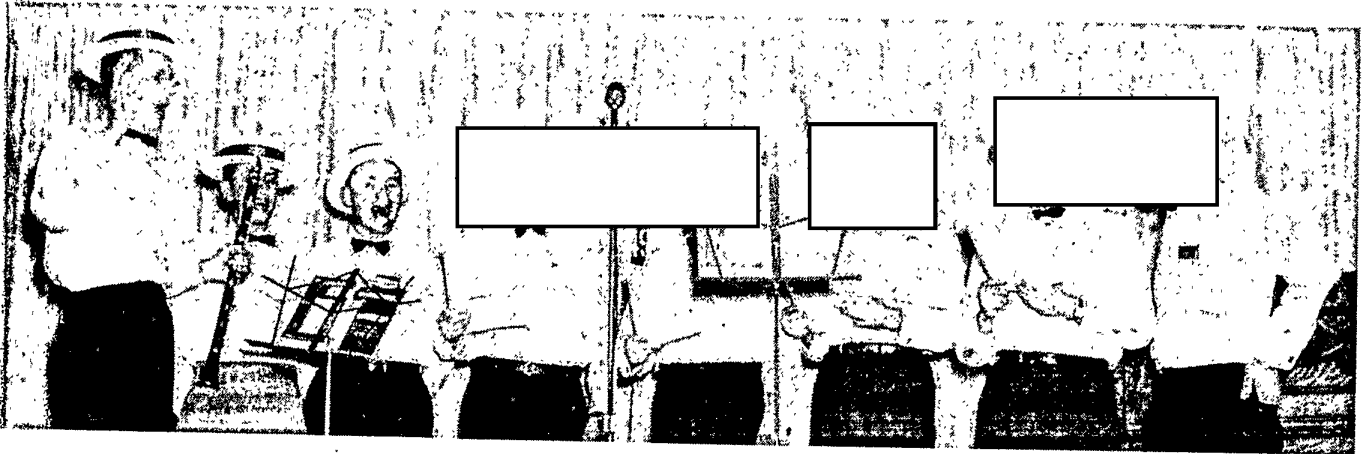
This 1930 Pontiac, of which complete restoration is in process, is the proud possession of [redacted] of the Seat of Government. Although this car is over 30 years old, the Arnolds keep it in as good or better condition than their newer car.

Twenty-year Token



On the 20th anniversary of the Agents' Class of July 14, 1941, Director Hoover was presented with a "Twenty-year Token" by two members of that class. Acting for their fellow classmates, 18 of whom are still with the Bureau, are SA Joe R. Craig of the Washington Field Office, and SA William A. Branigan of the Domestic Intelligence Division who is making the presentation.

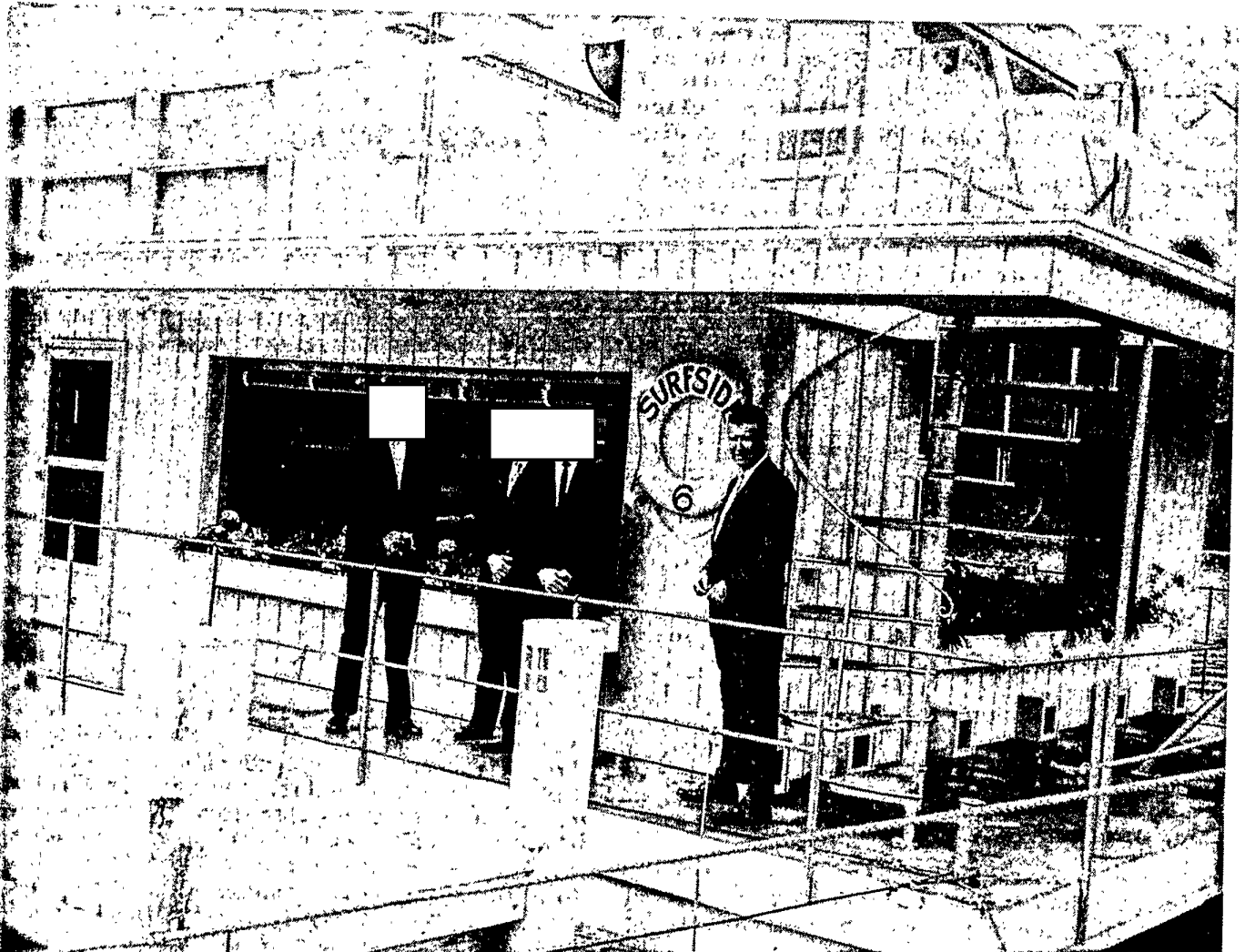
Crab Caper

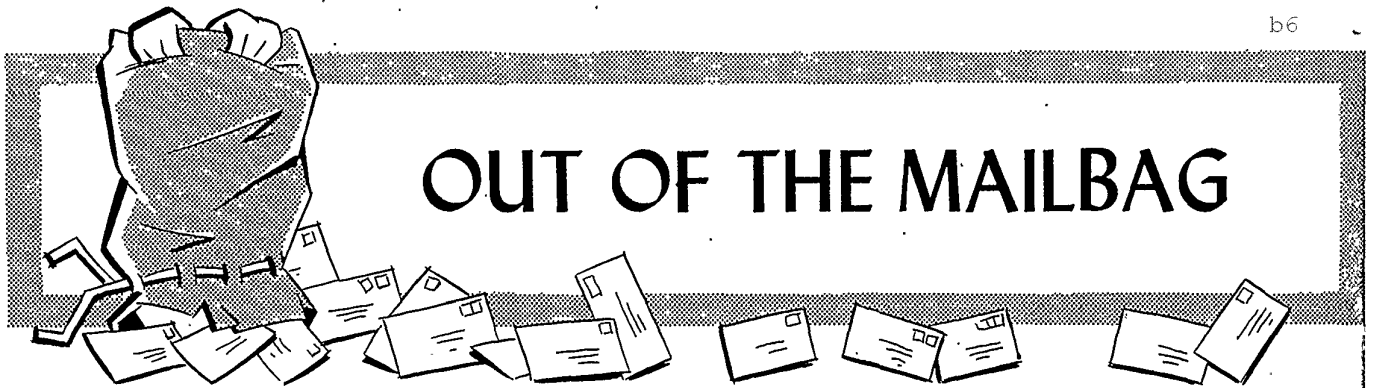


The Seattle Office recently held its annual crab party, dubbed the "Crab Caper" this year, and the "Barber Shop Eight" (above) received top billing. From left are SAs Reese Chipman, Fred Cook, Julius Mattson, [redacted], and ASAC [redacted].

Surfside SAs

During the tourist season, investigations at Miami Beach Hotels are routine assignments for the Agents of the Miami Office. The photo below was taken on the plush houseboat "Surfside 6" which is moored on the canal along famous "hotel row" on Miami Beach. This is the boat used in filming the television series "Surfside Six." From left are SAs [redacted] and James Kearney.





OUT OF THE MAILBAG

All Bureau employees who left their jobs to enter military service, and who have furnished their military addresses to the Bureau, are receiving *THE INVESTIGATOR* each month. These columns are dedicated to news of their activities excerpted from their letters to Director Hoover.

Asmara, East Africa, is where [redacted] is now stationed at a United States Army Field Station. [redacted] was with the Washington Field Office before joining the Armed Forces.

"I am stationed with the 4135 Combat Defense Force as an Air Policeman," pens former Identification Division employee [redacted]. He is stationed at Elgin Air Force Base, Florida, and states that he is looking forward to returning to the Bureau and visiting his friends in the Ident Building.

[redacted] is based at Fort Gordon, Georgia, and writes that he is continuing his schooling at Augusta College. "The Battalion I am in is the most decorated Military Police Battalion in the United States Army. It is also a part of the Strategic Army Corps...I feel very honored to be a part of this Battalion." [redacted] was employed in the Los Angeles Office, and says he is looking forward to returning to the Bureau.

"...my tour of duty with U. S. Air Force here on Guam has proved interesting and exciting," writes [redacted] who was assigned in the Los Angeles Office, and states that he is looking forward to visiting with friends in the Los Angeles and Mobile Offices upon returning to the continental United States. He is due to rotate during the month of November, and is considering reassignment to Iceland. [redacted] is stationed at Andersen Air Force Base on Guam in the Marianas Islands.

A former employee of the Washington Field Office, [redacted] relates that he will be released from active duty early in October and wants to return to the Bureau. He is stationed at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, where he has been working as a supervisor of a team of pay clerks in the Military Personnel Division.

Formerly assigned at Washington Field Office, [redacted] will be stationed at the U. S. Army Intelligence School at Fort Holabird, Maryland, until this fall.

[redacted] left for Germany on March 12, and is stationed in Berlin. He formerly served in the Files and Communications Division at the Seat of Government.

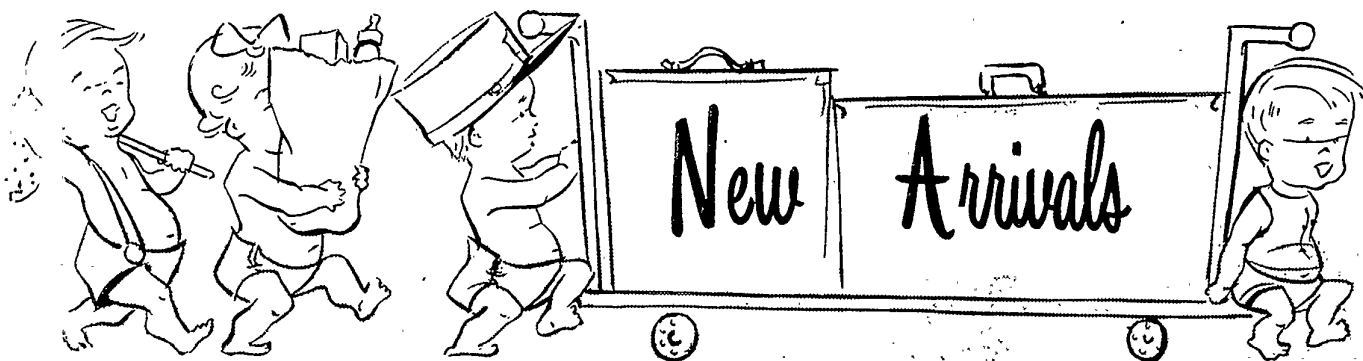
Receiving basic training at Fort Dix, New Jersey, [redacted] writes that he misses his FBI associates, and is looking forward to returning to his job as a physical science technician in the laboratory.

[redacted] has been accepted and is now attending the Army Intelligence School at Fort Holabird in Baltimore, Maryland, and will serve for three years. He was in the Files and Communications Division while with the Bureau.

Long-gone Lawmen



In 1881, after peace had been permanently stored to the Western plains, the United States Army withdrew from the territory of the Ridge Indian Reservation and the first native police department was appointed. The members of the department's first force are shown above and only one officer has been identified, Bluffing Bear, in the center. This department, founded by these early lawmen, has since grown into an expanded and up-to-date law enforcement agency.



STOP!

A Los Angeles Agent, attempting to contact the neighbor of a government applicant at her home, received no response at the front door and so proceeded to the kitchen door at the rear. Suddenly, a woman's shrill and angered voice commanded, "Stop! Don't come any farther." The startled Agent froze in his tracks. Unable to pinpoint the source of the voice, he ventured a few steps farther and again was warned, "I said stay where you are. Don't take another step." After a brief pause, the Agent held his credential card aloft and announced, "Lady, I'm an FBI Agent. I want to ask you some questions about a neighbor." The lady of the house rushed to the kitchen window, and explained, "I'm dreadfully sorry. You see, I have just waxed the kitchen floor, and I was only telling the children not to walk on it."

THE INVESTIGATOR
Published by the
FBI RECREATION ASSOCIATION
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Investigator Staff

EDITOR: M. A. Jones
ASSISTANT EDITOR:
MANAGING EDITOR:
WOMEN'S EDITOR:
DESIGN AND LAYOUT: Exhibits Section
PRINTING AND
PHOTO REPRODUCTION: Mechanical Section

FBIRA Officers

PRESIDENT: C. Ray Davidson
VICE PRESIDENT: Donald E. Moore
SECRETARY:
TREASURER: R. C. Renneberger
ACTIVITY PROMOTER: Carl A. Harris
ASSISTANT ACTIVITY PROMOTER:

the INVESTIGATOR

SEPTEMBER 1961



In the Senate of the United States

August 4, 1961

John Edgar Hoover

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Whereas John Edgar Hoover has rendered thirty-seven years of distinguished service to the United States as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, having been appointed to that position in 1924 during the Presidency of Calvin Coolidge and having served continuously in that capacity during the terms of office of Presidents Herbert C. Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and John F. Kennedy; and

Whereas, through the vigor and effectiveness of the leadership of John Edgar Hoover, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been developed and maintained as a law enforcement agency of unparalleled efficiency, impartiality, and integrity; and

Whereas, during the service of John Edgar Hoover as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in close and effective cooperation with State and local police agencies, has led successfully the fight against crime, corruption, and communism within the United States; and

Whereas, through its services to the Nation under the direction of John Edgar Hoover, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has earned the trust, confidence, and appreciation of all Americans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that John Edgar Hoover is deserving of the highest possible commendation for the continued excellence of his devoted and effective service to the Nation.

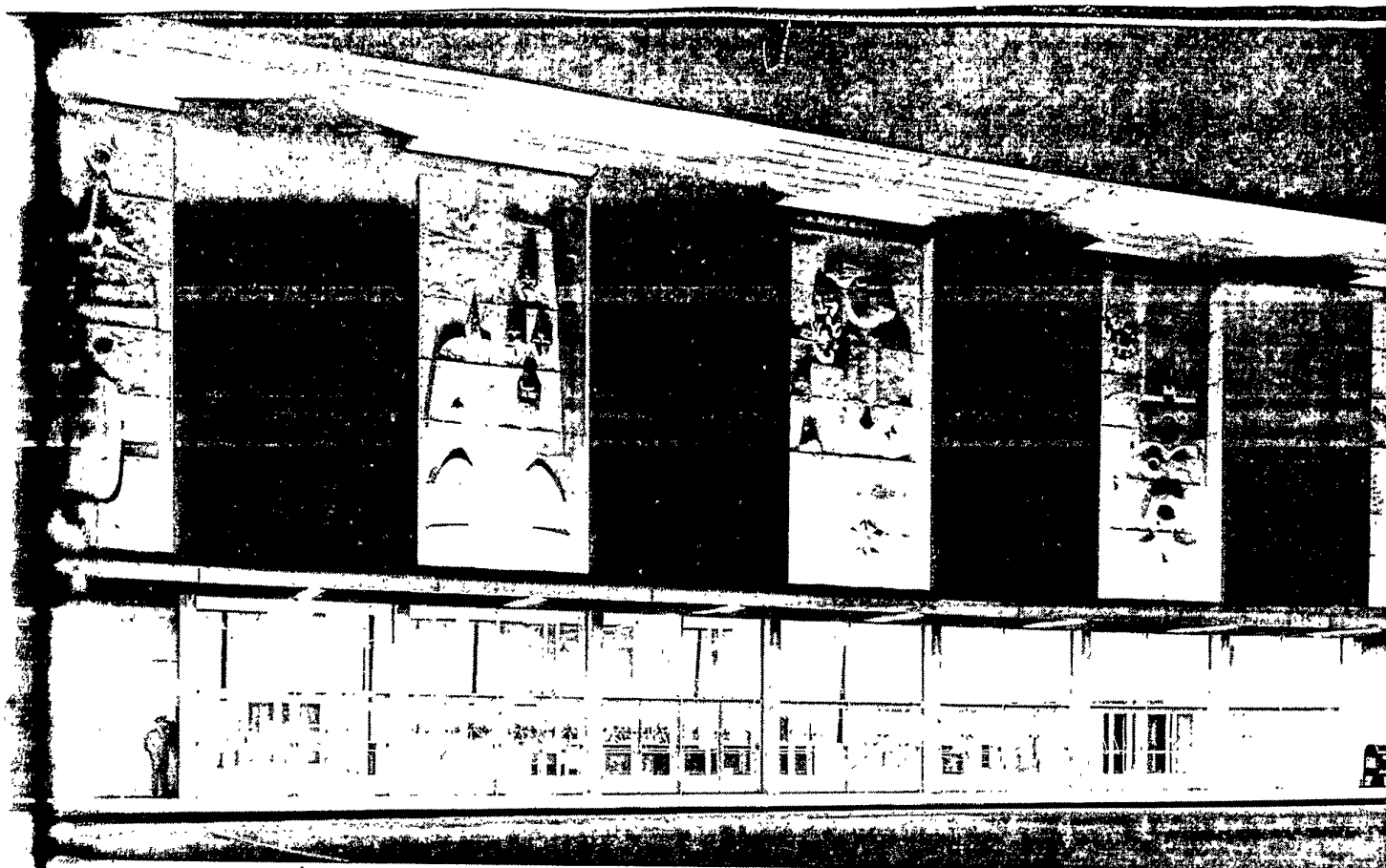
SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit copies of this resolution to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Attorney General, and the President.

Attest:

Fella M. Johnston
Secretary.



On August 4, 1961, the United States Senate unanimously passed a Resolution commending the Director for his thirty-seven years of outstanding service to the Government and the Nation. The Resolution (shown above) was jointly introduced on the floor of the Senate by Senator Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois and Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana. In accepting this high honor, Mr. Hoover stated "the Resolution is actually a tribute to the law enforcement community as a whole."



NEW CHICAGO SHOWPLACE

Night view of the main entrance to McCormick Place. Highlighted are five of the exterior wall panels done in precast concrete by Constantino Nivola.

CHICAGO HAS A reputation for doing things in a big way. She was clearly in step on November 18, 1960, when the doors of the McCormick Place were first opened to the world.

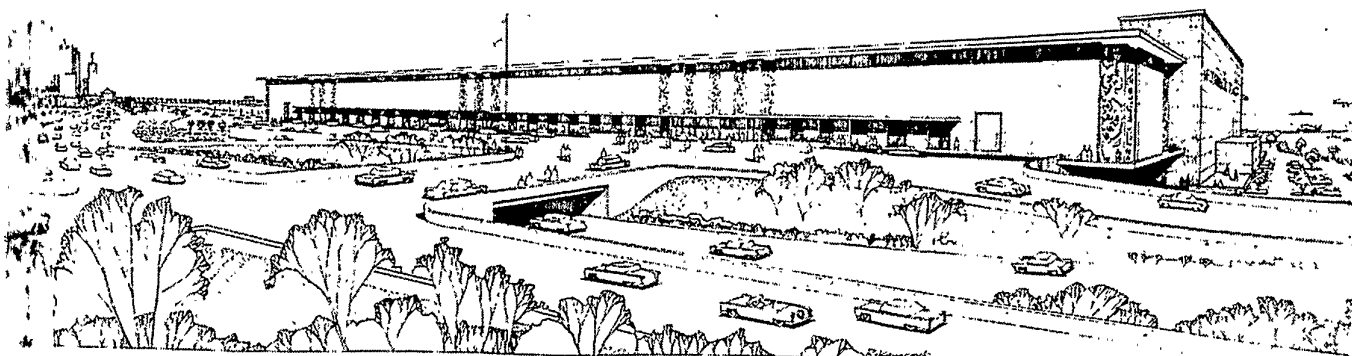
The new lakefront exposition center, named for the late Colonel Robert R. McCormick, is the finest market place, meeting place, and showplace in the world. It had been thirty years in the making, and took two years and \$35 million

Architect's drawing of the West facade of Chicago's new McCormick Place.

to build.

By the middle of the summer, well over three million people had visited McCormick Place for trade shows; conventions; meetings; social, theatrical and musical events, and all were enthralled by this one-of-a-kind structure.

Basically, McCormick Place is a big, beautiful rectangular building located on a thirty-acre site on the shores of Lake Michigan. The multi-purpose structure is three blocks long, a block wide, and equal to a ten story building in height. There are two public levels. The top one boasts over 310,000 square feet of uninter-



rupted exposition area, approximately the size of six football fields. The lower level houses the Arie Crown Theatre, the Little Theatre, the President's Walk Restaurant, spacious lakeside cafeteria, large art gallery, and 19 meeting rooms.

The setting is ideal, for it is just five minutes from the heart of Chicago. It is easily accessible by land, sea and air. There are nine thousand parking spaces in the immediate area, and a unique "vehicular tunnel" handles the hundreds of taxis and cars which whisk passengers to the front door each hour.

Crowds flow easily in the vast building. Upwards of 35,000 people can enjoy exhibits on the top level without crowding the aisles. Portable snack bars are set up for both public and private shows, and "utility ports," located throughout the exhibit-level floor, facilitate waste disposal and supply water, gas, compressed air and telephone tie-ins to the booths. Thirteen large loading docks on the west side make it possible to drive vehicles right onto the floor, thus insuring speedy show installation and removal.

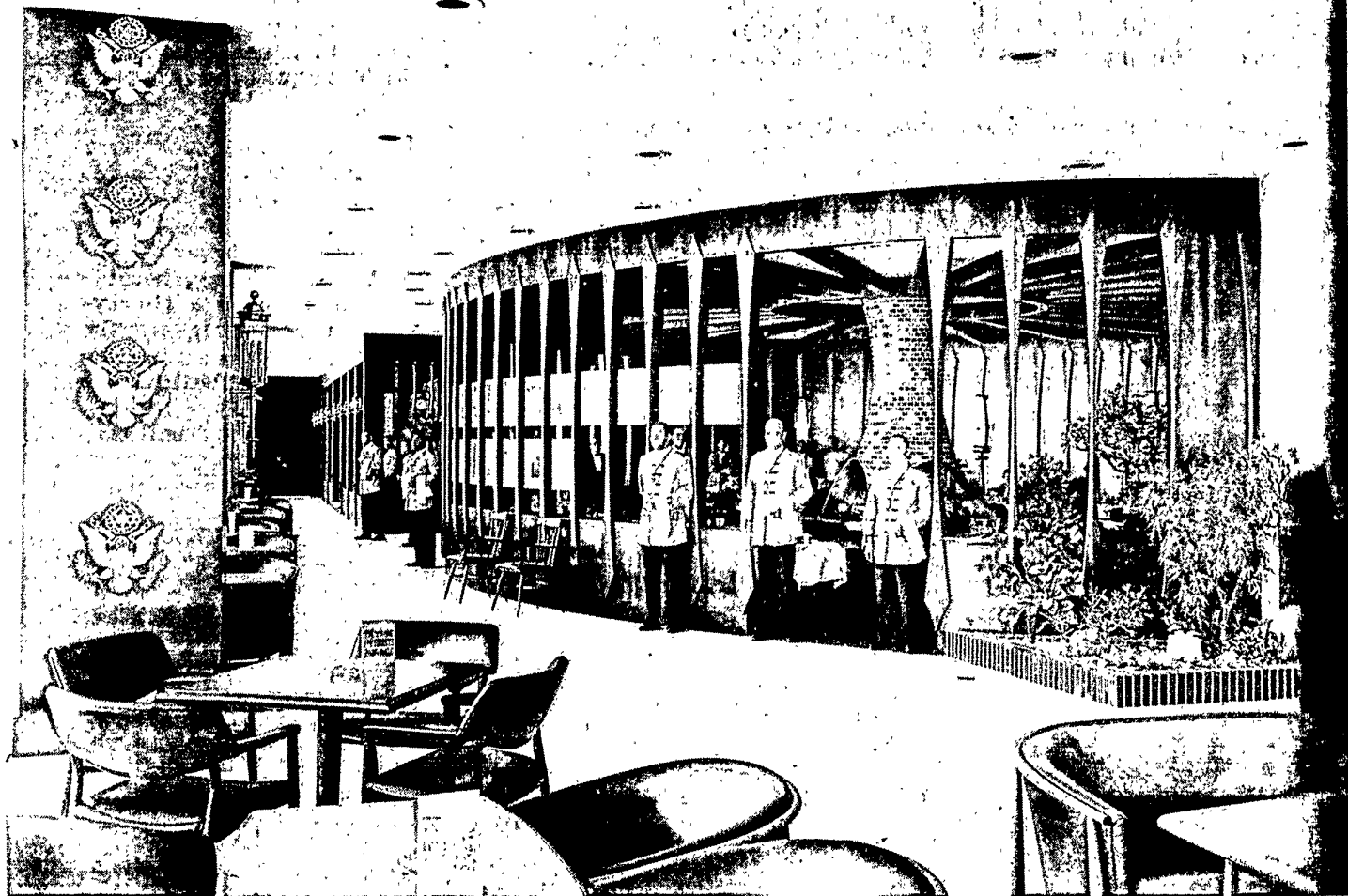
The 5,081-seat Arie Crown Theatre is the building's jewel. In a few short months it has brought some of the world's finest cultural

attractions to Chicago. The Metropolitan Opera opened the Theatre with "Aida," followed with performances of "Martha," "Turandot," and "I Traviata." One-night stands at the theatre have included stars of stage and television. An Easter sunrise service and several graduation ceremonies accent the theatre's versatility. Future bookings include the San Francisco Ballet, Mantovani, and a 17-day engagement of the Dancers of Bali.

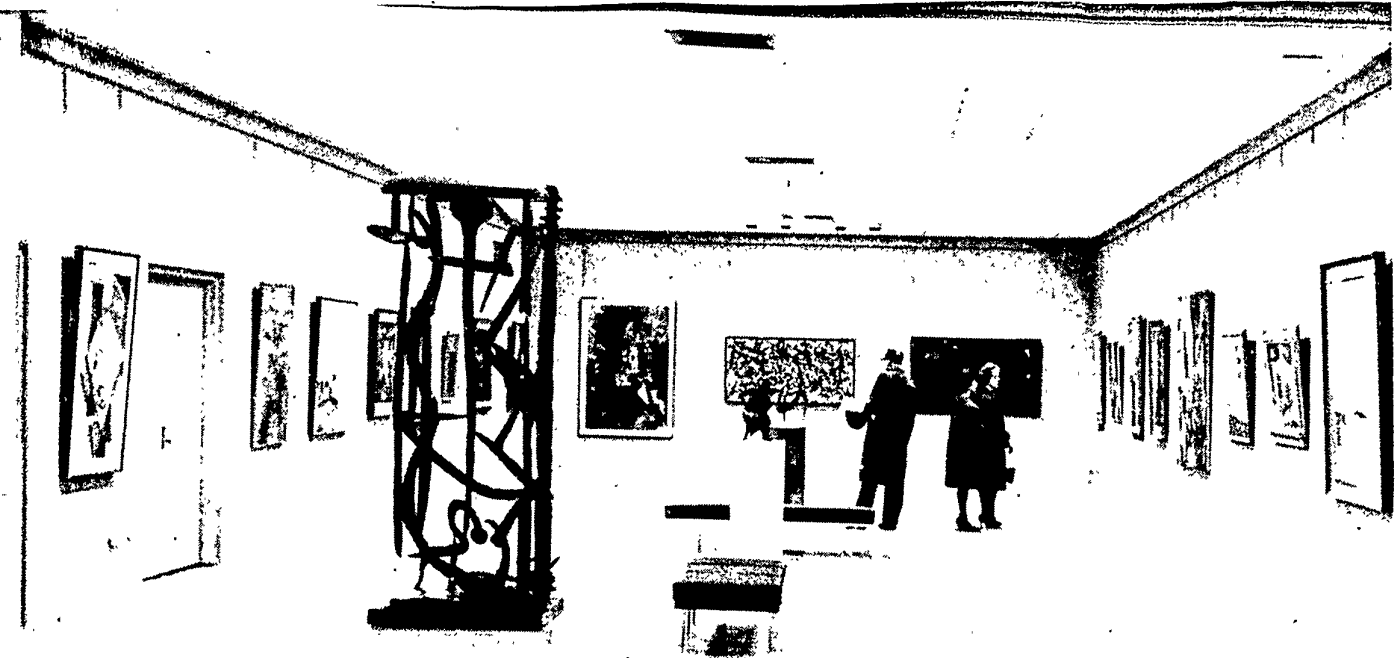
The theatre's facilities are unsurpassed. Its 90-foot proscenium arch makes the stage one of the largest in the country. The orchestra pit, which can be raised and lowered by the push of a button, seats 100 musicians. Aisle seats are not taboo in the Arie Crown Theatre for there's never more than a 45 degree angle of vision.

Food facilities at McCormick Place are equipped to give banquets for 25,000 people at one time. The President's Walk Restaurant features favorite dishes of American Presidents. Mouth watering johnny cakes, spoonbreads and cornbread are baked fresh in an oven in view of diners in the Eighteenth Century Room. The lakeside cafe

The Lounge of the Twentieth Century Room of the President's Walk Restaurant



port with
"La
stre
lon
tion
cy,
bal-
the
od,
one
tra
the
ale
re,
of
ly-
one
rea
the
ule
in
the
ry
the



teria, highlighted by murals of Constantino
Mivola, can serve 1,800 persons per hour. The
wait kitchens also serve all meeting rooms and
banquets throughout the building.

A large, modern Telephone Center houses some
of the nation's finest communications equipment
in plush surroundings. The Electronic Control
Center is the mechanical brain of the building -
it oversees heating, lighting, ventilation and
air-conditioning around the clock.

Chicago's second largest noncommercial art
gallery is housed in McCormick Place. There is
no admission to the gallery, and exhibits change
approximately every month.

During the summer months, visitors can enjoy

Part of the McCormick
Place Art Gallery.

a half-hour cruise along the Lake Michigan shore-
line in one of three McCormick Place sightseeing
boats.

Volume-wise, the building's total 36 million
cubic feet of area make it almost as large as
the Empire State Building. Egypt's Temple of
Karnak must now bow to Chicago's new exposition
center, which has more total area of sculptured
wall space than any building in the world.
Crowds greater than those which convened in
Rome's Coliseum continue to pour into McCormick
Place.

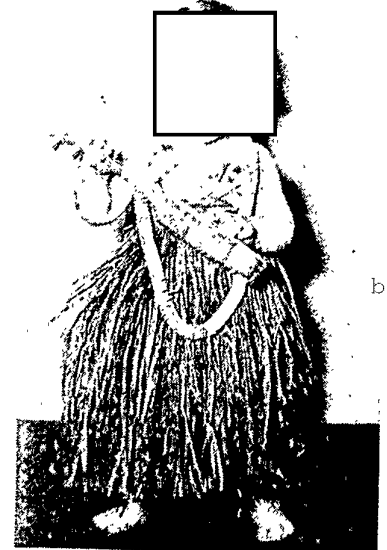
Aloha!

THE 15-DAY FBIRA-sponsored Hawaiian tour, which includes stopovers
in Los Angeles and San Francisco, is now a reality. FBIRA mem-
bers who are joining the tour which begins on October 20, 1961, may
depart from Washington, D. C., or Los Angeles, or from a Midwest pick-
up point which will probably be St. Louis.

The head of the Washington tourist agency which made many of the
arrangements will personally accompany the group, and the benefit of
her vast experience and travels promises to make the tour even more
interesting.

A limited number of reservations are still available. Contact
our Activity Promoter immediately.

_____-year-old daughter of SA _____ of the
Charlotte Office, is ready and waiting for the FBIRA Hawaiian Tour.



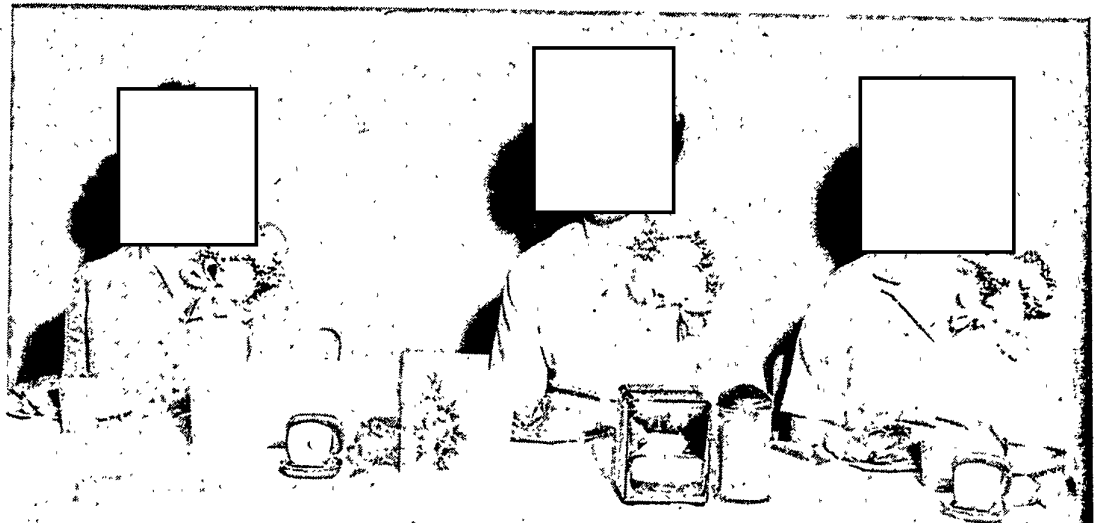
b6

The Feminine Slant

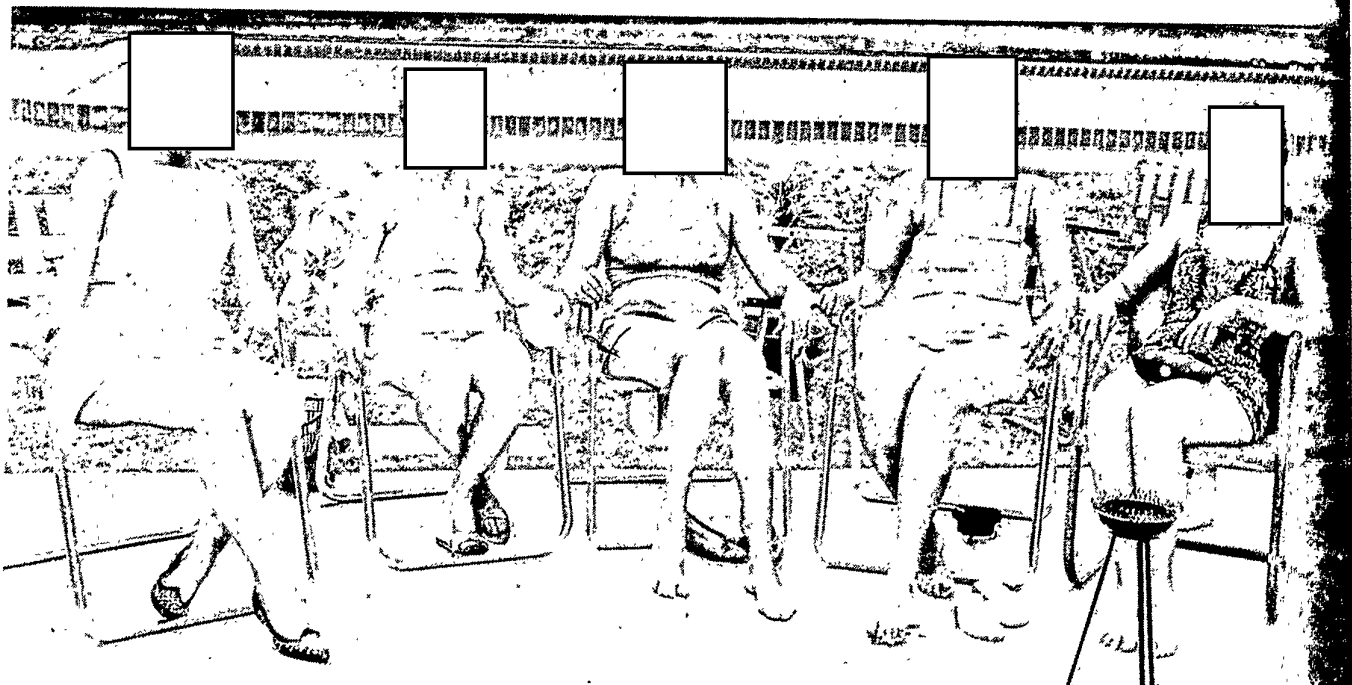


To Enter Convent

These three women of the New York Office plan to enter the convent soon, and were feted at a party in honor of their impending departure. The girls are from left,



A Swimming Meet



The recent meeting of the Jacksonville Agents' Wives Group was highlighted by a swim party at home of SA [redacted] Cecil M. Franklin. Pictured on the patio in front of the Franklins' swimming pool are, from left, [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

Creations

For many years, [redacted] of the personnel Actions Unit, Administrative Division, has been designing and "manufacturing" her own chapeaux and dresses.



[redacted] displays a sampling of her products here. Her skill has enabled her to produce such creations as gifts for many of her relatives and friends without the benefit of do-it-yourself kits.

Prize-Winning Essayist

[redacted] wife of SA [redacted] of the Baltimore Office, won first prize in the adult division of the "Jubilee Year Essay Contest" sponsored by the National Center of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine, Washington, D. C.

The essay contest was a feature of a Jubilee Year celebration marking the 75th anniversary of the publication of the Baltimore Catechism. The topic for the adult division of the three-division contest was "The Baltimore Catechism and Catholic Life in the U. S. A."

A teacher in the School of Religion, [redacted] is also vice president of the

CCD Board in St. Mary's parish, Govans, and SA [redacted] is president of the unit.

The [redacted] have seven children, the oldest of whom, [redacted] is a recent graduate of Villanova University as an Ensign in the Navy. [redacted] a graduate of the Institute of Notre Dame, is a postulant in the School Sisters of Notre Dame, and [redacted] graduated from the Institute and is entering Mercy Hospital School of Nursing. [redacted] are in school, and 3-year-old [redacted] is a preschooler.

Cellist



[redacted] a clerical employee in the Chicago Office, is a member of the Nordic Philharmonic Orchestra, and is shown practicing on her cello for a concert. She is studying classical music at the Chicago School of Music at the present time.



For a masculine touch to meal planning, let the men in your family test the recipes of these "chefs" who occasionally take over in the cooking department.

Fruit Frost

If fresh fruit is not available, use two packages each of these frozen fruits:

Melon balls, sliced peaches, pineapple chunks, strawberries or raspberries
Walnuts - Cover $\frac{3}{4}$ cup shelled walnuts with water and boil for 5 minutes. Drain, place in shallow baking pan and dot with 1 tablespoon butter. Toast nuts in 275 degree oven for 30 minutes, and chop coarsely.

Sauce

Combine juices of 2 oranges and $\frac{1}{2}$ lemon, 2 tablespoons honey, and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup finely chopped mint or 3-4 drops mint extract. Drain thawed fruits, and top berries with $\frac{1}{2}$ sauce. Pour remaining sauce over other fruits. Refrigerate for 2 hours. Before serving, stir $\frac{1}{2}$ nuts into mixed fruits and $\frac{1}{2}$ into berries. Mound berries on top of mixed fruits, and garnish with flaked coconut and mint sprigs. Serves 8.

SA [] claims that this is a delightful luncheon salad when served with piping hot rolls and coffee.

Charcoal Steak

The prime factor in preparing a steak is your ability to obtain a choice cut. One of the best is the "Top Sirloin Tip" at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

Sprinkle generous amounts of garlic salt and black pepper on both sides of steak and rub in with your hand.

Have a generous supply of charcoal in your grill and the coals white-hot before placing the steak on the grill. This is very important as the white-hot heat sears the steak rapidly and seals in the juices. As soon as one side is well seared, turn steak and sear the other side.

After searing the steak on both sides and it has been on the fire 3 or 4 minutes, a small cut may be made with a sharp knife near the bone or top of steak to test its state of completion. The cooking time depends upon thickness of steak and individual preference.

Inspector Suttler says that if you follow his simple rules you will have a choice, succulent piece of meat that will meet with the approval of all.



Inspector Bernard M. Suttler, Crime Records

Ice Cream

- 4 or 5 cups sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lemon juice
- 1 can undiluted frozen orange juice
- Choice of fruit or juices (see below)
- 1 quart apricot puree
- 1 quart crushed pineapple
- 2 or 3 packages frozen raspberries, strawberries, or their fresh fruit equivalent
- 3 cups diced very ripe peaches
- 3 cups mashed ripe bananas
- 1 quart whipping cream
- 1 tall can evaporated milk
- 2 quarts milk
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon vanilla flavoring

Mix in listed order and freeze. For a smoother ice cream, add 1 package gelatine dissolved in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiling water. Recipe makes 6 quarts.

Buttermilk Pancakes

Beat 3 eggs
Add and beat 1 cup buttermilk and 1 cup milk
Add and beat 1/3 cup melted butter and 2 heaping
tablespoons brown sugar
Sift together and add to above mixture
2 cups flour
1 teaspoon salt
5 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon soda

Grill and serve with butter and syrup.

SAC Williams will vouch for the goodness of this breakfast treat.



SAC William H. Williams
Minneapolis Office



Assistant Director C. D. DeLoach, Sharon Gregory, and Theresa DeLoach.

Barbecued Hamburgers

1 pound ground beef
1 chopped onion
1 cup ketchup
1 cup water
3 tablespoons brown sugar
3 tablespoons vinegar
3 tablespoons Worcestershire sauce
1 teaspoon salt
Dash pepper

Brown meat and onion together. Add remaining ingredients and simmer for approximately 20 minutes. Serve on hamburger buns.

SA [redacted] who enjoys doing the cooking on hunting and fishing expeditions, gives his favorite recipe for "fancying up" hamburger.

Barbecued Chicken

DeLoach's Favorite Barbecue Sauce

1/2 cup salad oil
1 1/4 cups water
2 tablespoons chopped onion
2 teaspoons garlic salt
1 1/2 teaspoons sugar
1 teaspoon chili powder
1 teaspoon paprika
1 teaspoon pepper
1/2 teaspoon dry mustard
2 tablespoons vinegar
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
1 teaspoon Tabasco sauce

Combine all ingredients and simmer 30 minutes. After the coals are banked, fill the electric basket on your rotisserie with chicken and cook the chicken until the juices are brought to the surface of the meat. Baste with barbecue sauce frequently until the chicken is done.

Mr. DeLoach claims that his barbecue sauce is also delicious on ribs.



SA [redacted] Knoxville

Memphis Wives

The wives of Agents in the Memphis Office were recently given a tour of the office, and the Agents' work was explained to them. The clerical employees in Memphis served the women refreshments at the close of the tour. Pictured clockwise around the serving table are [redacted]



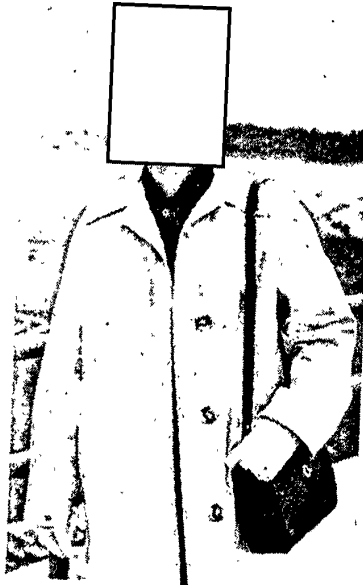
Hail and Farewell



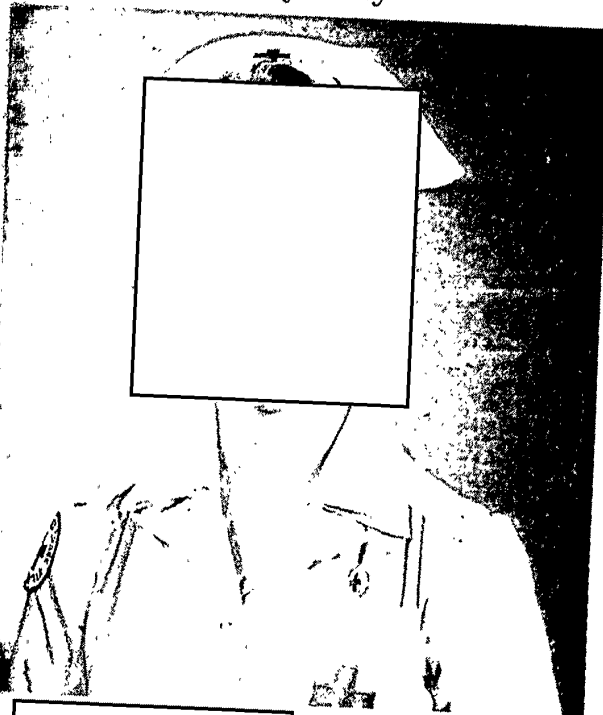
The wives of Miami Office Agents gathered recently for dinner at a local country club to bid farewell to the wives of former SAC Lee O. Teague, now SAC at Oklahoma City, and SA [redacted] who has assumed new duties in the General Investigative Division at SOG. At the same time, a welcome was extended to [redacted] wife of incoming Miami SAC. Pictured from left to right are the [redacted]

An Outstanding Scout

[redacted] year-old [redacted] daughter of SA [redacted] the Resident Agent at Tacoma, Washington, is pictured leaving the airport to participate in an international Girl Scout gathering. She has been very active in scouting for many years, and this was an important honor for [redacted], as she was one of the two Scouts chosen in the United States to attend. The two Scouts representing our Nation and two each from Ireland, India, Israel, Denmark, Africa, Peru, and Mexico met for the month of July at the Girl Scout Camp at Cuernavaca, Mexico, the gathering place for Senior Scouts around the world. Among other things, they participated in archeological and nature studies, arts and crafts, and tours to places of interest.



Gray Lady

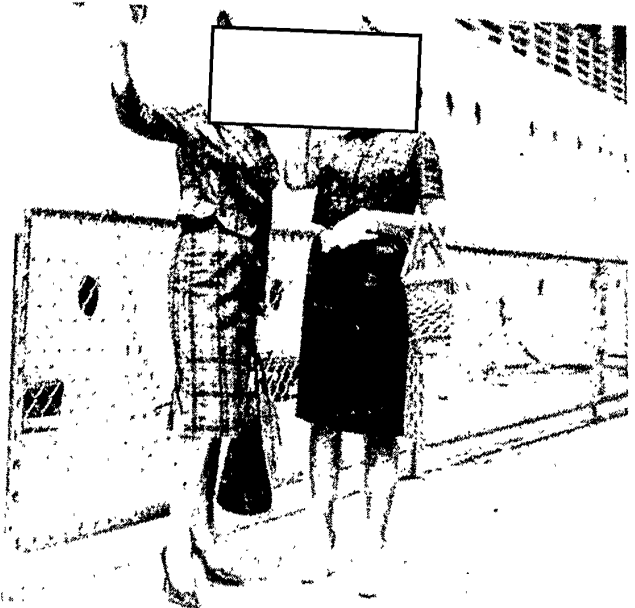


[redacted] of the Voucher-Statistical Section of the Administrative Division received her diploma in June as a Gray Lady at the Awards and Recognition Ceremony held by the Dis-

trict of Columbia Red Cross Chapter. Two weeks of training and 12 hours of work with patients have prepared [redacted] to assume her duties at D. C. Village Hospital, where the patients are aged and of poor circumstances. Her variety assignments will include writing letters, running errands for patients, reading to them, feeding them, and in general being cheerful and comforting.

The Happy Vacationers

Waving farewell before boarding the S. Evangeline for a week's vacation in Bermuda, [redacted] of the FBI Laboratory. When they docked at St. George, Bermuda, the girls donned their "crash helmets" and combined two Bermuda pastimes - motor bicycling and sightseeing. They also spent many pleasant hours taking dips in the Atlantic.

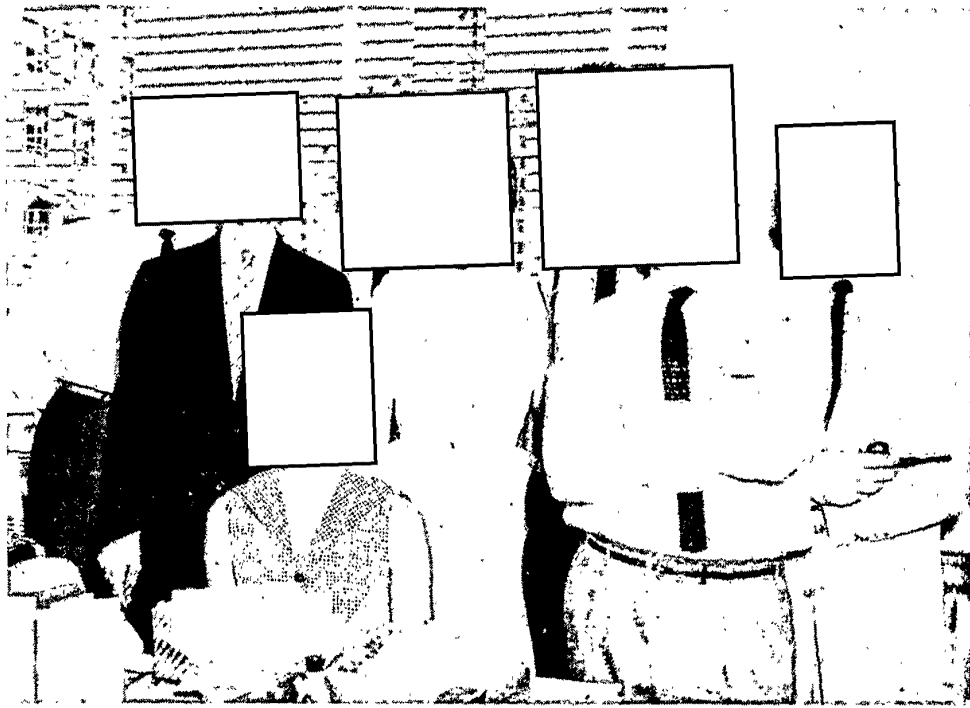


[redacted] are Bermuda bound.



En Route for Europe

Some of the Seattle Office friends of [redacted] gathered to bid her a "bon voyage" and to present her with a lovely corsage on the eve of her planned trip to Europe. [redacted] is a security clerk in Seattle.



Persian Bridal Attire



[redacted] who works in the Special Investigative Division and is also a professional model, appeared in the State Department's recent "International Gala" titled "Around the World in 80 Minutes," a cultural

program in which eleven countries and 84 people participated. This handsome Kurd costume [redacted] is wearing is the traditional wedding dress among the Kurdistan Tribe, one of the oldest and largest in Iran. The huge coiled turban is worn with great dash at a slight angle. A gold brocade outercoat is worn over a blue satin robe with medieval triangular sleeves. Maroon and gold widely-gathered pants taper to the ankle and girdling the waist is a 15-foot long stole of brocade.

To Bake a Cake

Light oven, get out utensils and ingredients. Remove blocks and toys from table. Grease pan; crack nuts.

Measure two cups of flour; remove Johnny's hands from flour; wash flour off him. Remeasure flour.

Put flour, baking powder, and salt in sifter. Get out dustpan and brush up pieces of bowl Johnny knocked on floor. Get another bowl. Answer door.

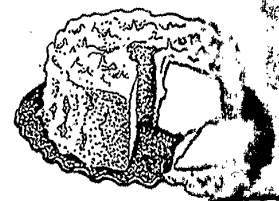
Return to kitchen. Remove Johnny's hands from bowl. Wash Johnny. Return to kitchen. Remove 1/4 inch salt from greased pan. Look for Johnny. Grease another pan. Answer phone.

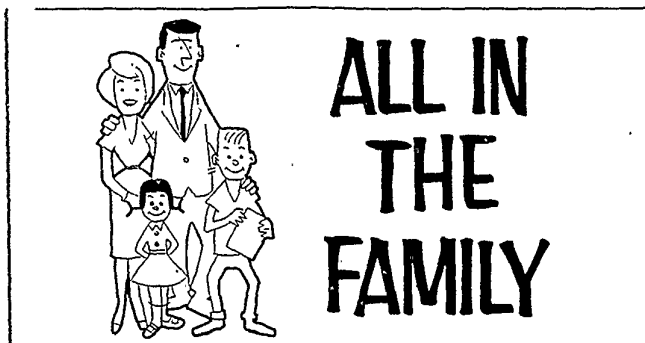
Return to kitchen and find Johnny. Remove his hands from bowl. Take up greased pan and place layer of nutshells in it. Head for Johnny who flees, knocking bowl off table.

Wash kitchen floor, table, and dishes. Call baker.

Lie down.

Files and Communications Division





[redacted] a steno in Birmingham, asked newly arrived SA [redacted] a native Bostonian, to get her a "poke of goobers" on his way back from lunch. With a very puzzled look, he asked her just where he could find such an item. Only an Alabamian would know that a "poke of goobers" is a bag of peanuts!



A telegram reading, "Arriving on Tuesday," prompted an SOG Supervisor to leave for the train station one recent Tuesday morning to greet his mother-in-law who was coming for a visit. He had to borrow a car, as his wouldn't start, and he reached the depot an hour early, forgetting the trains ran on Standard Time. He waited until the train she was to be on had pulled away from the platform, only to find that she hadn't arrived. Later in the day, a pertinent telephone call was received from the thoughtful mother-in-law, and this conversation followed: "I've been thinking about that telegram I sent. I meant to say, 'Leaving on Tuesday.'"



Peter G. Roth, Jr., SRA at Syracuse, New York, is bursting with pride. His son [redacted] aged [redacted] recently won the Junior High School Division of the Onondaga County, New York, chess tournament.



According to SAC Scott J. Werner of Denver, one of their stenos included a statement in a report that the case was "no build" by the Grand Jury.



From one extreme to the other - ASAC [redacted] [redacted] who recently arrived in San Juan from the Inspection Staff, was dumfounded when contacted by former neighbors of his from Alaska who decided years ago to forsake the colder climes for the Caribbean. SA [redacted] was in the Anchorage Office for three years in the late 40's.



A Detroit Office steno appeared one recent Monday morning limping to her desk. After closer observation, it was learned that she had sleepily put on two different shoes, one with a three inch heel and the other a two inch heel.

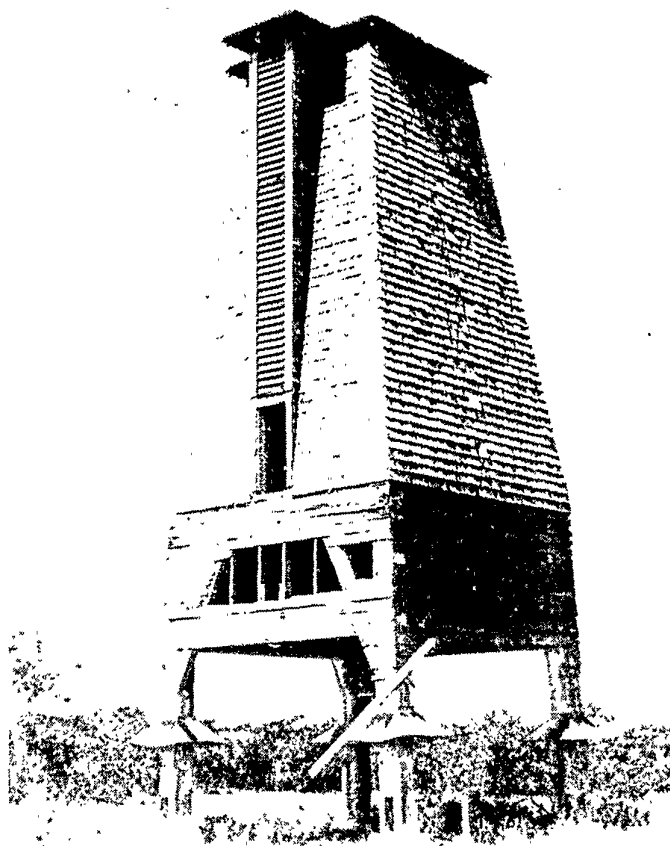


The "Bat House"

The bats have long since "flown the coop" but the tale of one of the Florida Keys' ill-fated mosquito-killing attempts will be preserved for posterity.

The famous "bat house," a Florida Keys landmark and a top tourist attraction, was built on Sugar Loaf Key in 1929 by Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Perky in a storied effort to exterminate the Key's pesky mosquitoes. The bats were imported from Texas in the hope that they would feed on the mosquitoes and destroy them. The idea was to release the bats at night, let them do their work, and provide the cavern for their daytime sanctuary. To everyone's dismay, however, when the bats were released, they not only failed to devour the mosquitoes but were never seen again.

To this day, the mystery of the bats' disappearance has never been solved. The most popular theory is that a horde of mosquitoes overwhelmed the bats and devoured them. As anyone who has encountered a South Florida mosquito will attest, the mosquitoes were no doubt equal to the task.



The "bat house," whose tenants strangely disappeared in 1929.



IN MEMORIAM

SA Maurice L. Foshee

A SUDDEN heart attack on July 30, 1961, brought an end to the promising career of SA Maurice L. Foshee of the Atlanta Office. Maurice, who was 38 years of age, was stricken at his home in Atlanta and died while en route to a hospital. He was a veteran of 14 years of Bureau service.

An amiable, industrious Agent, Maurice was best known for his ability to handle the most complicated variety of cases with equal facility. He was born at Clanton, Alabama, and received his early education in that area. Prior to joining the Bureau, he attended Huntington College at Montgomery, Alabama, and later continued his education at Southeastern University in Washington, D. C., and through the LaSalle Extension University of Chicago. Maurice entered the Bureau as a clerk in 1947 at the Seat of Government and was appointed an Agent in 1951. He served at Omaha and Kansas City prior to beginning his assignment at Atlanta in 1953.

Maurice's co-workers throughout the Bureau mourn the loss of such a pleasant friend and associate. He is survived by his wife and their three children.



b6

IN MEMORIAM

SA James W. Hamilton

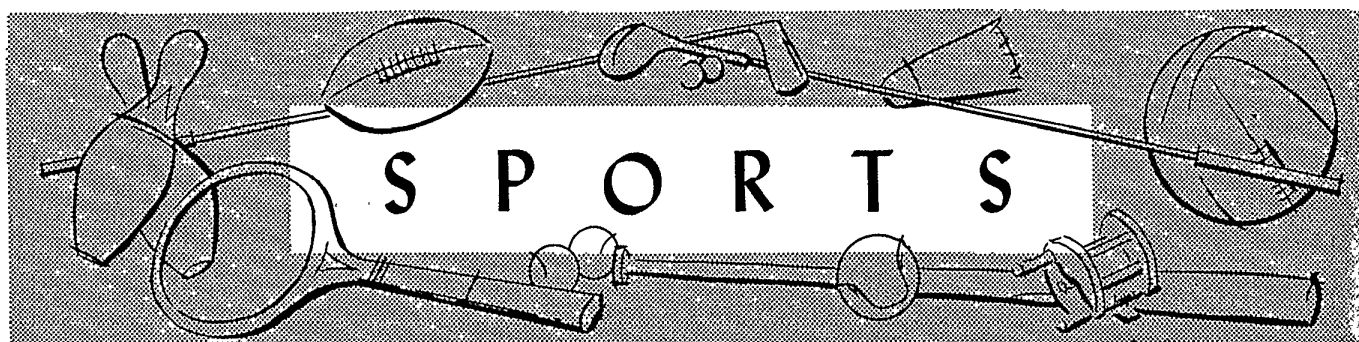
DEATH removed SA James W. Hamilton from the rolls of the FBI on August 8, 1961. A personable and industrious Agent, Jim was a veteran of more than 21 years of Bureau service and had been assigned at the New Orleans Office since 1945. He was 42 years of age.

Jim was a native of Mississippi. He was born at Wesson and attended the Copenhill-Lincoln Junior College there prior to joining the Bureau in October, 1939. After serving as a clerk at the Seat of Government for several months, he was transferred to the Honolulu Office where he continued his education at the University of Hawaii. In 1943, Jim received a B.A. degree and was appointed a Special Agent that same year. He served at Newark, Buffalo and Huntington, West Virginia, before beginning his assignment in New Orleans. At the time of his death, he was serving as the Senior Resident Agent at Lake Charles, Louisiana.

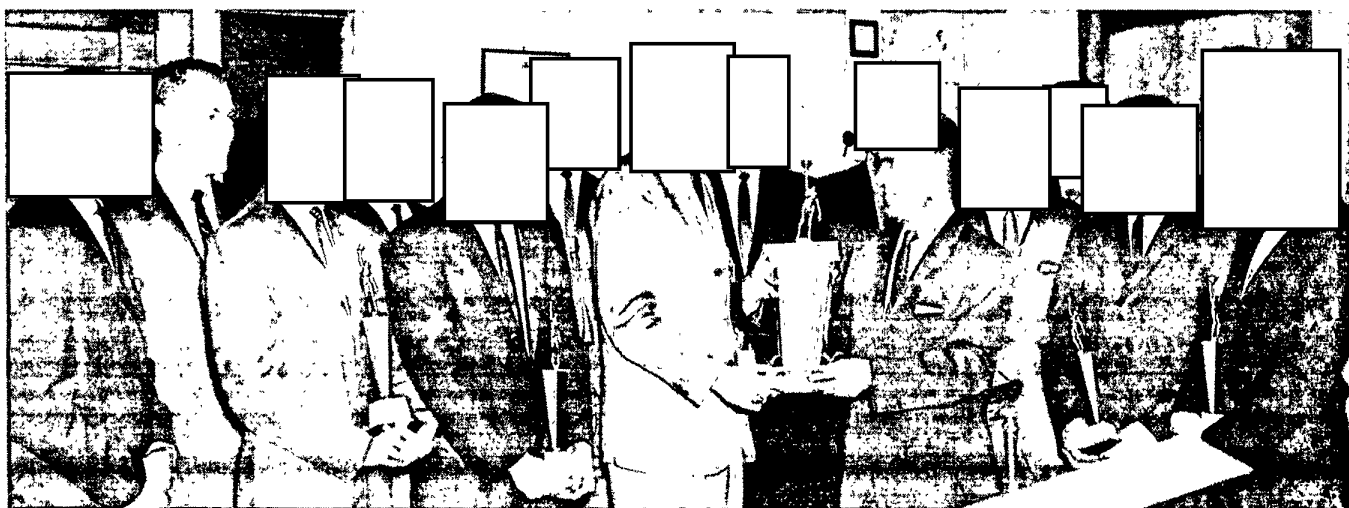


To those who knew him during his many years with the Bureau; Jim was a friendly and hard-working Agent, whose experience and abilities will be sorely missed. He is survived by his wife and their four children.

b6



Basketball Champs



FBIRA President C. Ray Davidson recently presented the Intramural Basketball Trophy to the "Rockets" of the Identification Division, champs of the 1960-61 basketball season. Shown with Mr. Davidson are (from left) [redacted] Basketball Commissioner; SA Carl A. Harris, FBIRA Activity Promoter [redacted]



Short Stop at FBI

Maury Wills, star shortstop of the Los Angeles Dodgers baseball team, recently visited the Los Angeles Office with his wife [redacted] and their daughter [redacted]. They are shown at left with ASAC William M. Alexander.

Hole-in-one



SA [redacted] of the Criminal Section, General Investigative Division, made a hole-in-one on July 2, 1961, at the Manor Country Club in Montgomery County, Maryland. [redacted] accomplished this remarkable feat on the 172-yard fourth hole using a number three iron. In recognition of his achievement, [redacted] received a trophy from the members of the Interstate Crimes Unit. Section Chief William B. Welte (right) is shown above making the presentation.

NAVY AIDS FBI

During a recent Theft of Government Property case handled by the Portland Office, it was learned that three stolen Government weapons had been thrown into the Columbia River near Scappoose, Oregon. Agents were led to the approximate spot where the three guns - an M-1 rifle, an M-2 Carbine, and a machine gun - had been discarded. At that point, the river was 45 feet deep and the water murky and dark.

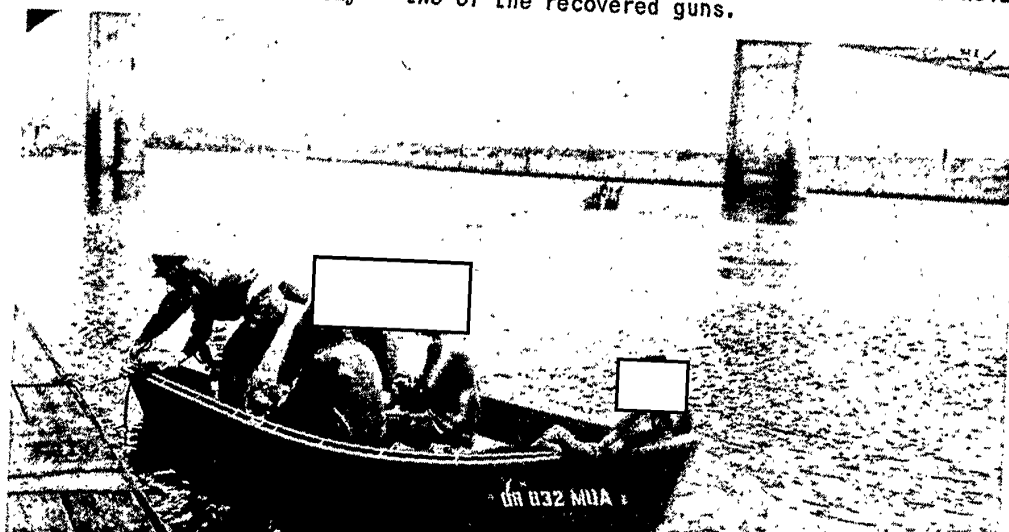
The prime suspect had stated confidently

that the guns would never be found. Despite boast, a team of Navy divers from Keyport, Washington, volunteered their assistance and began diving for the stolen weapons. Visibility the water was zero, thus forcing the divers search for the weapons by feeling blindly along the river bottom. After four days, they located the M-2 Carbine, and, on the following two days the two remaining weapons were recovered.

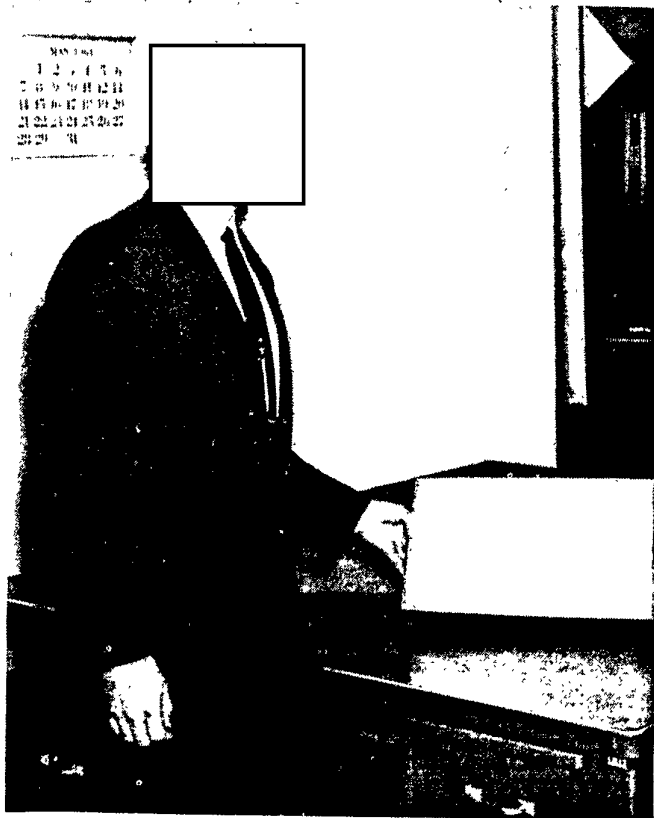


SA [redacted] of the Portland Office holds two of the recovered guns.

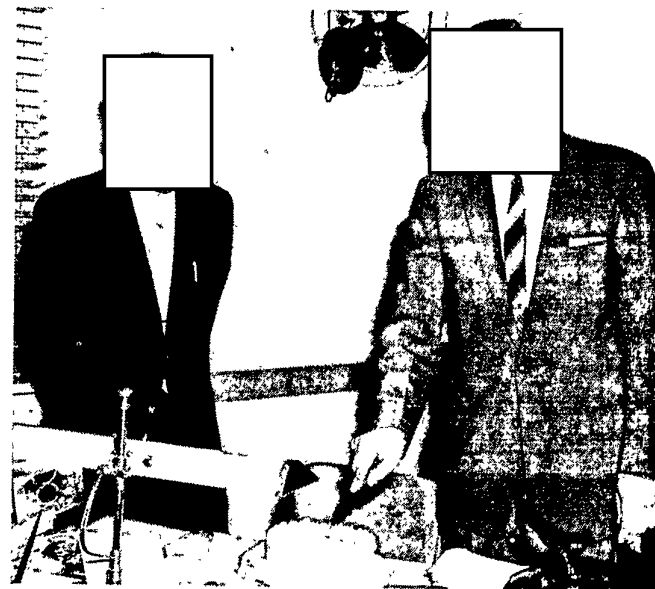
The Navy diving team embarking on their search for the stolen weapons.



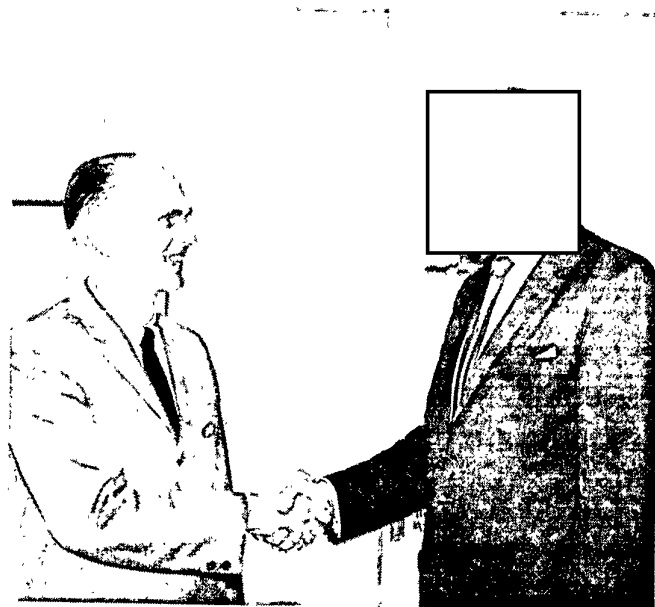
Comin's and Goin's



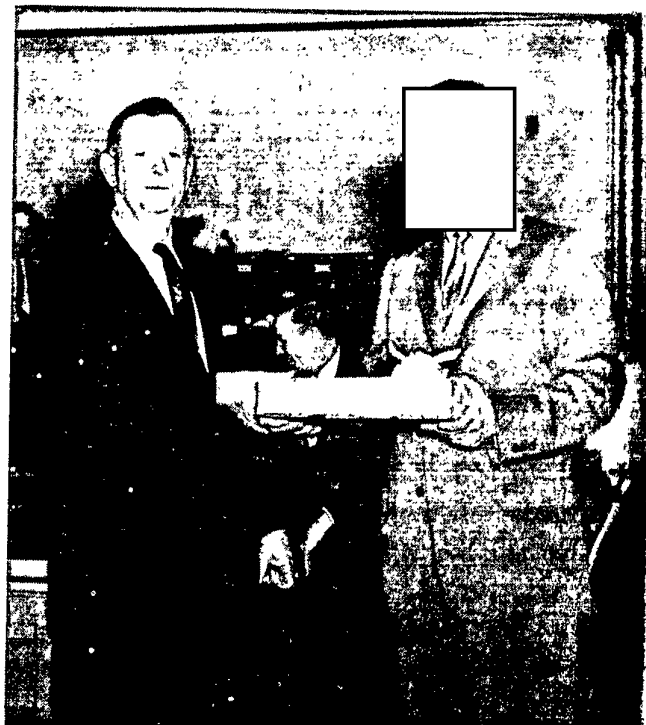
"Farewell To Our Favorite Ham" is inscribed on the cake given to EMT [redacted] on the occasion of his transfer from Springfield to the Newark Office.



SA [redacted] (right) was recently transferred from the Files and Communications Division to the Training and Inspection Division at SOG. He is pictured here cutting a "good luck" cake with the help of a new Files and Communications Division Agent, [redacted] formerly of the New York Office.



SA John S. Temple (right), of the Los Angeles Office, congratulates SA [redacted] who is Washington bound for duty on the Inspection Staff of the Training and Inspection Division.



St. Louis SAC Calvin B. Howard (left) presents gift to departing SA [redacted] who is now assigned in the Domestic Intelligence Division at the Seat of Government.



Left: Steno [redacted] a recent arrival from Albuquerque, is now busily at work at her desk in the Houston Office.

Right: [redacted] (standing), San Juan's former Associate Editor, was recently transferred to the New York Office. She is shown here giving her successor, [redacted] a few last-minute instructions.



Crossword Puzzle

Below is a crossword puzzle based primarily on words in our Bureau vocabulary. Why not test your knowledge of Bureau lingo? The answers are on page 32.

DOWN

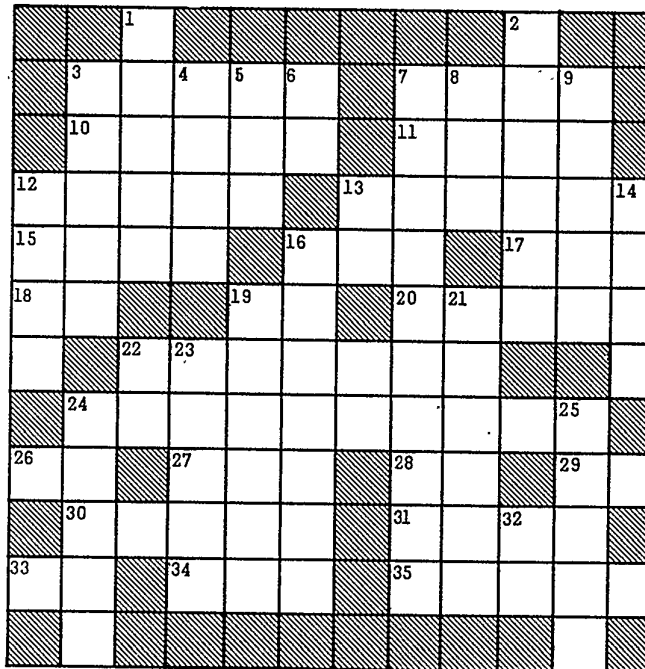
- 1 State with three field offices - abbr.
- 2 ASAC at Milwaukee - last name
- 3 To glide on runners
- 4 A haze
- 5 Title held by the head of the ruling family under the French
- 6 Attorney General - abbr.
- 7 SAC at Albany
- 8 -- - bicycle built for two
- 9 To balk
- 10 A narcotic preparation
- 11 Symbol for the Springfield Field Office
- 12 A type of finger-print pattern
- 13 Blinded by acid in 1956 - first initial and last name
- 14 A rinsing agent
- 15 The state of ---- is but one of 50 which sends law enforcement officers to the Bureau-sponsored -- (abbr.) for further police training
- 16 This division at

SOG handles finger-print identifications - abbr.

- 23 To toil
- 24 An Assistant Director - last name
- 25 ASAC at Kansas City - last name

ACROSS

- 3 Bureau-wide medical insurance
- 7 Greatest number of field offices in one state
- 10 A type of light used in filming "The FBI Story"
- 11 With reference to
- 12 ----- Mae, the First Lady of Quantico
- 13 Assistant Director - middle initial and last name
- 15 Right foot - abbr.
- 16 Namely
- 17 Prefix, denoting equality
- 18 University of Edinburgh
- 19 A 91 case - abbr.
- 20 Great relish
- 22 The type of activities the Bureau investigates
- 24 Former SAC at San



- Francisco - initials and last name
- 26 A Texas field office - symbol
- 27 Twice
- 28 A field office in Alabama - symbol
- 29 Subject matter of a 72 file - abbr.
- 30 Attorney General ----- appointed Mr. Hoover as Director

- in 1924
- 31 Used in making cameos
- 33 Symbol for the Charlotte Field Office
- 34 Regal minus the vowels
- 35 Eight ----- were arrested in 1942 in a famous sabotage case

SA [REDACTED], the Senior Resident Agent at Portland, Maine (Boston Office), standing near the lighthouse tower, which overlooks Casco Bay.

The Portland Head Light

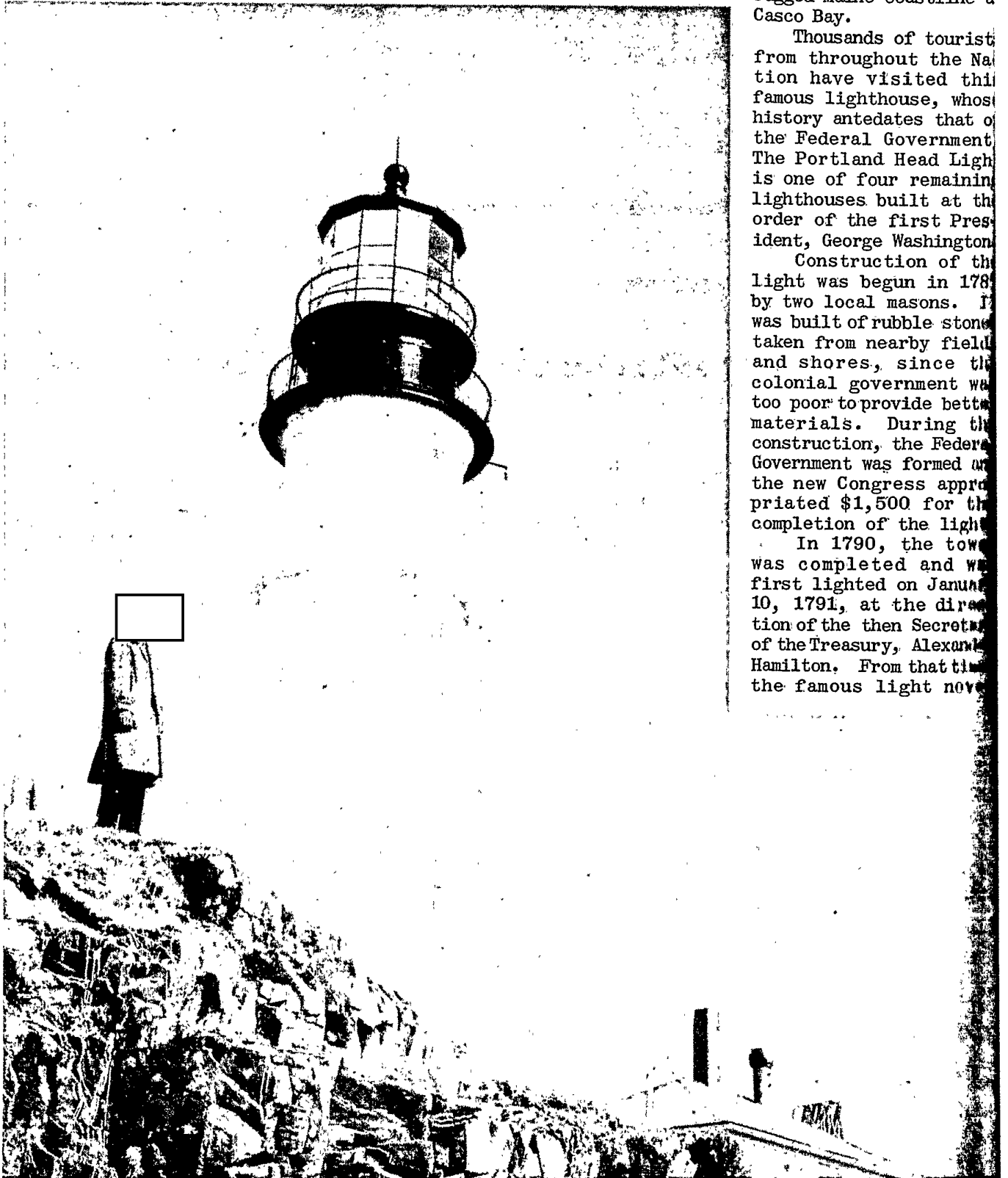
ONE of the most popular and historic landmarks on the East Coast is the old Portland Head Lighthouse at Portland, Maine. For more than 170 years, this famous old lighthouse has been standing watch over the

rugged Maine coastline at Casco Bay.

Thousands of tourists from throughout the Nation have visited this famous lighthouse, whose history antedates that of the Federal Government. The Portland Head Light is one of four remaining lighthouses built at the order of the first President, George Washington.

Construction of the light was begun in 1786 by two local masons. It was built of rubble stone taken from nearby fields and shores, since the colonial government was too poor to provide better materials. During the construction, the Federal Government was formed and the new Congress appropriated \$1,500 for the completion of the light.

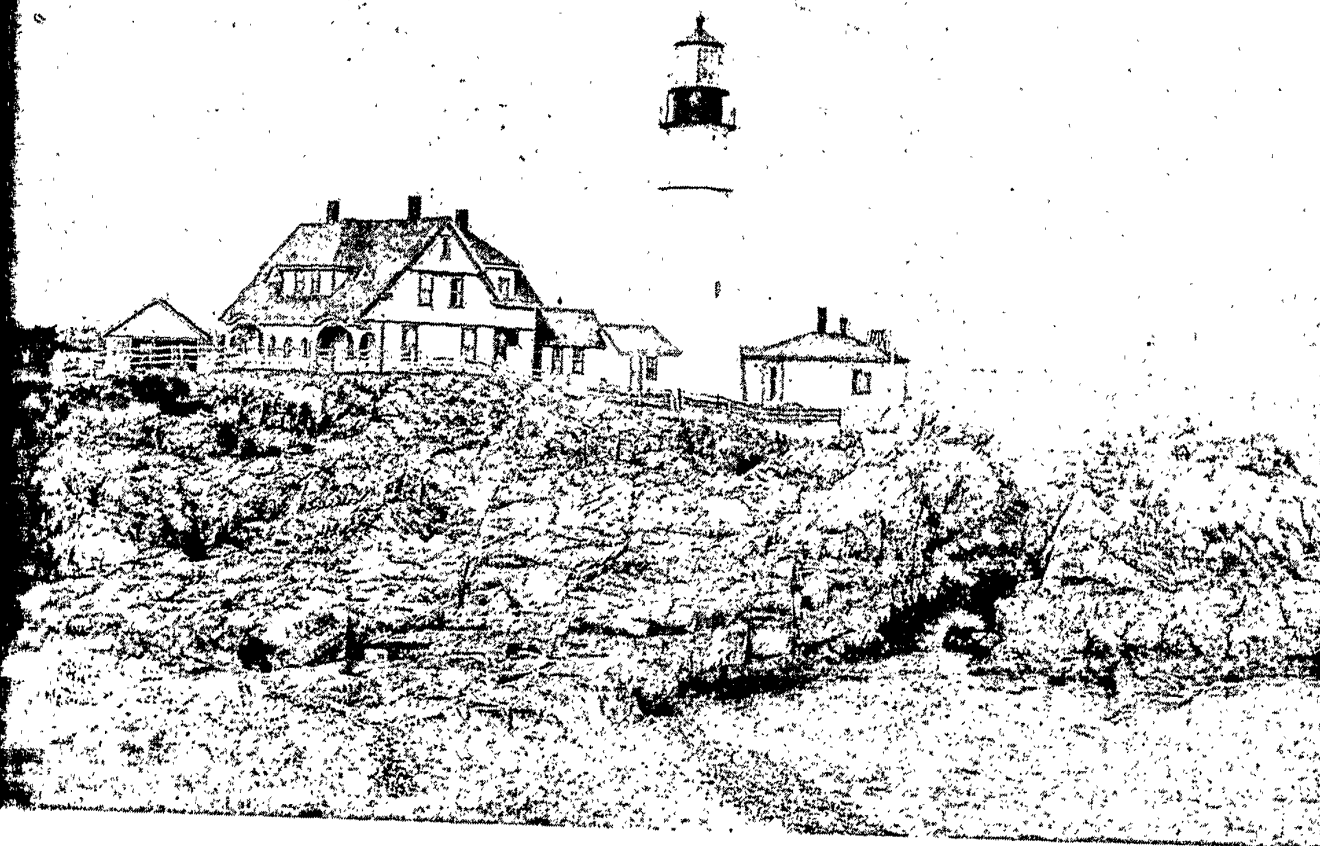
In 1790, the tower was completed and was first lighted on January 10, 1791, at the direction of the then Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton. From that time the famous light never



never been rebuilt, though, in 1864, it increased to 84 feet in height. A new airv beacon was installed in August, 1958, with 1 200,000 candle power lamps, visible for 18 mil The original tower, however, still remains, sturdy and steadfast as the Maine coastline protects.

The historic Portland H
Lighthouse at Portland, Mai

During its long history, the old tower has



Civil War Centennial

● IMPORTANT DATES

SEPTEMBER 1861

- 6--Grant captured Paducah, Kentucky.
- 10--General Albert Sidney Johnston is given command of Confederate armies in the West.
- 11--Fremont, at Lincoln's orders, modified his Missouri slave and property confiscation proclamation.
- 17--Judah P. Benjamin succeeds Leroy P. Walker as the Confederate Secretary of War. Thomas Bragg replaces Benjamin as Attorney General.





RETIREMENTS

James D. G. Homer

On July 7, 1961, SA James "Buck" Homer of the Baltimore Office retired after having served the Bureau for more than 25 years.

Buck was born at Martinsburg, West Virginia, and he earned an A.B. degree from West Virginia University in 1933. The following year, he joined the Bureau as a clerk at SOG and served in the Identification and Administrative Divisions until his appointment as a Special Agent in February, 1939. Following his training, Buck was assigned at the Denver Office, and he later served at Los Angeles, Seattle, Houston, and Cincinnati. Due to ill health, he resigned from the Bureau in 1946 but returned the following year and was assigned at the Louisville Office. Buck began his assignment at Baltimore in 1956, where he remained until his retirement.

He and his wife [redacted] have three children and two grandchildren. They reside at 1011 Andover Road, Baltimore 18, Maryland.



Mr. Homer

Francis X. Jahn

The long and distinguished career of SA Francis X. Jahn came to a close with his retirement on July 17, 1961. He had served the Bureau for more than 25 years.

SA Jahn was serving as the Senior Resident Agent at Hyattsville, Maryland, at the time of his retirement. He was born at Washington, D. C., and received his early education there. In 1928, he was graduated from St. Charles College at Catonsville, Maryland, and then entered the Columbus University Law School in Washington, where he earned LL.B., LL.M., and Master of Patent Laws degrees. SA Jahn joined the Bureau in 1936 and was first assigned at the Kansas City Office. Later, he served at Indianapolis, Cleveland, Aberdeen, Seattle, and Louisville. In 1946, he was transferred to the Baltimore

Office and began his assignment at the Hyattsville Resident Agency two years later.

In his retirement, Mr. Jahn serves as the Assistant State Attorney of Prince Georges County, Maryland. He and his wife [redacted] have five children. They reside at 7210 Lois Lane, Martins Woods, Lanham, Maryland.



Mr. Jahn

C. Erwin Piper

The retirement of SA C. Erwin Piper on July 19, 1961, brought an end to a Bureau career that had spanned more than 20 years. SA Piper who was serving at the Los Angeles Office at the time of his retirement, had been in the forefront of some of the Bureau's outstanding accomplishments.

He was born at Tulsa, Oklahoma, and received his early education there and at Los Angeles, California. In 1933, he earned an A.B. degree from the University of California and then continued his education at the University of Southern California, where he earned M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in 1938. After working for several California firms, Piper joined the Bureau in March, 1941, and was first assigned



Mr. Piper

ed at the Memphis Office. Later, he served at Cincinnati, SOG, and Seattle and was appointed ASAC of the Albuquerque Office in 1951. He served as SAC at Memphis, Indianapolis, and San Diego prior to beginning his assignment at Los Angeles.

He and his wife [redacted] reside at 6134 Kall Avenue, Los Angeles 24, California.

Edward H. Hughes

On July 24, 1961, SA Edward Hughes of the Washington Field Office retired, and brought to an end a career of more than 20 years. He was serving on a special assignment at SOG at the time of his retirement.

Ed was born and reared at New York City. He received his elementary and high school education there, and attended Fordham University where he earned an A.B. degree. After working for several years as an investigator for a New York firm, he joined the Bureau in February, 1941, as a Special Agent and was first assigned at San Francisco. Later, he served at New York and then was transferred to SOG in 1950 as a supervisor in the Investigative Division. In August, 1958, he began his assignment at the Washington Field Office.

Ed and his wife [redacted] have two daughters. They reside at 1107 Kennedy Street, Falls Church, Virginia.



Mr. Hughes

[redacted]

The Washington Field Office lost one of its most valuable members on July 27, 1961, when SA [redacted] retired. He was a veteran of more than 20 years of Bureau service.

[redacted] was born in West Virginia, but received his early education in Maryland. He came to Washington, D. C., in 1927, and worked at the Capitol Building while he attended Southeastern University School of Law. In 1941, he received his LL.B. degree and joined the Bureau that same year as a Special Agent. He served at Louisville and Pittsburgh prior to beginning his assignment at Washington Field in 1945.

During a major part of his career, [redacted] handled assignments relating to the field of internal security, where his resourcefulness and experience were of great value to the Bureau and the

Nation.

He and his wife [redacted] have four children. The family resides at 809 Patton Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland.

Leslie R. Hall

SA Leslie Hall, a veteran of more than 20 years of Bureau service, brought his career to a close with his retirement on July 31, 1961. He had served at the Los Angeles Office for more than 13 years.

Leslie was born at Quincy, Michigan, but received his education in California schools. He attended the Academy of Police Science at Los Angeles and Southwestern University at Long Beach, California, and then served as a member of the Long Beach Police Department for more than ten years. His career as a Special Agent began in January, 1941, and took him to Philadelphia, Houston, El Paso, Los Angeles, and SOG. In March, 1948, Leslie returned to the Los Angeles Office and was designated a Resident Agent at Long Beach the following year.

The Halls - Leslie, his wife [redacted] and their two children - reside at 421 Daroca Avenue, Long Beach, California.



Mr. Hall

Misled Motorist

Recently a motorist traveling through the Marine Corps base at Quantico, Virginia, was startled to see the body of a woman sprawled by the roadside. The motorist quickly reasoned that the woman was dead and probably had been murdered, judging from the visible condition of her clothing and the bullet hole in her head. Without stopping, he sped down the highway in search of a phone to summon the police.

The motorist was greatly relieved when he had driven only a short distance and saw a sign, "Federal Bureau of Investigation." He stopped the car immediately and rushed into the "FBI Office" where he told the nearest person of the dead woman.

The driver's pallor was quickly replaced by a crimson flush when it was explained that he was at the FBI Academy Firearms Ranges and that what he had seen was a dummy arranged for a mock crime scene search.



Around the FBI

Combating Child Molesters



The Memphis Office of the General Outdoor Advertising Company recently joined in the effort to combat the menace of the child molester by preparing twelve exact reproductions of the Child Molester Skits and placing them on giant billboards at twelve strategic intersections in the City of Memphis. Shown above inspecting one of the billboards are (from left) SAC Clarence M. Kelley of the Memphis Office, Chief of Police James C. MacDonald of Memphis, and [redacted] Art Director of the General Outdoor Advertising Company.

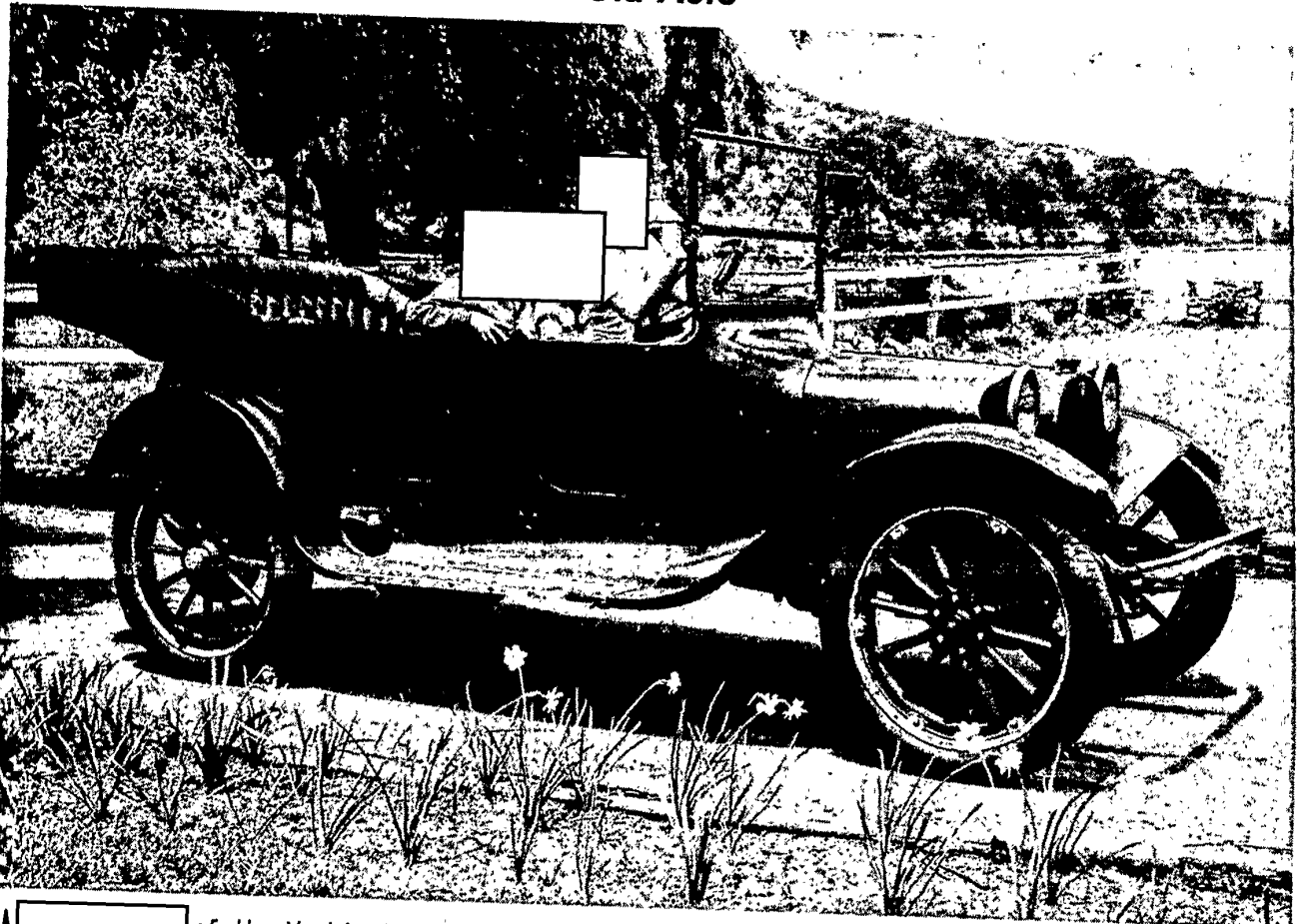
Outstanding Fireman

George Jackson, assigned in the Technical Section of the Identification Division, was recently awarded a trophy by the District Heights, Maryland, Volunteer Fire Department naming him "Outstanding Fireman" of the year. George, who has been a member of the volunteer fire department for five years, was especially commended recently for quick thinking and heroic action when fire engulfed a gasoline trailer that was filling the storage tanks at a service station. Without a moment's hesitation and at great personal danger, he approached the blazing trailer and closed a gasoline valve that was feeding the fire. His heroic action prevented a possible gasoline explosion that would have taken many lives.

Mr. Jackson displays the trophy naming him as "Outstanding Fireman" of the year.



Old Auto



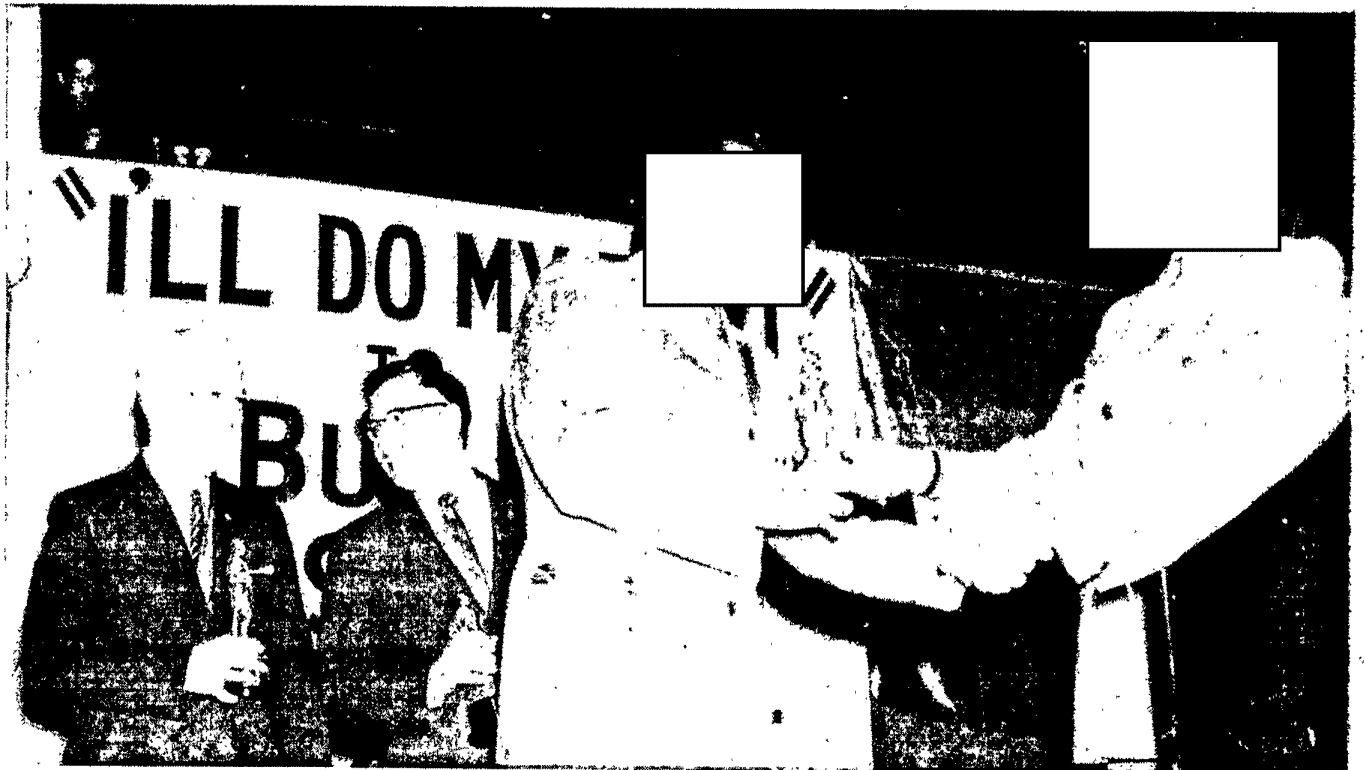
SA [redacted] of the Washington Field Office is shown above with his sons [redacted] in the family car, a 1914 Dodge. This antique auto, which formerly belonged to SA [redacted] has been a family heirloom since 1925. It has belonged to SA [redacted] for four and a half years, and is still in excellent condition. In 1951, the dependable Dodge was driven from Boston to Detroit and averaged 40 miles per hour. With much unused mileage and two qualified heirs, the old car is likely to remain a part of the family for many years to come.

Guns of Gumm

[redacted] of the Administrative Division at SOG is shown above with his collection of firearms. Ken is an expert gunsmith and has devoted a considerable amount of his spare time to the collection and repair of guns.

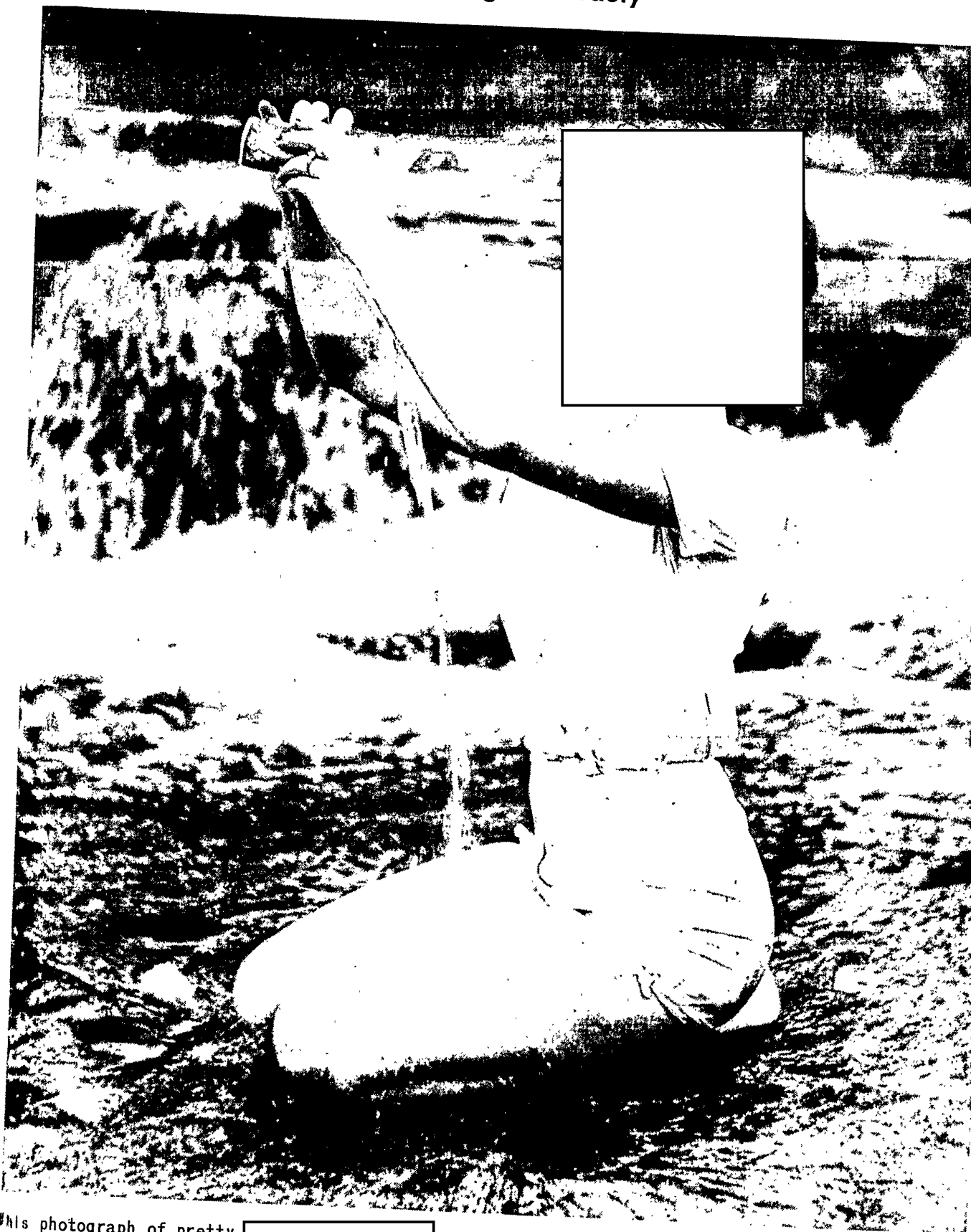


SA Receives Scouting Award



SA Paul L. Cox of the Domestic Intelligence Division was one of three outstanding Scouters in the Washington, D. C., area who received awards recently. Chief Scout Executive [redacted] presented the awards at the Boy Scout Council's Eighth Annual Scouter's Recognition Pot Luck Dinner in recognition of the outstanding work done by SA Cox and his two fellow Scouters in their district. Above, from left, are SA Cox, Mr. Emanuel Blumberg, [redacted]

Birmingham Beauty



This photograph of pretty [redacted] formerly of the Birmingham Office, was featured recently on the front page of "The Birmingham News." [redacted] resigned from the Bureau during August and married Nick Callahan, son of Assistant Director Callahan of the Administrative Division. They will reside in Germany, where Nick is stationed with the Army.

Distinguished Visitors



The Honorable James Harvey, left, Congressman of Michigan, and his Administrative Assistant, Mr. [redacted] visited FBI Headquarters recently and were greeted by Director Hoover. Their visit was timed to coincide with [redacted] first meeting with Director Hoover 20 years ago.

Shriner Finery



SA D. Arthur Byrnes, Jr., of the Albuquerque Office, who is a member of the Ballut Abyad Shrine Temple, dropped by the Office after participating in a parade. He and his fellow Shriners obtained the bagpipes and material for their kilts directly from Scotland, and they add much color to the many parades in which they participate. As to the eternal question: No, he didn't say what else they wear.

Foreign Visitors



Two recent visitors to the Cleveland Office were [redacted] of the Vienna, Austria, Police Department, and [redacted] of the Oslo, Norway, Police Department who were in this country studying police techniques. [redacted] are shown above with SA [redacted] in the Cleveland Office gun vault.

Camera - Spry

Approximately eight years ago [redacted] the Chief Clerk in the Chicago Division, became



[redacted] (right) holds a photograph which won her a Blue Ribbon award. At left is [redacted] Assistant Chief Steno.

b6

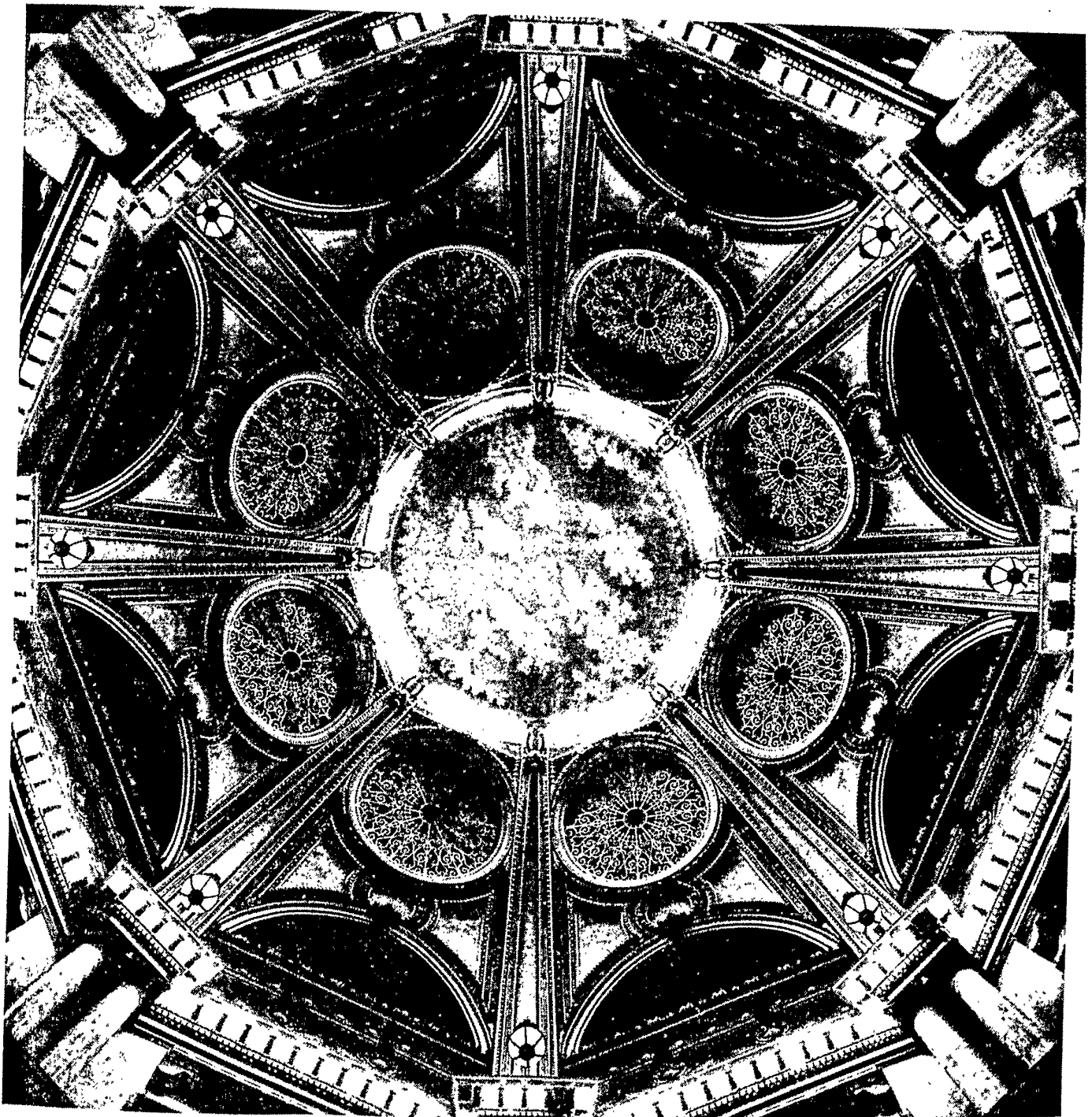
interested in photography. Since that time she has advanced her hobby further by becoming vice-president of the "Pottawottamie" Camera Club of Chicago and corresponding secretary of the Chicago area Camera Club Association, which consists of 158 individual clubs. She also participates actively in the Photographic Society of America and is secretary of two Portrait Portfolios.

Her hobby has definitely "paid off" for she has been cited several times by a pictorial photography salon workshop and has received an originality award in the Chicago area Association

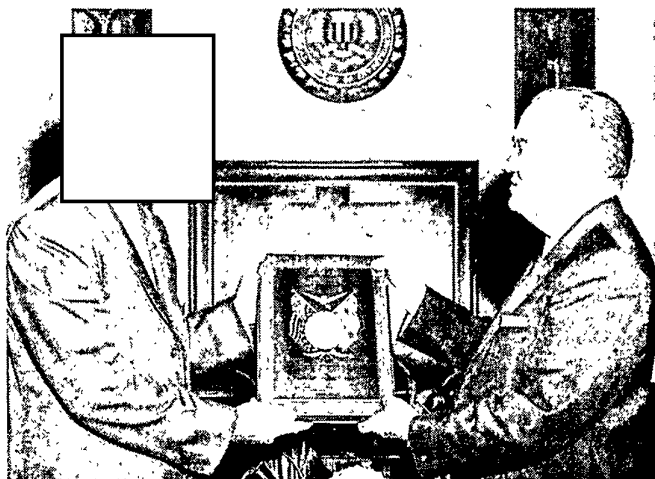
competition.

To make her hobby more enjoyable, Miss Gra has equipped her home with a dark room.

One of [] award-winning photographs. This photo of the dome of Chicago's Old U. S. Cour House was selected for an originality award by the Chicago area Association Competition.



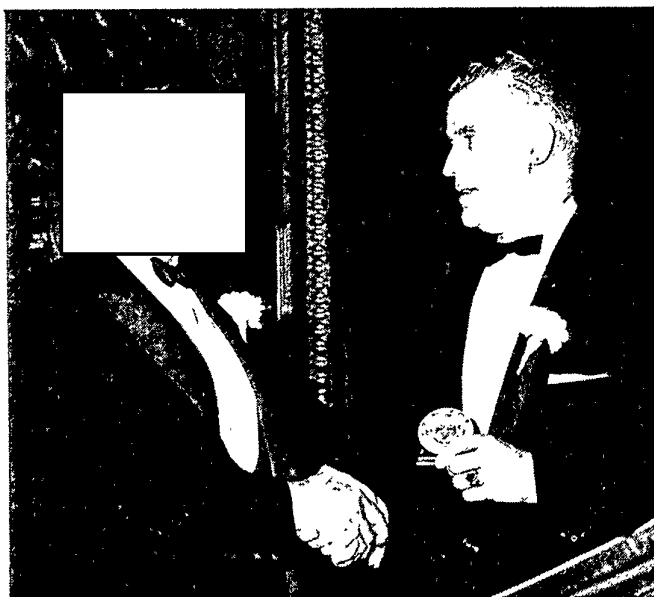
Director Receives Award



Director Hoover was recently awarded the "International Freedom Award" in recognition of his work in the cause of freedom. [redacted]

[redacted] Assistant to the President, American Natural Gas Service Company, Washington, D.C., is shown above presenting the award to Mr. Hoover. [redacted] is a former Special Agent who served as SAC at San Diego, San Antonio, and Detroit.

Distinguished Service Award



The Citizenship Training Group, Inc., an affiliate of the Boston Juvenile Court, recently presented the Honorable John Forbes Perkins Award for Distinguished Service to Director Hoover. SAC Leo L. Laughlin of the Boston Office accepted the award on behalf of the Director at the Citizenship Training Group's 25th anniversary dinner. Judge Perkins, for whom the award is named, founded the Citizenship Group in 1936 while a member of the Juvenile Court. Ill health prevented him from being present at the dinner, and the presentation was made by his son, [redacted]

Veteran Visitor

Mr. Bliss Morton, a former Special Agent and presently a resident of Indianapolis, was a recent visitor to the new quarters occupied by the Indianapolis Office. Few visitors are better qualified to appreciate the new facilities or to calculate the changes that have come about in the last 30 years.

In 1917, Mr. Morton was "temporarily" transferred from the Immigration and Naturalization Service to the Bureau of Investigation, forerunner of the FBI. The transfer was to last only 90 days, but was slightly extended to just short of 40 years. Mr. Morton recalls that in 1932 he was assigned at the Cincinnati Office and while there served at Indianapolis which was then a one-man Resident Agency. He retired in 1956 while serving at Indianapolis.



Mr. Morton received a "refresher" from stone [redacted] during a recent Indianapolis Office open house.

Lifesaver



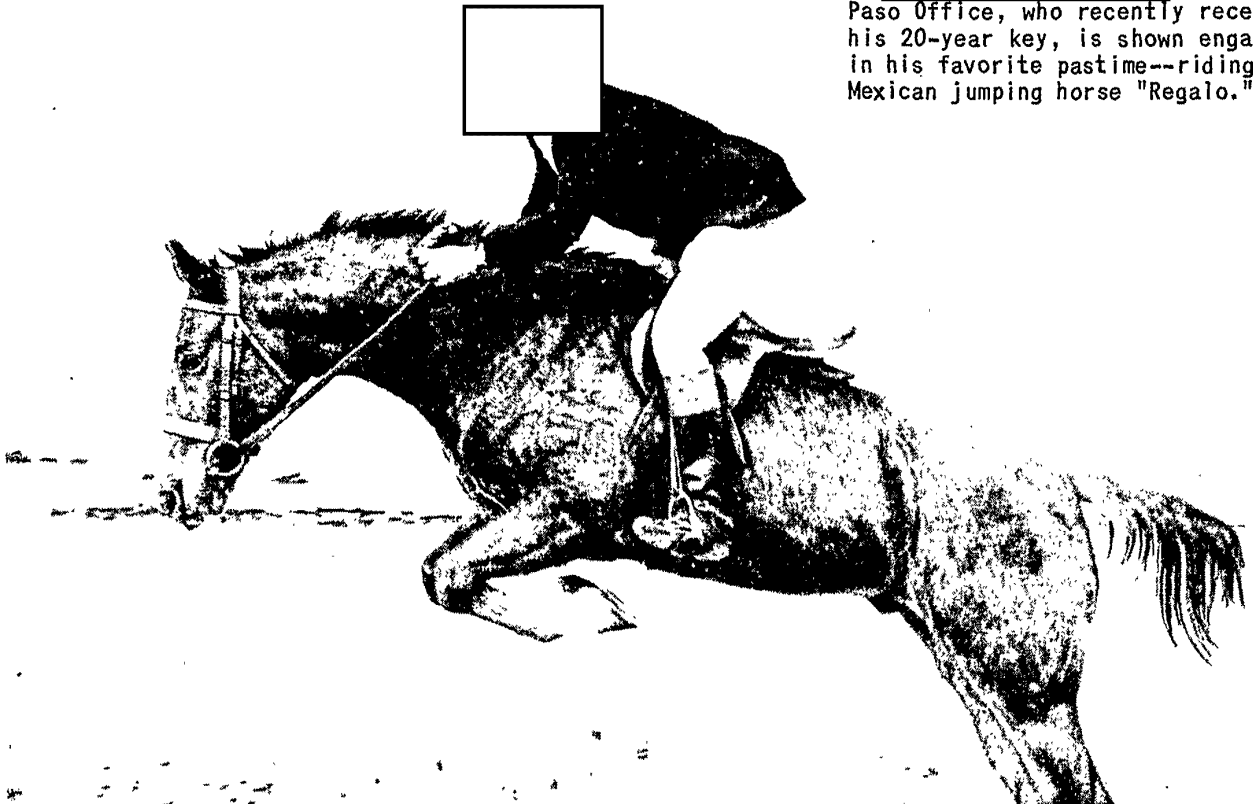
Security Patrol Clerk [redacted] of the San Juan Office has an impressive record of lifesaving. During a period of seven months, he has aided in the rescue of eight persons from the surf at a San Juan hotel. [redacted] is an excellent swimmer and has found Puerto Rico to be an ideal locale for his talents.

FBI Kids

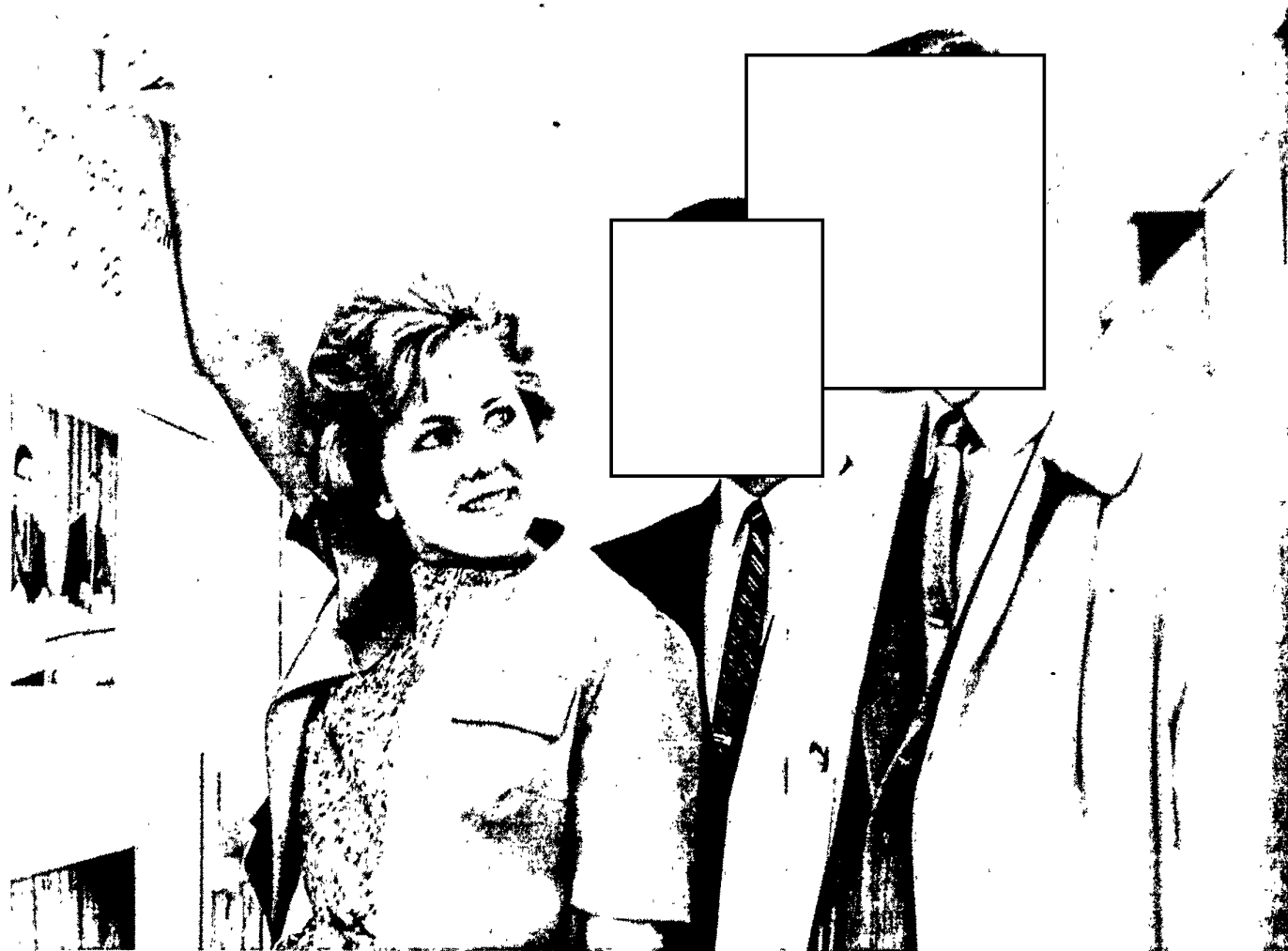
These are the "FBI Kids" of the Jacksonville Office. The photo was made when the youngsters of employees of the Jacksonville Office visited a local television station as guests of the "Popeye Playhouse."

Jaunty Jumper

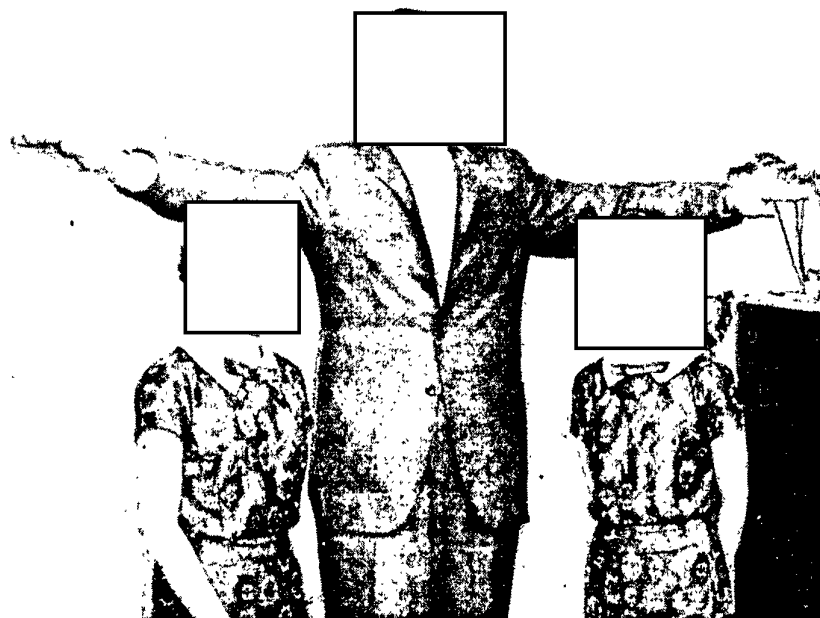
SA [redacted] of the El Paso Office, who recently received his 20-year key, is shown engaging in his favorite pastime--riding his Mexican jumping horse "Regalo."



Miss Philadelphia



Loretta Rissell, "Miss Philadelphia" of 1961, is shown above with [redacted] both clerks in the Philadelphia Office. They are inspecting an FBI exhibit in the lobby of the Philadelphia National Bank. (Photo courtesy Philadelphia Inquirer)



Tall and Small

The "long and short" of things in the Cleveland Office are ASAC [redacted]

ASAC [redacted] is 6'5", and [redacted] are 5'1".

Carrier Boy With Long Route

SA Paul E. Ertzinger of the Washington Field Office and himself a summer employee at WFO, was one of two newspaper boys named as winners of the "Young Columbus V Angelo-Gaelic Adventure." The prize, sponsored jointly by Parade Magazine, Trans-World Airlines, and the Washington Post newspaper, provided Richard and 74 other winning carriers from the United States with a 10-day tour of Ireland, Scotland, and England.

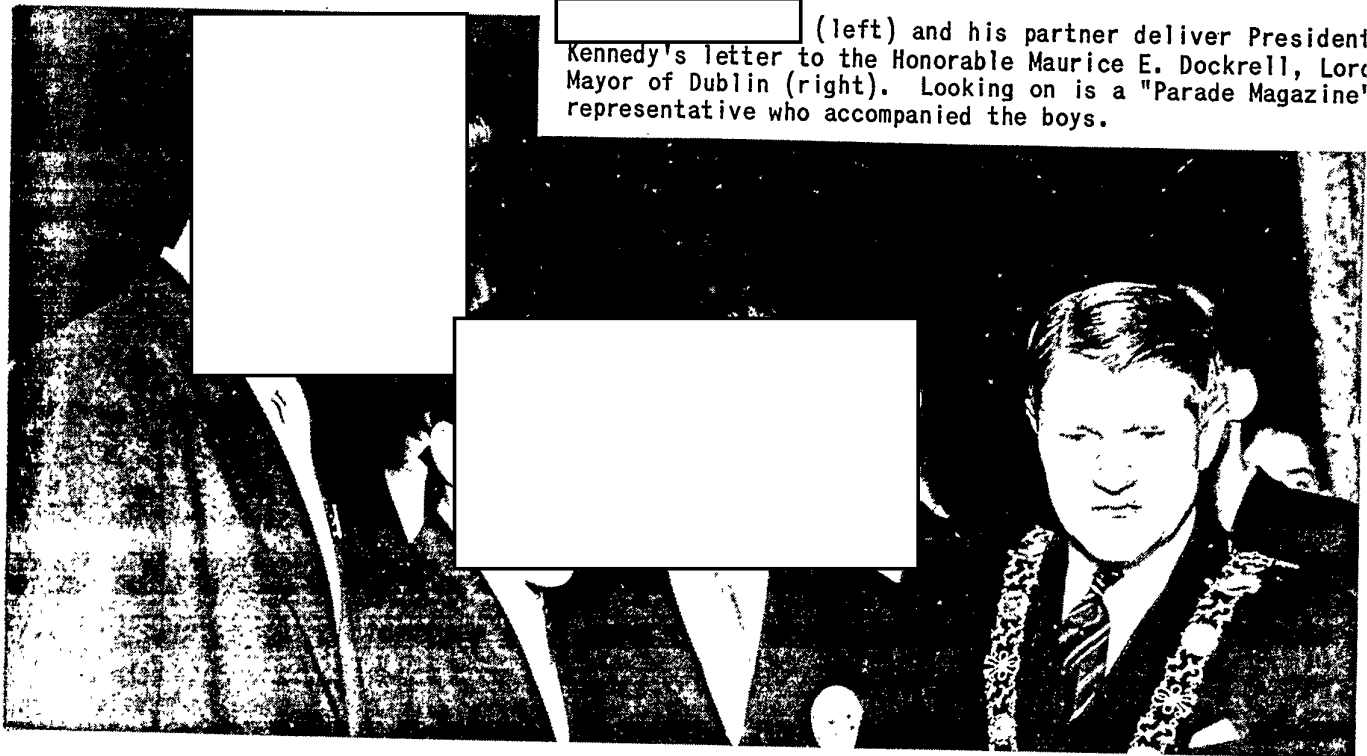
has been a morning newspaper carrier for more than five years, and he had reached the semi-finals four times in previous newsboys' contests. Last year, he was named first alternate to the winning carrier boys from Washington, D. C., who won a trip to London and Paris.

Young joined his 74 companions at

New York City. There, the group departed from Idlewild Airport for the 10-hour ride to Ireland and were greeted upon arrival at Shannon Free Airport by the Pipers of the Limerick Pipe Band. Their tour of the "Emerald Isle" included stops at Cork, Blarney Castle, and Dublin where Richard and his fellow newsboy from Washington personally delivered a letter from President Kennedy to the Lord Mayor. Before returning home, they toured Edinburgh and London.

When and his partner arrived back in Washington, they were treated to a news photographer and reporter's reception. reported that it was good to be back in the USA again, and he also stated that he had definitely established that Ireland was not "full of snakes" as some had humorously reported.

(left) and his partner deliver President Kennedy's letter to the Honorable Maurice E. Dockrell, Lord Mayor of Dublin (right). Looking on is a "Parade Magazine" representative who accompanied the boys.



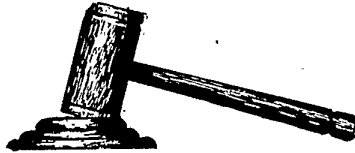
After ten hours in the air, the 74 American newsboys arrived at Ireland's Shannon Free Airport where they were greeted by the tune of six bagpipes.



Admitted to Bar



Two Agents of the Cincinnati Office, SAs [redacted] were recently admitted to the Federal Bar in Cincinnati. SAs [redacted] are shown above with the Honorable Paul C. Weick of the U. S. Court of Appeals.



key to Puzzle

(see page 17 for Puzzle)

		C						P		
	S	A	M	B	A		F	O	U	R
	K	L	I	E	G		I	N	R	E
D	A	I	S	Y		S	T	A	V	E
R	T	F	T		V	I	Z		I	S
U	E			B	R		G	U	S	T
G		I	L	L	I	C	I	T		P
	R	D	A	U	E	R	B	A	C	H
H	O		B	I	S		B	H		O
	S	T	O	N	E		O	N	Y	X
C	E		R	G	L		N	A	Z	I
	N									E

"Peanut-Butter-Fly"



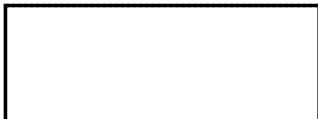
The [redacted] boys, [redacted] (left), and [redacted] keep a watchful eye on their pet, a butterfly which made its "debut" several months ago. The boys, both sons of SA Robert D. Conger of the Special Investigative Division, found a caterpillar late last year and took it home where it was kept in a converted peanut butter jar. Their efforts were rewarded by the emergence of this swallow tail butterfly.

(Photo courtesy Suburban Newspaper Group, Delaware Township Publishing Company, Erlton, N. J.)



WE CONGRATULATE...

Employees of the FBI take great pride in the outstanding accomplishments of their associates listed here, who have recently received cash awards under the Government Employees' Incentive Awards Program in recognition of exceptional contributions to the Service.

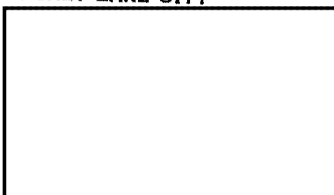


WILLARD E. BASEMAN
SAN FRANCISCO

FRED J. BAUMGARDNER
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

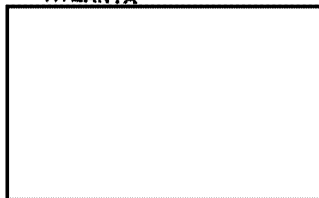


HEBER M. CLEGG
SALT LAKE CITY



WILBURN K. DeBRULER
TAMPA

DANIEL F. DUNN
ATLANTA



GLYDE B. GENTRY, JR.
TAMPA



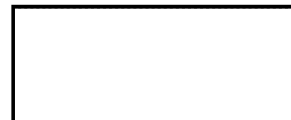
ROBERT L. HAMILTON
SAN FRANCISCO



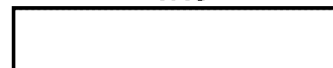
JOHN P. MCGUIRE
SAN FRANCISCO



WILLIAM A. MEINCKE
CHICAGO

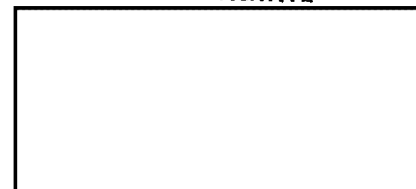


FRANK L. PRICE
SAN FRANCISCO

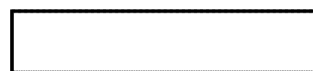


JOHN L. ROBERTS
MINNEAPOLIS

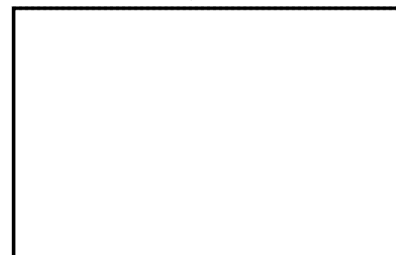
RICHARD D. ROGGE
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE



RAY J. THOMPSON
TAMPA



EMERY D. TURNER
LOS ANGELES



EUGENE W. YOUNGS
CINCINNATI

Retribution

A Bureau fugitive who had been apprehended after six years at large revealed during an interview with Tampa Agents how he had gained revenge on his "fickle" girlfriend.

The subject had been arrested six years ago by the FBI and charged with interstate transportation of stolen property. At the time, he was dating a married woman who posted \$1,500 for

his bail. After entering a plea of guilty in Federal Court, and prior to the date of sentencing, he learned that his girlfriend had started seeing her husband again.

Hurt and angered when she continued to cancel their dates in order to see her husband, the subject said he decided to jump bail, thereby costing her \$1,500.



FROM BACK INVESTIGATORS

SEPTEMBER, 1936

A squib from Phoenix reports that SA Bill Miller's boy, about seven years old at that time, made the acquaintance of another youth of about the same age. It seems that the Miller youngster told his companion that he was on his way to a doctor, whereupon the companion proudly remarked, "My daddy's a doctor." Unwilling to let him get away with that one, young Miller said, "My daddy's a G-Man." The other youngster's eyes opened wide at this and, after much reflection, he said, "Gee, the most I ever saw was a deputy sheriff." SA William E. Miller served the Bureau from 1924 until his retirement in 1959. It is interesting to note that his son has become a physician.

"Mr. Charley Weeks, Special Agent, is now with us," reads the New Orleans column from 1936. They comment that he is putting the experience gained while on the Fugitive Desk at SOG to good use there. He has since served as SAC of that office, among others, and is now the SAC at Atlanta.

SEPTEMBER, 1946

A group of Agents' wives in Birmingham were photographed enjoying a barbecued rib luncheon at the home of the SA [redacted] continues to be assigned in Birmingham, and their lovely new home was featured in the May, 1960, issue of THE INVESTIGATOR.

[redacted] was one of several of the Springfield Office wives who were pictured at a bridge party. SA [redacted] is now serving as the SRA in Rock Island, Illinois.

SEPTEMBER, 1951

A Lab Photographer in 1951, [redacted] was pictured at a farewell get-together in his honor as he was leaving for Special Agents' Class. SA [redacted] has since been reassigned to SOG, and is now one of the experts in the Document Section of the Laboratory.

At 2:30 a.m., while the Philadelphia night clerks were performing their usual duties, a loud commotion on the street five floors below attracted their attention. They discovered that several men were burglarizing cars all along the street and were singing and shouting as they proceeded.

[redacted] one of the three clerks on duty at the time, alerted the local police, and the thieves were captured trying to make their

getaway. Now an Investigative Clerk in Philadelphia, [redacted] has been with the Bureau for 18 years.

[redacted] of the Identification Division, widely known for her expert ability to handle a plane, was featured in this issue. She was entered in the 1951 All-Women's International Air Race, but encountered a frightening amount of motor trouble, and in the course of the race, had to make three forced landings and was unable to finish the race. One of her forced landings was made in a tiny patch of pasture, and in order to land, she had to slip through a narrow opening in a clump of trees. At this time, [redacted] held the rank of Second Lieutenant in the Civil Air Patrol - she now is a Major in the CAP.

The Detroit Office announced the arrest of a badly wanted fugitive who was apprehended by SA [redacted] THE INVESTIGATOR reported, "This terse announcement was the climax of a very interesting case which began at approximately 2:00 a.m. on July 16, 1950, in the city of Mansfield, Ohio, where the subject shot and killed a friend with a shotgun. The Mansfield Police Department immediately instituted an investigation of this murder and Detective Colby, FBI NA graduate, was called upon to handle the investigation. His investigation developed information that the fugitive had fled the state, and a Federal warrant was issued. Meanwhile, a state of emergency had arisen in this country, and Detective [redacted] as well as some other NA graduates was asked if he would be willing to enter on duty with the FBI as a Special Agent Responding readily, Detective [redacted] completed his training and proceeded to the Detroit Office where he was assigned to the criminal squad. In the course of his duties as an Agent, he handled leads on this subject and subsequently located and apprehended him, having the truly unique distinction

[redacted]

and proceeded to the Detroit Office where he was assigned to the criminal squad. In the course of his duties as an Agent, he handled leads on this subject and subsequently located and apprehended him, having the truly unique distinction

of being the Mansfield, Ohio, detective who made the investigation of the murder and the FBI Agent who made the arrest. SA [] is now serving in the Cleveland Office and has been with the Bureau for 11 years.

From Miami 10 years ago came the astounding and almost unlikely tale of two Agents who had trained a horse named "Orlando" to play the ukulele. The men responsible for this feat were SAs [] who were then both assigned at the Orlando Resident Agency. At first, we were more than doubtful, but

our Miami reporter of a decade ago pointed out reassuringly that, while "Orlando" could definitely play the ukulele, his ability was quite limited - the only song he could play was "Moon Over Miami." Sympathetic but not thoroughly convinced, we published "Orlando's" story in the September, 1951, issue of THE INVESTIGATOR. After 10 years of careful thought, we were still a little uncertain, so, in our quest for truth, we re-contacted SA [] who is now assigned to the General Investigative Division. His position was unchanged. He stated with seasoned confidence that if anyone doubted "Orlando's" musical ability, he was sure the horse would submit to a polygraph examination.

The Baiting Call

A newly arrested fugitive, visibly displeased at his arrest, was being escorted to the local jail by Agents of the Little Rock Office when he began lamenting his misfortune. The subject, a conceited "Don Juan," complained that when the Agents arrested him, they had interrupted an interesting telephone call from an unknown female who seemed anxious to make his acquaintance.

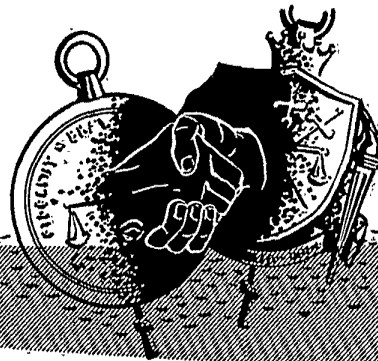
The prospect of being unable to meet the anonymous lady, said the fugitive, was far more painful than the fact of his arrest.

What "Don" did not know was that the intriguing telephone call had been made by a Little Rock Office secretary to definitely establish his presence at home. While she talked with him on the phone, the arresting Agents were informed of his whereabouts by radio, and the apprehension quickly made.

[] who taught the horse "Orlando" to play the ukulele.

The remainder of this page is missing.

Distinguished



Service

SA Edward J. Armbruster

It has been 35 years since SA Edward J. Armbruster of the Washington Field Office entered on duty as a Special Agent of the FBI. On July 1, 1961, he joined the eminent group of 35-year celebrants.

St. Paul, Minnesota, was Ed's birthplace. He attended the University of Minnesota for two years, and graduated from Benjamin Franklin University in 1921 with a B.C.S. degree. Entering government service in 1922, Ed worked for the War Fraud Section of the Department of Justice until he entered the FBI in 1926. He remained in the Nation's Capital for a year after becoming an Agent, and was then sent to New York. A few months later he returned to Washington, D. C., where he remained until 1932. He then served in the Birmingham Office, and in 1934 he was reassigned to the Seat of Government. The year

career has been marked with many thrilling and outstanding cases. The year 1959 stands as one of the most productive years of his career. In two cases worked by him that year, there were total savings to the government of over ten million dollars. He also handled the investigation of an antitrust matter in 1959 which resulted in 29 convictions and fines in excess of \$121,000.

Ed and his wife [redacted] live in Arlington, Virginia. Their married son, [redacted], is a graduate of the University of Virginia Medical School, is serving as a Captain in the Army Medical Corps.

An active church member, Ed is a steward of the Mt. Vernon Place Methodist Church. He is also active in the Masonic Order. Ed is interested in antiques and enjoys swimming, fishing and viewing the countryside.

SA William A. Temple

There is but one other Agent in the Bureau

The remainder of this page is missing.

local firms and was again active in civic affairs.

The New Orleans Office is where "Pop" initiated his long Bureau career. Until May 1, 1939, when he was transferred to Springfield, "Pop" served in several Bureau Divisions throughout the South and east. One of the high lights of his early career was his assignment as the first Bureau Fugitive Supervisor in 1927, when SOG was composed of only a handful of employees. Included among the chief cases he has participated in are the Dillinger case, Lindbergh kidnaping case, and his guarding of "Machine Gun" Kelly in Memphis. By special declaration of the President of the United States, SA Temple received the rare distinction of being named one of our few re-employed annuitants the day following his automatic retirement on December 31, 1958. "Pop" Temple has set a most inspiring example for new Agents entering the Bureau's service and has endeared himself to those FBI employees who have worked with him. Now a member of the elite group of 35-year celebrants, SA Temple has distinguished himself to an even greater degree among his fellow colleagues.

He and his charming wife [redacted] have three children. Their oldest daughter, [redacted] works in the Domestic Intelligence Division, and is the wife of [redacted] of the Files and Communications Division. [redacted] resides with his parents in Springfield, and [redacted] another daughter, is attending Eastern Illinois University in Charleston, Illinois. SA Temple enjoys keeping up with the events in the sporting world on television.

SA James W. Cannon

Three decades ago, on July 27, 1931, a young man taking night school courses in law at National University in Washington, D. C., began what developed into a career of untiring, devoted Bureau service. Upon completion of his college work, and earning an L.B. degree, James Cannon became a Special Agent on December 2, 1935.

Jim, who hails from Chesterfield County, South Carolina, has been the Senior Resident Agent at Greenville in that city for more than 10 years. His tour of duty with the FBI has taken him to Chicago, Cleveland, Charleston, Savannah, and so on. From 1940 to 1943, he was a Supervisor at SOG, where he handled security matters.



SA James W. Cannon

Jim was assigned to Greenville in 1943, and five years later he was designated the Chief there.

Jim's keen perception, tenacity of purpose and devotion to duty are some of his outstanding characteristics. He is an expert in the criminal investigative field. One of the Bureau's pioneers in the field of police school instructors, Jim has taught in various police schools in the South, specializing in more recent years in teaching the classification of fingerprints. He is held in high esteem by his fellow employees and proudly numbers many law enforcement officers among his friends.

He and his wife [redacted] have [redacted]-year-old twins; [redacted] is stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia, in the service and plans to enter junior college this fall, and [redacted] is a junior at the University of South Carolina. They also have a married daughter living in Deming, New Mexico.

Jim claims to be an expert in raising tomatoes and onions, which, together with keeping his lawn in top condition, are his favorite pastimes. He is an ardent fan of football, basketball, and baseball.

Few women in the FBI have enjoyed a fascinating Bureau career combining travel, hard work, and conscientious devotion to duty, as has [redacted]. Through a quarter of a century, she has worked her way up through the ranks from various clerical positions to administrative assistant and research analyst. Today, [redacted]



[redacted] is congratulated by Director Hoover upon receipt of her 25-Year Service Award Key.

[redacted] holds the title of Intelligence Analyst in the Central Research Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division. She completed 25 years of Bureau service on July 1, 1961.

[redacted] as she is known to a host of friends throughout the FBI, attended public schools in her hometown of Easton, Pennsylvania. She entered the Bureau in 1936, and the success of her extensive and varied Bureau career speaks for itself. During World War II, [redacted] served on her first foreign assignment. The next few adventuresome years...

assignments to Hawaii, Austria, Germany, Italy, and Spain. Unselfish devotion to duty, and infallible loyalty are the hallmarks of [redacted] career. Her co-workers continually benefit from her extensive knowledge of Bureau regulations and procedures, and she is held in high esteem by all who know her.

Golfing, boating, and dancing are among [redacted] favorite hobbies. Her love of travel is attested to by her previous Bureau assignments.

SA [redacted]

SA [redacted] of the Training and Inspection Division celebrated his 25th anniversary with the FBI on July 2, 1961.

[redacted] is a native of Grayville, Illinois, and entered the Bureau after studying for two years at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis. While working at SOG as a clerk in the Communications Section, [redacted] attended Benjamin Franklin University in the Nation's Capital and received a B.C.S. degree in 1939. On May 1 of that year he was appointed a Special Agent, and served in Birmingham for a few months before heading for New York. Following a foreign assignment, [redacted] reported in succession to the Washington Field Office, SOG, Des Moines, Chicago, and Indianapolis, serving in the latter office as Resident Agent at Gary and SRA at Hammond, Indiana. In 1954, he returned to Bureau headquarters where he was assigned to the Domestic Intelligence Division until joining the staff of the Training and Inspection Division in April, 1961.

During more than two decades of service as an Agent, [redacted] has handled a variety of assignments in the criminal and security fields. He has worked on highly complicated accounting cases, and is a qualified expert in this field.

[redacted] and [redacted] have a son, [redacted] (a summer employee at SOG), and two daughters, [redacted]. Golfing is one of [redacted] favorite pastimes, and he is often found covered with grease under the family "Fiat."

SA [redacted] and his family with the Director. From left are SA [redacted] Mr. Hoover, Mrs. [redacted]

SA Joseph C. Mulroy

For Special Agent Joseph C. Mulroy of the New York Office, July 6, 1961, marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of his untiring service with the Bureau.

Joe was born and educated in St. Louis, Missouri. He was graduated from the St. Louis University Law School in 1930, and after a few years in private industry, he went to work for the Alcohol Tax Unit of the Treasury Department. On July 6, 1936, Joe entered the FBI as an Agent and was sent to Milwaukee. He also served at Omaha, Chicago and Springfield as an Agent. For

a few months in 1940, he was assigned at the Resident Agency in Moline, Illinois, and was then transferred to the National Defense (Domestic Intelligence) Division at SOG. In 1945, Joe served as ASAC in Grand Rapids, and subsequent assignments in that capacity took him to Omaha, New Orleans, Charlotte, Springfield and Philadelphia. He has been assigned to New York since 1954.



SA Joseph C. Mulroy

The investigative and administrative

experience Joe has gained through a quarter century of service has given him a keen insight into the complicated and more involved types of situations with which the Bureau is concerned. Joe has played a key role in some of the Bureau's most important and prominent cases, and at the present time he is working on liaison matters in the New York Office. He is a police instructor and an outstanding Bureau representative.

The Mulroys, Joe and his wife [redacted] live in Fresh Meadows, New York. He is an avid polo and reel enthusiast and enjoys many hours pursuing this pastime.



Inspector Bernard M. Suttler

One of the most personable and animated Agents in the Bureau's service, Inspector Bernard Suttler, reached a milestone in his diversified Bureau career on July 6, 1961, when he concluded two and a half decades of Bureau service. The reception held at SOG in his honor was attended by approximately 400 guests, including the Director and various other Bureau officials. It was one of the largest receptions ever held at Headquarters.

Atlanta, Georgia, was "Bernie's" birthplace. He is a graduate of the Georgia School of Technology, with a BCS degree in Accounting, and Woodrow Wilson College of Law, where he earned an LL.B. degree in 1935. After joining the Bureau as an Agent in 1936, Bernie was sent first to New Orleans. He certainly got off to a fast start as a new Agent - with only a week's experience in the field, he located and apprehended a long-sought Bureau fugitive. His second office was Little Rock, where he claims he had one of his most thrilling experiences as a field Agent - for eight months he worked on the Kidnap Squad and the case involving the harboring of Alvin Karpis. A subsequent FBI assignment took him to Richmond where he worked in the Norfolk Resident Agency. Bernie came to the Seat of Government in 1938 where he assumed new responsibilities in the Crime Records Section of the Research Division. He became an Inspector in 1958, and in 1959 when the Crime Records Division was established, Bernie remained on his assignment.

Bernie's winning personality and affable manner have paved the way to his becoming one of the FBI's most widely-known representatives. He has worked on various Bureau publications, han-

Inspector Suttler and his family with the Director. From left are [redacted] Mr. Hoover, [redacted] and Mr. Suttler. ↵



dled the tour program, and through the years, he has developed the FBI Library and Lending Library from their meager beginnings to a complete and invaluable service to the Bureau. He relates vivid and fascinating stories about his career and the history of the Bureau, and is one of the Bureau's most colorful speakers, handling speaking engagements all over the country. Indicative of his speaking ability, Mr. Suttler trains other Bureau speakers, and in the past year he has spoken before more groups than any other representative at SOG.

A civic-minded Agent, Bernie has for several years handled the Bureau Christmas charity activities, aiding needy families in the Washington area. He is also active in fraternal organizations in the area, being a member of Alexandria-Washington Masonic Lodge #22, the Scottish Rite Masons, Past President of the Alexandria Shrine Club, and Past Potentate of Kena Shrine Temple. He is presently Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Kena Temple. In 1953, he received the Legion of Honor of DeMolay and was President of the Fidelity Club of the FBI for 1960. He is Past Chairman of the Youth Activities Committee of the Christ Episcopal Church in Alexandria. Inspector Suttler says that in his "spare time" he enjoys reading, gardening, and charcoaling steaks.

SA John Lester Quigley

A native of Washington, D. C., SA John Quigley of the New Orleans Office embarked on his FBI career on July 8, 1936, at Bureau Headquarters. He worked in a clerical capacity until 1939 when he was appointed a Special Agent.

John attended the University of Alabama and the University of Maryland before entering the Bureau, and he then continued his education at Columbus University in Washington, attaining his LL.B. degree in 1939. His first office of as-



signment after becoming an Agent was Butte, Montana. Since that time, he has served in Buffalo, Philadelphia, New York, Miami, and SOG as an Agent, and as ASAC at Dallas and Cincinnati.

During his quarter-century of service, John has handled several vital assignments. At the outset of World War II, he was supervising Selective Service cases in New York when 5,000 cases per month were being received by that office, and more recently he participated in the Mack Charles Parker kidnaping case. He is one of the Bureau's most competent representatives in his dealings with the public and other law enforcement officers.

John and his wife [redacted] have two sons living at home, [redacted]

[redacted] and their oldest son, [redacted] is a First Lieutenant in the Army, stationed at Fort Knox, Kentucky. His brother-in-law, [redacted] is the



SA John L. Quigley

ASAC of the Albany Office. Golf, SA Quigley's chief interest for many years, has taken a back seat to antique hunting and restoring since his assignment to New Orleans in 1959.

SA Joseph J. Pieper

SA Joseph Pieper of the Butte Office reached a milestone in his Bureau career on July 13, 1961, when he passed the quarter-century mark.

St. Louis, Missouri, is Joe's home. He was graduated from Washington University in St. Louis in 1934 with an LL.B. degree and was admitted to the Missouri State Bar. He practiced law before joining the Bureau in 1936. Joe worked as a clerk for a few months, and on November 30, 1936, he was appointed a Special Agent.



SA Joseph Pieper reads his letter on the occasion of his 25th anniversary in the company of SAC W. Wade Bromwell (left).

Joe has served successively in field offices in San Antonio, Little Rock, Seattle, WFO, St. Louis, Seattle again, the Domestic Intelligence Division at SOG, and Butte. He is presently the ASRA at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, where he has been assigned since 1948. A thoroughly experienced and capable Agent, Joe is one of the Bureau's most outstanding criminal investigators.

Joe and his wife [redacted] have two children, [redacted] aged [redacted] a student at his father's Alma Mater, and [redacted] aged [redacted] a student at Coeur d'Alene High School.

SA [redacted]

The Senior Resident Agent at Lawton, Oklahoma, SA Chester Willett, assumed his place among the distinguished group of Bureau personnel who have served for a quarter of a century. On July 14, 1936, [redacted] began his career as a messenger at Bureau Headquarters.

Chicago was [redacted] birthplace, but he received his formal education in the Nation's Capital. After studying for a year at The George Washington University, he joined the Bureau and continued his education at Southeastern University Law School, receiving an LL.B. degree in 1940. Upon completion of Agents' training, Chet reported to Philadelphia in August, 1940, where he served until his transfer to Boston a few months later. He was assigned at the Fitchburg Resident Agency (Boston) for a short time, followed by two years' service at the Seat of Government. The year 1943 found [redacted] in Cleveland, and, working out of that office, he served at the Resident Agencies in Lakewood and Akron, holding the position of SRA in Akron for nine years. In 1958, Oklahoma City was [redacted] Bureau headquarters, and he has served as the SRA at Lawton for almost three years.

An enthusiastic and industrious worker, [redacted] is also a police school instructor. He is well rounded in Bureau policy and procedures and handles the extensive territory covered by his Resident Agency with utmost efficiency. He is one of the top criminal investigators on the FBI's rolls, and his ability to handle the most complicated and involved types of investigation has made him a worthy addition to our staff.

SA [redacted] is a devoted family man, and his wife [redacted] and two daughters, [redacted] spend many hours out of doors enjoying the pleasant climate and interesting country surrounding Lawton. [redacted] is a senior at the University of Oklahoma, and [redacted] is a senior high school. [redacted] relaxes in his home work.

where he specializes in cabinet making. He is also adept at the electric organ.

[redacted]

On July 15, 1961, [redacted] realized 25 years' service with the FBI. Through a quarter of a century, the enthusiasm and devotion with which [redacted] has carried out her many varied and complex assignments have been a constant inspiration to all with whom she works. [redacted] received her education at the Institute of Notre Dame in Baltimore. On July 29, 1935, she entered the Bureau as a clerk and worked in the Identification Division for two months before her transfer to the old Research Division. In 1941, after the Research Division had been changed to the Records and Communications Division, Fran was assigned to the Front Office. In 1944, she embarked on a foreign assignment, and two years later she was bound for a second foreign office. [redacted] returned to the Records and Communications Division at SOG in 1947. In 1948, following a year's break in service, [redacted] was reassigned to her former position in Records and Communications. She continued her assignment in the Front Office of the Crime Records Division when it and the Files and Communications Division were created in 1959. The efficient manner in which she so capably handles the many responsibilities of her position as Secretary to Assistant Director Cartha D. DeLoach of the Crime Records Division has materially contributed to the smooth operation of that office. Unreservedly devoted to her Bureau career, [redacted] is a diligent worker and a competent administrator. She is one of the most industrious and dependable women in the Bureau's service, and her ma-

[redacted] and two of her sisters both former Bureau employees, [redacted] (far left) and [redacted] (far right), with Director Hoover. ↴

ture and experienced judgment enables her to handle her duties with ease and confidence.

Five of [redacted] eight sisters have worked for the Bureau. The family, which includes a brother and a widowed sister-in-law, enjoys an annual picnic at which [redacted] is kept busy keeping the bees away from her 43 nieces and nephews. Her main interests apart from her career are "walking around" the golf course collecting divits, cooking on week ends, watching football games, and traveling. Many of her friends at the Seat of Government gave her a set of luggage for her anniversary, and this fall Fran plans to take a Mediterranean cruise using the luggage and her 35 mm camera. [redacted] has taken hundreds of colored slides since receiving the camera for her 20th anniversary, and she enjoys capturing natural beauty and "happy memories" on film.

SA [redacted]

Entering the Bureau as a clerk on July 17, 1936, [redacted] is now a Special Agent assigned in San Francisco.

A native Bostonian, [redacted] attended Boston schools through prep school, and in 1936 he began his Bureau career as a clerk in the Identification Division. While in Washington, [redacted] majored in Business Administration at Georgetown University, and continued his education, receiving an LL.B. degree from Southeast-



ern University in 1941. In August of that year, he received his Agent's badge and credentials. Denver was his first office of assignment and, following the attack on Pearl Harbor, he was transferred to the San Francisco Office. [] was assigned to the Raid Squad and participated in the apprehension of enemy aliens throughout northern California at the time. A competent Bureau representative, SA [] has conducted Police Firearms Schools for many years.

[] and their sons, [] aged [] and [] aged [] and [] aged [] reside in [] California. [] favorite sports are boxing and football.

SA []

Twenty-five years ago, on July 27, 1936, SA [] of the Miami Office passed through the doors of the FBI as a typist, and began a career of devoted Bureau service.

[] was born and raised in the twin city of Bristol, Tennessee-Virginia. He received a B.A. degree from King College in Bristol in 1935. [] entered the Bureau the following year as a typist and attended night school until 1939 when he received an LL.B. degree from The George Washington University School of Law. On May 1, 1939, he was appointed a Special Agent, and was sent to St. Louis. Three months later, he was transferred to Philadelphia where he became the Resident Agent at Harrisburg. In September, 1940, [] was assigned to the Washington Field Office, and in 1951 he was bound for Miami.

He is one of the Bureau's most valuable investigators and his FBI career has been devoted to security and intelligence-type investigations. [] exceptional ability to work under pressure, and his talent of analyzing a problem, contemplating its solution, and reaching a successful conclusion has earned for him the commendation of not only the Director of the FBI, but of various other governmental agencies also.

[] and their []-year-old daughter [] reside in [] Week ends and holidays find the [] family swimming, golfing, or gardening.

Inspector A. K. Bowles III

Inspector Augustus Bowles, the Number One Man of the Identification Division, and one of the most outstanding administrators assigned at the Seat of Government, completed 25 years of stead-

fast service to the FBI on July 28, 1961. His many Bureau associates held a reception on that date in honor of his 25th anniversary.

McRoberts, Kentucky, is where "Gus" was born. His family moved to New Jersey when he was a young boy, and he attended the public schools in Vineland. In 1933, Gus obtained his A.B. degree from the University of Pennsylvania. His FBI career began in the Identification Division in



Insp. Augustus K.
Bowles III

1936 when he entered as a clerk. After joining the Bureau, Gus continued his education at Columbus University, received a BCS degree in 1939, and was named a Special Agent that year. Following first office assignment in Chicago, he served in New York City, Identification Division, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh as ASAC, Laboratory Division, and then began his present assignment in the Identification Division in 1958.

Gus' career has been marked with impressive accomplishments. He continually strives to streamline the internal operations of the Bureau, and his administrative and organizational talents have been of indeterminable value to the over-all functions of our organization. He is a member of the highly specialized Disaster Squad, and as such, is recognized as one of the Nation's foremost fingerprint examiners.

An interest in all types of sports has prompted Gus to play on Bureau softball teams in the past. He is especially interested in track meets now, as his son, Augustus IV, is competing. "Knight," as his son is called, has been a summer employee of the Bureau for the past few years. Another of Gus' interests is playing the musical saw, which he has done for more than 30 years, and he is a musician of some renown on this instrument.

A past vestry member, Inspector Bowles has been very active in church work, and he is currently serving as Sunday school Superintendent of St. John's Episcopal Church, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

SA []

The Anonymous Letter File maintained in the Document Section of the FBI Laboratory is handled by a veteran of 25 years' service with the FBI, SA [] many friends at the Seat of Government extended their congratulations at a reception held in honor of his silver anniversary with the Bureau which occurred on July 29, 1961.

Lake Benton, Minnesota, was [] birthplace. He was educated in the Frazee, Minnesota, public

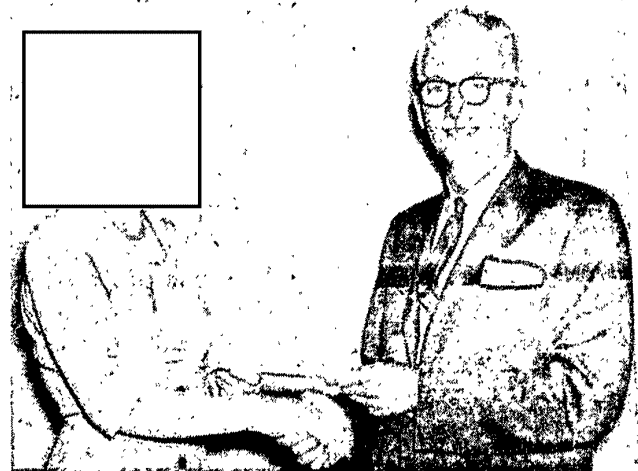
schools and upon high school graduation he earned a B.E. degree from State Teachers College in Moorhead, Minnesota. A student fingerprint classifier in the Identification Division for two years, [] began his outstanding career in the Laboratory Division in 1938 as a junior document specialist. Becoming an Agent in 1940, he has applied his special talents to some of the Lab's most important and widely-known cases. [] experience and adeptness in the field of scientific document examinations qualify him as an expert.

One of the most illustrious cases he has participated in is the Weinberger Kidnap case. His ability to work quickly and efficiently under extreme pressure was clearly demonstrated when he and another Agent were called to New York on short notice one night during the course of the investigation to compare handwriting on the ransom notes with known handwriting samples of the subject, Angelo John LaMarca. Their subsequent examinations and identifications played a most important part in the solution of this case and the conviction of LaMarca.

Woodworking is a hobby of [] that has added much comfort and beauty to his home as evidenced by a complete recreation room in the basement. [] has quite a reputation as an outdoor cook too, and he is often the head chef for cookouts. An avid hunter, he looks forward to his annual fall pheasant hunting trip in his home state. [] is married to the former [] once an aide in the Laboratory, and they have two sons, [] aged [] and [] aged []

A veteran employee who has compiled an outstanding record as a Bureau careerist is [] the Chief Clerk of the Little Rock Office. She completed 25 years of service on July 30, 1961.

[] was born in Fayetteville, Arkansas, but received most of her education in Little Rock. Upon her graduation from Mount Saint Mary's Academy in Little Rock, she joined the small staff of FBI personnel assigned in that city. On July 1, 1943, she was appointed Chief Clerk and since that time she has held the confidence and respect of her co-workers. She is a sincere, conscientious, and industrious woman who continually strives for perfection. Her undivided loyalty to the Bureau and her capable manner of handling the responsibilities of her



[] receives her 25-Year Service Award Key from SAC J. J. Casper.

position enable her to operate the Chief Clerk's Office in a most efficient manner. Her many years of service well qualify her to assist in the training and orientation of less experienced personnel.

The Assistant Chief Clerk in Little Rock is [] with whom she lives. Gardening and working around the house are [] conception of relaxation.

Later, Dear

Two Agents of the Charlotte Office recently apprehended an elderly man for bank larceny. Two years before, the same two Agents had arrested the same elderly man for another Federal offense.

Prior to the Commissioner's hearing, the Agents suggested that the elderly gent telephone his wife and explain the situation, lest she become worried about his whereabouts. He agreed that this was the proper thing to do, and the conversation went as follows:

"Honey, is supper ready? Well, I've run into a little deal and I'll be a bit late." With that, he ended the conversation.

The Commissioner set bond, and since the subject could not post same, the Agents again suggested that he call his wife, this time furnishing her the whole story. Again, the old gent agreed, and this conversation followed:

"Sugar, is supper still hot? Well, I'm afraid I'll be a little bit later than anticipated but keep supper hot." Then he promptly hung up the phone.

The Agents, envisioning a missing persons inquiry when the subject did not appear at home, suggested that he telephone his son, so at least one member of the family would know his whereabouts. In silent agreement, the old gent dialed a number and then handed the phone to one of the Agents with this remark: "Here, you tell him. I haven't the heart to do it because the last time you two arrested me, my son said, 'Any more trouble and I'm through with you.'"

And with that, the old gent put his hands in his back pockets and began pacing the floor. whistling "..."

Anniversary:
7/1/61
Assignment:
San Francisco

Anniversary:
7/6/61
Assignment:
Los Angeles

Anniversary:
7/7/61
Assignment:
Portland

Anniversary:
7/7/61
Assignment:
Boston

Inspector William S. Hyde



Anniversary:
7/7/61
Assignment:
Mr. Mohr's Office

Anniversary:
7/7/61
Assignment:
San Francisco

Anniversary:
7/7/61
Assignment:
Albany

Anniversary:
7/7/61
Assignment:
New York

SA Eldon J. Mueller



Anniversary:
7/7/61
Assignment:
New Orleans

Anniversary:
7/7/61
Assignment:
Washington

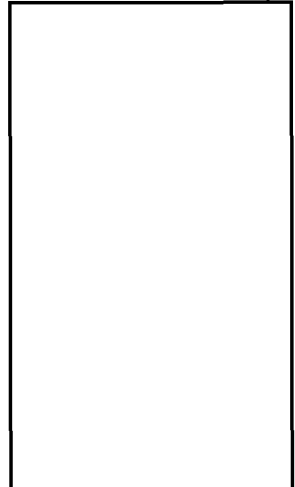
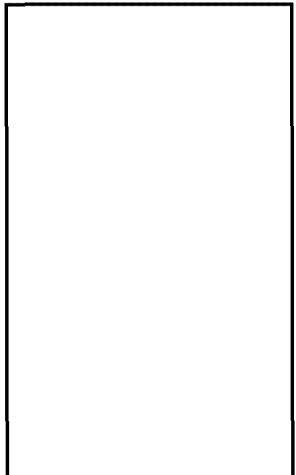
Anniversary:
7/7/61
Assignment:
Springfield

Anniversary:
7/7/61
Assignment:
Milwaukee

ions

SA Donald V. Shannon

SA William E. Tootell



Anniversary:
7/7/61
Assignment:
Honolulu

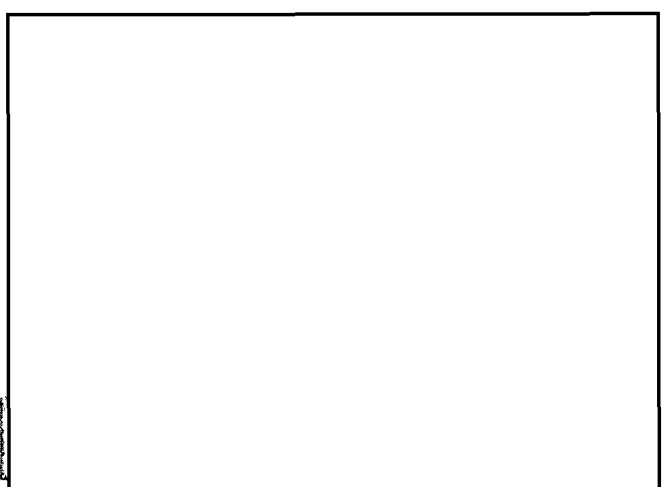
Anniversary:
7/7/61
Assignment:
Boston

Anniversary:
7/7/61
Assignment:
Newark

Anniversary:
7/14/61
Assignment:
Identification

rihy

SA William A. Branigan



SA John E. Freese



Anniversary:
7/14/61
Assignment:
Domestic Intelligence

Anniversary:
7/14/61
Assignment:
Little Rock

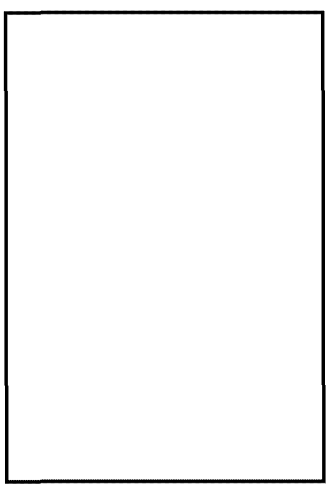
Anniversary:
7/14/61
Assignment:
Special Investigative

Anniversary:
7/14/61
Assignment:
Richmond

SA James P. Martin

SA Orson F. Myers, Jr.

SA Rufus H. Powell III



Anniversary:
7/14/61
Assignment:
Charlotte

Anniversary:
7/14/61
Assignment:
New York

Anniversary:
7/14/61
Assignment:
Kansas City

Anniversary:
7/14/61
Assignment:
Charlotte

SA Thomas G. Ryan



Anniversary:
7/14/61
Assignment:
Baltimore

SA James E. Tierney, Jr.



Anniversary:
7/14/61
Assignment:
New York



Anniversary:
7/14/61
Assignment:
Boston

SA Andrew K. Uggan



Anniversary:
7/14/61
Assignment:
Minneapolis

SA Robert L. Van Wagoner



Anniversary:
7/14/61
Assignment:
Baltimore

SA Edmund C. Welton



Anniversary:
7/14/61
Assignment:
St. Louis

SAC James H. Gale



Anniversary:
7/19/61
Assignment:
Chicago

SA William L. Holt



Anniversary:
7/21/61
Assignment:
Newark



Anniversary:
7/21/61
Assignment:
San Antonio

Anniversary:
7/23/61
Assignment:
Identification

Anniversary:
7/21/61
Assignment:
Identification

Anniversary:
7/24/61
Assignment:
New York

Anniversary:
7/28/61
Assignment:
Indianapolis

Anniversary:
7/28/61
Assignment:
Identification

Anniversary:
7/28/61
Assignment:
Detroit



An Administrative Assistant in the Director's Office, [redacted] was congratulated by Mr. Hoover upon her receipt of a 20-Year Service Award Key on July 14, 1961.

Assistant Director William C. Sullivan

August 4, 1941, is a date Assistant Director William C. Sullivan will long remember. It was on this day that he joined the FBI as a Special Agent and faced his greatest challenge and opportunity. Now, 20 years later, he can look back on one of the most illustrious and rewarding careers in the Bureau's annals.

Bill was born on a farm in Bolton, Massachusetts, and secured his early education in Massachusetts and Maine. He was the recipient of a scholarship to American University in Washington, D.C., from which he graduated with an A.B. degree in 1936. He continued his education and earned an M.S. degree from Boston College in 1941. Before entering the Bureau, Bill taught school and

was employed by the Internal Revenue Service. Bill's first office was Milwaukee, and was later assigned to offices in El Paso, Philadelphia, Baltimore, San Antonio, and Phoenix. During World War II, he served on foreign assignment.

In June, 1944, Bill was transferred to [redacted] as a supervisor in the Domestic Intelligence Division, where he began to acquire and make full use of his vast and expert knowledge of communism and related internal security matters. In May, 1947, he was placed in charge of the newly created Central Research Desk. Under Bill's tireless leadership, Central Research became a Section and grew to be a vital and valuable part of the Bureau's functions and operations.

Bill was named an Inspector in July, 1955, promoted to Chief Inspector in June, 1960, and appointed Assistant Director of the Domestic Intelligence Division in June, 1961. At the time of his elevation to Assistant Director, he was



Mr. Hoover congratulates Assistant Director Sullivan upon receipt of his 20-year Service Award key.

Chief of the Central Research Section.

An accomplished and inspiring speaker, Bill is thoroughly at home at the lecturn. Over the years, he has become widely known and respected throughout the United States as a Bureau authority on communism. In countless appearances before all types of audiences in every part of the country, he has presented the Director's message, in a cogent and sober manner, of the conspiratorial nature of communism and the threat it poses to the welfare and future of America.

Bill is a New Englander to the core. He is a consummate raconteur of stories with a New England flavor. An outdoorsman at heart, he delights in returning, whenever possible, to his native countryside to relax and revitalize himself. On such excursions, he likes to hunt and fish. Insatiable in his quest of knowledge,

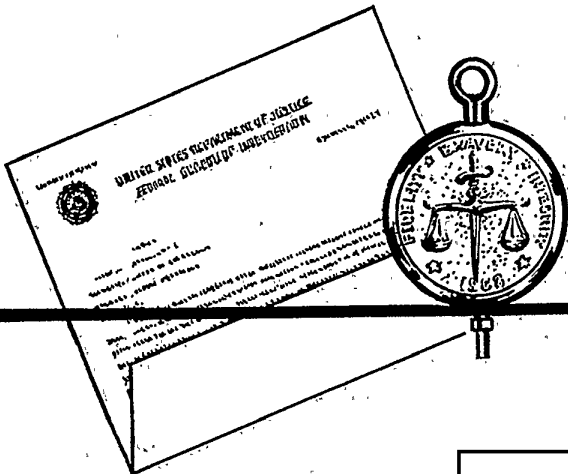
Bill is a voracious reader of wide range and enjoys browsing in book shops.

Bill, his wife [redacted] and their three children - [redacted] - reside in Cheverly, Maryland.

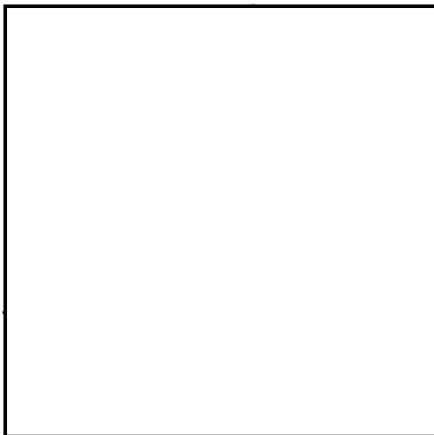
Big Order

An Agent assigned at the Indianapolis Office and his eight-year-old son stepped from the broad expanse of Lake Michigan recently after a refreshing summer dip. For a moment, they stood on the shore, entranced by the great body of water and the seemingly endless stretches of shore.

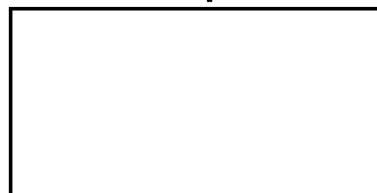
Looking about him, the boy exclaimed with enthusiasm, "Gee, daddy, I wish we had one of these in our back yard!"



TEN-YEAR SERVICE AWARDS

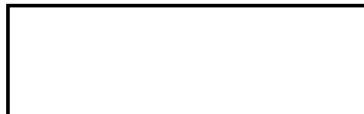
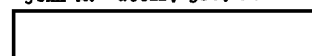


Francis M. Connolly, San Francisco



Philip F. Enlow, Special Investigative

John M. Gattis, Jr., Kansas City



Bell P. Herndon, Laboratory



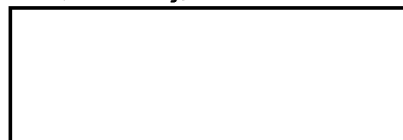
William J. McDevitt, Jr., New York



Robley D. Madland, Dallas



Alan L. Manning, Dallas



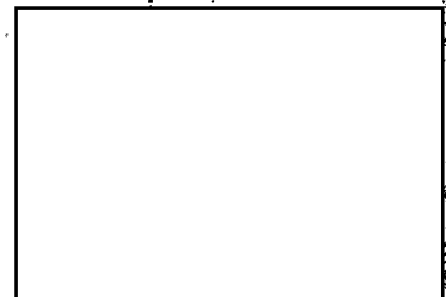
John E. Mulvaney, New York



Thomas W. Parrish, Chicago



Daniel V. Ryan, New York



Robert A. Villemure, Chicago



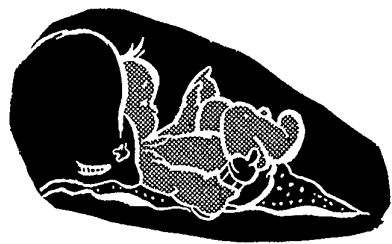
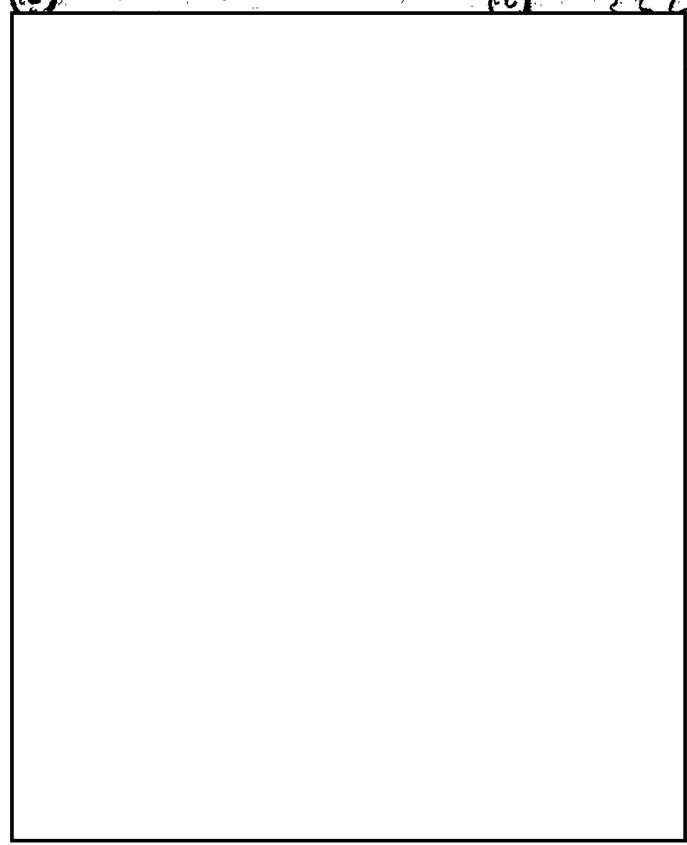
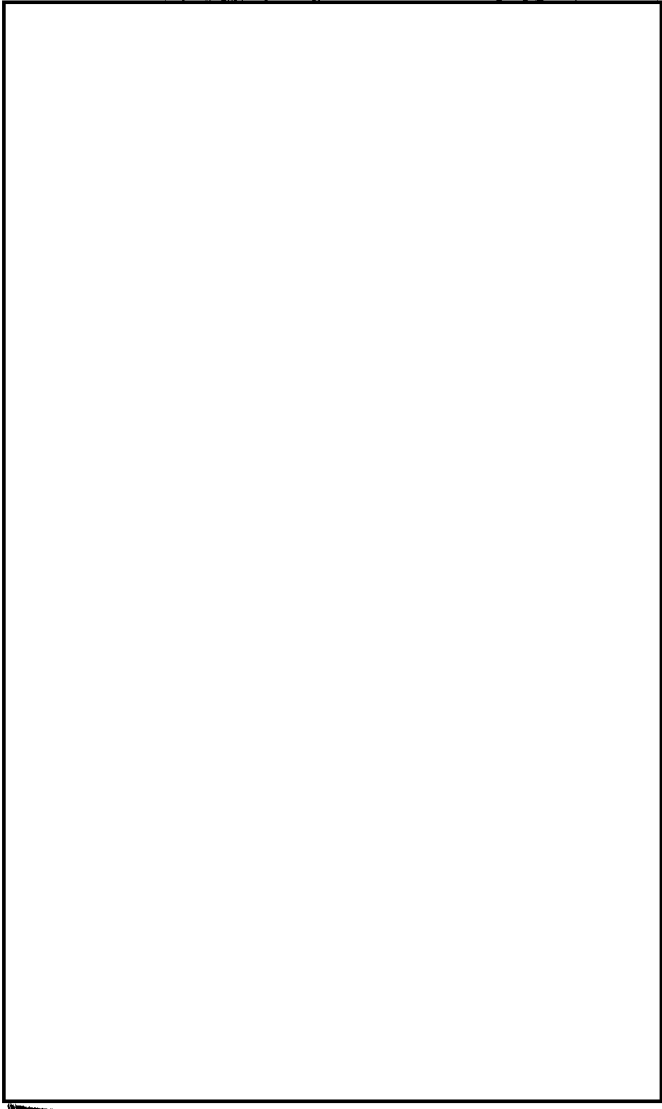
Richard C. Whitehead, Washington



and
il-
in

ice
ha
n
od
of

th
of



THE INVESTIGATOR
Published by the
FBI RECREATION ASSOCIATION
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Investigator Staff

EDITOR: M. A. Jones
ASSISTANT EDITOR:
MANAGING EDITOR:
WOMEN'S EDITOR:
DESIGN AND LAYOUT: Exhibits Section
PRINTING AND
PHOTO REPRODUCTION: Mechanical Section

FBIRA Officers

PRESIDENT: C. Ray Davidson
VICE PRESIDENT: Donald E. Moore
SECRETARY:
TREASURER: R. C. Renneberger
ACTIVITY PROMOTER: Carl A. Harris
ASSISTANT ACTIVITY PROMOTER:

THE INVESTIGATOR

OCTOBER

1961



*To the lasting memory of all her
sons who fought on this field--those who
fought and lived and those who fought
and died, those who gave much and those
who gave all.*

Inscription on the Georgia Monument,
Chickamauga Battlefield

THE WAR BETWEEN the States had reached a point by the spring of 1864 which demanded a change in Northern war strategy. A series of major victories had placed the Union in a position of advantage - control of the Mississippi River Valley had severed the Confederate States in the east from their counterparts in the west; the outcome at Gettysburg had been a devastating blow, both to the Southern military and morale.

The Confederacy was on perilous soil, yet she could survive so long as she was able to hold invading Union armies at bay. Thus, as the time for the spring campaigns of 1864 drew near, the Union would have to change its strategy to the role of aggressor and wage a war of conquest. Such was the program which Ulysses S. Grant, newly-elevated Commander of the Union armies,

Blocking Sherman's path was a Southern army under the command of General "Joe" Johnston, encamped about thirty miles from Chattanooga at Dalton, Georgia. The Confederate troops, when combined with General Joe Wheeler's and General W. H. Jackson's cavalry divisions and the Georgia Militia, had a combined strength of about 60,000 men.

At Sherman's command were more than 100,000 men, including cavalry and field artillery units. His troops were split into three armies - the Cumberland, the Ohio, and the Tennessee.

Using Chattanooga as a springboard for his campaign, Sherman began advancing along the Western and Atlantic Railroad towards Atlanta on May 7, 1864. At Tunnel Hill, Georgia, he overran Confederate resistance and thrust forward 15 miles to clash with Johnston's army



William T. Sherman

(Photo courtesy National Archives)

outlined to his Generals in March, 1864.

Grant called for attacks on two major fronts. First, the Army of the Potomac under his personal command would reckon with the skillful Lee in Virginia. The second involved a thrust into the heart of the Southern states. William T. Sherman, Grant's old friend and battle companion, was given command of all Union armies between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi, and ordered to advance southward through Tennessee and Georgia to capture the city of Atlanta.

The decision to make Atlanta the prime target for Sherman's armies was a logical military move. Incorporated as a city in 1847, Atlanta had grown to a metropolis of 13,000 by 1864. She was a city specialized for war, with railroad lines extending to Chattanooga, Augusta, and Charleston, and served as a major base for ammunition, clothing and saddle factories. After three years of conflict, Atlanta was recognized as the unofficial capital of the South, and Jefferson Davis had pronounced her vital to the life of the Confederacy. Grant and Sherman reasoned that destruction of Atlanta would be a near - fatal blow to the Southern war effort.

THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA



John Bell Hood

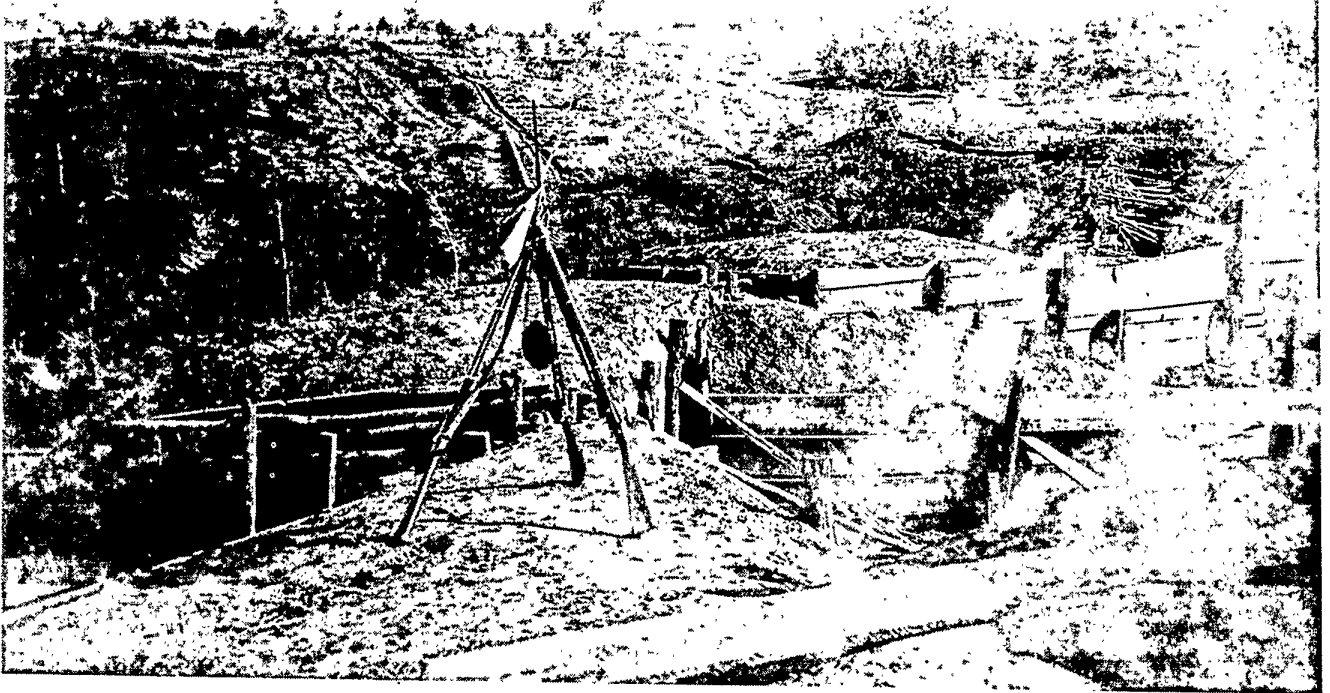
(Photo courtesy National Archives)

at Dalton. Two days of bitter fighting ultimately forced Johnston to abandon the town and drop back to a new position farther south.

Throughout May and into June, Sherman's forces pushed Johnston ever nearer to Atlanta. A superior force gave Sherman a distinct advantage which he wielded skillfully. When Johnston took up a position, Sherman would direct his troops in a flanking movement, forcing the Confederates to retreat. For more than a month, the campaign took on the character of a strange dance - digging, shooting, flanking, retreating.

For a time in mid-June, it appeared that Johnston would cling to a position at Allatoona Pass, about 40 miles from Atlanta. But again, Sherman countered with a flanking movement, and, again, Johnston was forced to retreat. This time, however, the Confederates took up carefully prepared positions on Kennesaw Mountain, from whose peaks the city of Atlanta was visible 20 miles distant. Both Union and Confederate troops spread out on a 10-mile front and dug in.

From their trenches...



Confederate battle line north of Atlanta.

Union soldiers would call out to enemy outposts above:

"Hello, Johnny, how far is Atlanta?"

"So far you'll never get there," would come the reply, punctuated with a hail of bullets which drove the taunting Yankees to cover.

The tempo of the battle thus far indicated that Sherman would use his superior numbers to outflank Kennesaw, and Johnston had established his lines accordingly - thin in the center and strong on both flanks. Suddenly, however, there was a reversal in Union policy. Sherman reasoned that a swift and powerful thrust at the Confederate center might break through, creating a rout and trapping the Southerners with their backs to the Chattahoochee River at Kennesaw's rear.

Early on the morning of June 27, 1864, his reasoning turned to action. Federal cannon began bursting shells on Kennesaw, and the armies of Tennessee and Cumberland went up the slope in a rash frontal assault. Fifty cannon and

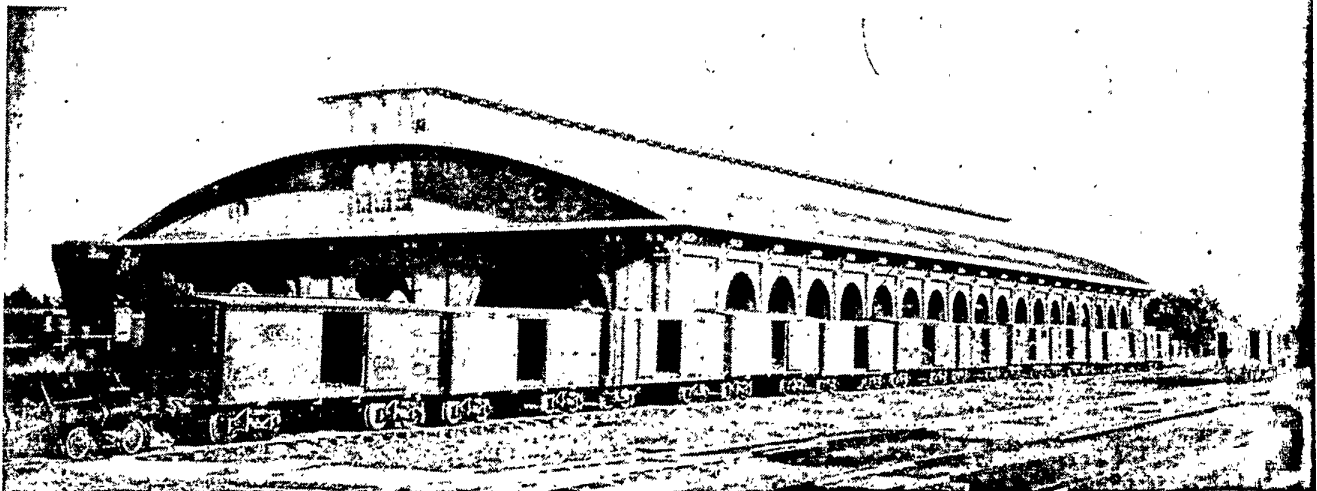
25,000 Confederate rifles ringed the mountain smoke. Sherman quickly learned that his move had been a mistake, and within an hour knew the magnitude of that error. More than 2,500 of his men had been killed or wounded while the defending Confederates lost only 100 men.

Once more, Sherman reverted to his flank tactics, and Johnston was forced to retreat across the Chattahoochee River. The Confederate army was now encamped at Bolton, immediately west of Atlanta.

By July 17, 1864, all Federal companies then estimated at 106,000 strong, had crossed the Chattahoochee and spread out fan-wise from the mouth of Peachtree Creek to Decatur, Georgia. The Georgia Railroad was demolished east of Decatur, and Federal troops now ranged within five miles of Atlanta.

Meanwhile, inside the Southern ranks,

The Georgia Depot in Atlanta. This was one prime target of Sherman's army.



change was being made. As Johnston had been moving back, ever closer to Atlanta, there arose a demand that he either fight Sherman or resign in favor of someone who would. His wisdom was not apparent to many in the South. Skillful, cunning, and by nature silent, he said nothing in his own defense, yet his strategy had been typically sensible of the man. Outnumbered five to three, he had no intention of entering a general engagement and risking the loss of his entire army. Instead, he artfully impeded Sherman's progress, retiring skillfully to await a mistake that would leave the Union forces in an awkward position. Then, he planned to advance and ruin the enemy.

Unsatisfied when Johnston attempted to explain his tactics, Jefferson Davis removed him on July 17, 1864, and appointed as commander General John Bell Hood, one of the chief opponents of Johnston's defensive tactics. A strapping, six-foot Kentuckian, Hood had lost an arm

hole between his army and that of the Ohio on his flank. Into the gap came the charging Rebels, screaming like demons, and threatening to collapse the Union line. Thomas, true to his nickname, moved across the breach and momentarily stopped the on-rushing Southerners with a volley from his cannons. The pause was long enough for General Hooker to press the Army of Ohio into a counterattack, turning the battle into a Confederate rout.

The battle at Peachtree Creek - the first of three major battles around Atlanta - ended with a loss of life on both sides totaling 7,000.

The Army of Tennessee had reached Decatur on July 19th, and was moving westward on the 20th as part of a gigantic wheeling movement designed to enfold the city on three sides. Hood concluded that the Federals of Tennessee were "in the air" and sent four divisions on a stealthy march of 15 miles to strike.

At 10 o'clock on July 22nd, the Confederates



Confederate encampment southeast of Atlanta.

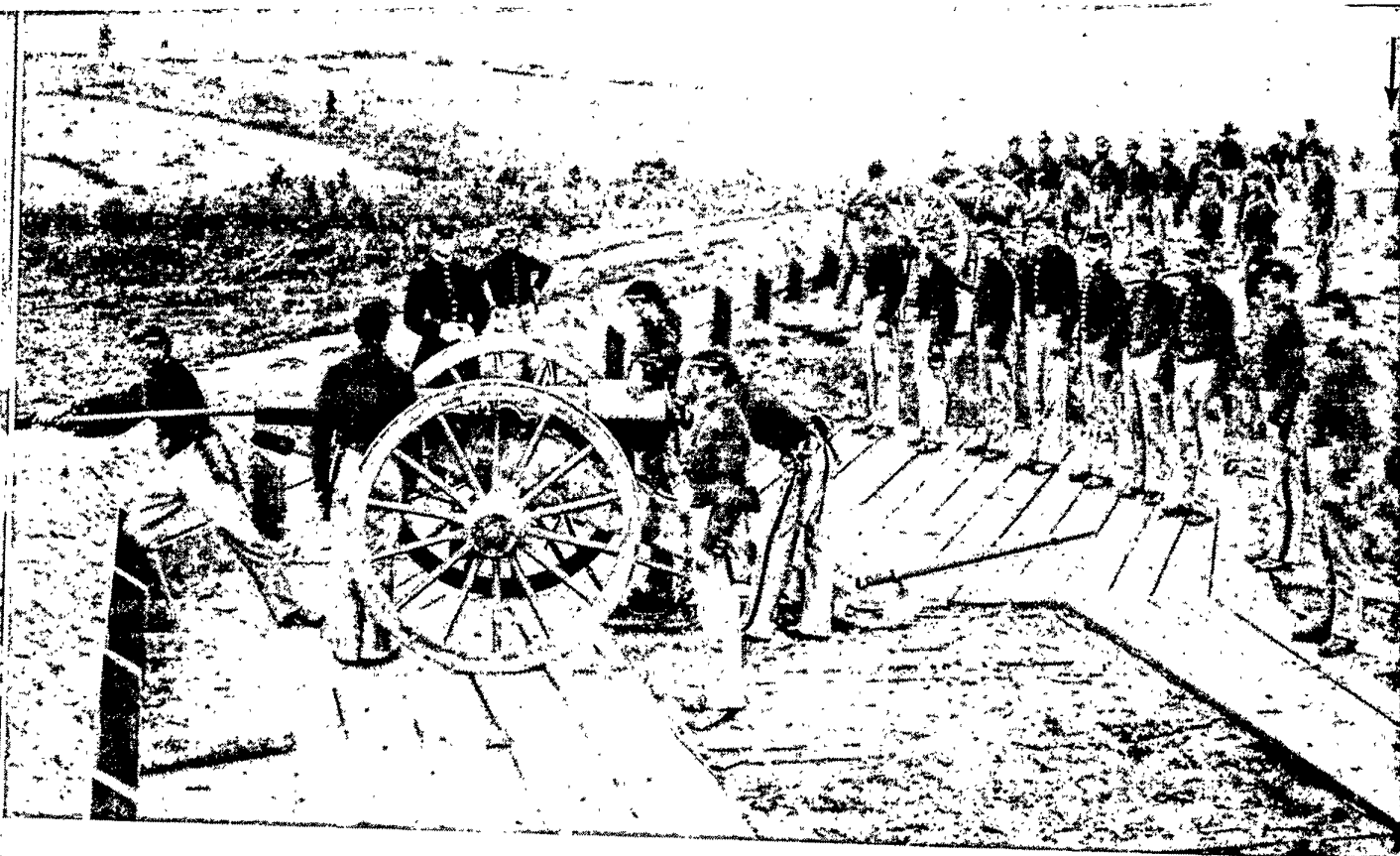
at Gettysburg and a leg at Chickamauga, but he harbored a strange love of war. Sherman described him as "eccentric," for he seldom did the "sensible" thing as Johnston had.

Moving quickly, Hood formed a battle line around Atlanta, facing north. On July 20th, he saw a gap in the Union line at Peachtree Creek and ordered the attack.

The Union Army of Cumberland, under command of General George H. Thomas, the "Rock of Chickamauga," had crossed Peachtree Creek and was entrenched on its south bank, leaving a perilous

attacked, catching the Army of Tennessee moving and unprepared. A brawling battle raged throughout the day. Across one trench top, the Forty-fifth Alabama and the Fifteenth Iowa fought hand-to-hand, stabbing, clubbing, and strangling. In the midst of the battle, the opposing colonels, the Confederate Lampley and Federal Balknap, met face to face. Balknap reached out, grasped Lampley by the shoulders, and, with a mighty heave, threw the struggling Colonel behind Union lines. Some maintained that when Lampley died several days later, it was more from shame than from the wounds he had received.

Bellinger, 4th, 7th, 11th, 15th, 19th, 23rd, 27th, 31st, 35th, 39th, 43rd, 47th, 51st, 55th, 59th, 63rd, 67th, 71st, 75th, 79th, 83rd, 87th, 91st, 95th, 99th, 103rd, 107th, 111th, 115th, 119th, 123rd, 127th, 131st, 135th, 139th, 143rd, 147th, 151st, 155th, 159th, 163rd, 167th, 171st, 175th, 179th, 183rd, 187th, 191st, 195th, 199th, 203rd, 207th, 211th, 215th, 219th, 223rd, 227th, 231st, 235th, 239th, 243rd, 247th, 251st, 255th, 259th, 263rd, 267th, 271st, 275th, 279th, 283rd, 287th, 291st, 295th, 299th, 303rd, 307th, 311th, 315th, 319th, 323rd, 327th, 331st, 335th, 339th, 343rd, 347th, 351st, 355th, 359th, 363rd, 367th, 371st, 375th, 379th, 383rd, 387th, 391st, 395th, 399th, 403rd, 407th, 411th, 415th, 419th, 423rd, 427th, 431st, 435th, 439th, 443rd, 447th, 451st, 455th, 459th, 463rd, 467th, 471st, 475th, 479th, 483rd, 487th, 491st, 495th, 499th, 503rd, 507th, 511th, 515th, 519th, 523rd, 527th, 531st, 535th, 539th, 543rd, 547th, 551st, 555th, 559th, 563rd, 567th, 571st, 575th, 579th, 583rd, 587th, 591st, 595th, 599th, 603rd, 607th, 611th, 615th, 619th, 623rd, 627th, 631st, 635th, 639th, 643rd, 647th, 651st, 655th, 659th, 663rd, 667th, 671st, 675th, 679th, 683rd, 687th, 691st, 695th, 699th, 703rd, 707th, 711th, 715th, 719th, 723rd, 727th, 731st, 735th, 739th, 743rd, 747th, 751st, 755th, 759th, 763rd, 767th, 771st, 775th, 779th, 783rd, 787th, 791st, 795th, 799th, 803rd, 807th, 811th, 815th, 819th, 823rd, 827th, 831st, 835th, 839th, 843rd, 847th, 851st, 855th, 859th, 863rd, 867th, 871st, 875th, 879th, 883rd, 887th, 891st, 895th, 899th, 903rd, 907th, 911th, 915th, 919th, 923rd, 927th, 931st, 935th, 939th, 943rd, 947th, 951st, 955th, 959th, 963rd, 967th, 971st, 975th, 979th, 983rd, 987th, 991st, 995th, 999th, 1003rd, 1007th, 1011th, 1015th, 1019th, 1023rd, 1027th, 1031st, 1035th, 1039th, 1043rd, 1047th, 1051st, 1055th, 1059th, 1063rd, 1067th, 1071st, 1075th, 1079th, 1083rd, 1087th, 1091st, 1095th, 1099th, 1103rd, 1107th, 1111th, 1115th, 1119th, 1123rd, 1127th, 1131st, 1135th, 1139th, 1143rd, 1147th, 1151st, 1155th, 1159th, 1163rd, 1167th, 1171st, 1175th, 1179th, 1183rd, 1187th, 1191st, 1195th, 1199th, 1203rd, 1207th, 1211th, 1215th, 1219th, 1223rd, 1227th, 1231st, 1235th, 1239th, 1243rd, 1247th, 1251st, 1255th, 1259th, 1263rd, 1267th, 1271st, 1275th, 1279th, 1283rd, 1287th, 1291st, 1295th, 1299th, 1303rd, 1307th, 1311th, 1315th, 1319th, 1323rd, 1327th, 1331st, 1335th, 1339th, 1343rd, 1347th, 1351st, 1355th, 1359th, 1363rd, 1367th, 1371st, 1375th, 1379th, 1383rd, 1387th, 1391st, 1395th, 1399th, 1403rd, 1407th, 1411th, 1415th, 1419th, 1423rd, 1427th, 1431st, 1435th, 1439th, 1443rd, 1447th, 1451st, 1455th, 1459th, 1463rd, 1467th, 1471st, 1475th, 1479th, 1483rd, 1487th, 1491st, 1495th, 1499th, 1503rd, 1507th, 1511th, 1515th, 1519th, 1523rd, 1527th, 1531st, 1535th, 1539th, 1543rd, 1547th, 1551st, 1555th, 1559th, 1563rd, 1567th, 1571st, 1575th, 1579th, 1583rd, 1587th, 1591st, 1595th, 1599th, 1603rd, 1607th, 1611th, 1615th, 1619th, 1623rd, 1627th, 1631st, 1635th, 1639th, 1643rd, 1647th, 1651st, 1655th, 1659th, 1663rd, 1667th, 1671st, 1675th, 1679th, 1683rd, 1687th, 1691st, 1695th, 1699th, 1703rd, 1707th, 1711th, 1715th, 1719th, 1723rd, 1727th, 1731st, 1735th, 1739th, 1743rd, 1747th, 1751st, 1755th, 1759th, 1763rd, 1767th, 1771st, 1775th, 1779th, 1783rd, 1787th, 1791st, 1795th, 1799th, 1803rd, 1807th, 1811th, 1815th, 1819th, 1823rd, 1827th, 1831st, 1835th, 1839th, 1843rd, 1847th, 1851st, 1855th, 1859th, 1863rd, 1867th, 1871st, 1875th, 1879th, 1883rd, 1887th, 1891st, 1895th, 1899th, 1903rd, 1907th, 1911th, 1915th, 1919th, 1923rd, 1927th, 1931st, 1935th, 1939th, 1943rd, 1947th, 1951st, 1955th, 1959th, 1963rd, 1967th, 1971st, 1975th, 1979th, 1983rd, 1987th, 1991st, 1995th, 1999th, 2003rd, 2007th, 2011th, 2015th, 2019th, 2023rd, 2027th, 2031st, 2035th, 2039th, 2043rd, 2047th, 2051st, 2055th, 2059th, 2063rd, 2067th, 2071st, 2075th, 2079th, 2083rd, 2087th, 2091st, 2095th, 2099th, 2103rd, 2107th, 2111th, 2115th, 2119th, 2123rd, 2127th, 2131st, 2135th, 2139th, 2143rd, 2147th, 2151st, 2155th, 2159th, 2163rd, 2167th, 2171st, 2175th, 2179th, 2183rd, 2187th, 2191st, 2195th, 2199th, 2203rd, 2207th, 2211th, 2215th, 2219th, 2223rd, 2227th, 2231st, 2235th, 2239th, 2243rd, 2247th, 2251st, 2255th, 2259th, 2263rd, 2267th, 2271st, 2275th, 2279th, 2283rd, 2287th, 2291st, 2295th, 2299th, 2303rd, 2307th, 2311th, 2315th, 2319th, 2323rd, 2327th, 2331st, 2335th, 2339th, 2343rd, 2347th, 2351st, 2355th, 2359th, 2363rd, 2367th, 2371st, 2375th, 2379th, 2383rd, 2387th, 2391st, 2395th, 2399th, 2403rd, 2407th, 2411th, 2415th, 2419th, 2423rd, 2427th, 2431st, 2435th, 2439th, 2443rd, 2447th, 2451st, 2455th, 2459th, 2463rd, 2467th, 2471st, 2475th, 2479th, 2483rd, 2487th, 2491st, 2495th, 2499th, 2503rd, 2507th, 2511th, 2515th, 2519th, 2523rd, 2527th, 2531st, 2535th, 2539th, 2543rd, 2547th, 2551st, 2555th, 2559th, 2563rd, 2567th, 2571st, 2575th, 2579th, 2583rd, 2587th, 2591st, 2595th, 2599th, 2603rd, 2607th, 2611th, 2615th, 2619th, 2623rd, 2627th, 2631st, 2635th, 2639th, 2643rd, 2647th, 2651st, 2655th, 2659th, 2663rd, 2667th, 2671st, 2675th, 2679th, 2683rd, 2687th, 2691st, 2695th, 2699th, 2703rd, 2707th, 2711th, 2715th, 2719th, 2723rd, 2727th, 2731st, 2735th, 2739th, 2743rd, 2747th, 2751st, 2755th, 2759th, 2763rd, 2767th, 2771st, 2775th, 2779th, 2783rd, 2787th, 2791st, 2795th, 2799th, 2803rd, 2807th, 2811th, 2815th, 2819th, 2823rd, 2827th, 2831st, 2835th, 2839th, 2843rd, 2847th, 2851st, 2855th, 2859th, 2863rd, 2867th, 2871st, 2875th, 2879th, 2883rd, 2887th, 2891st, 2895th, 2899th, 2903rd, 2907th, 2911th, 2915th, 2919th, 2923rd, 2927th, 2931st, 2935th, 2939th, 2943rd, 2947th, 2951st, 2955th, 2959th, 2963rd, 2967th, 2971st, 2975th, 2979th, 2983rd, 2987th, 2991st, 2995th, 2999th, 3003rd, 3007th, 3011th, 3015th, 3019th, 3023rd, 3027th, 3031st, 3035th, 3039th, 3043rd, 3047th, 3051st, 3055th, 3059th, 3063rd, 3067th, 3071st, 3075th, 3079th, 3083rd, 3087th, 3091st, 3095th, 3099th, 3103rd, 3107th, 3111th, 3115th, 3119th, 3123rd, 3127th, 3131st, 3135th, 3139th, 3143rd, 3147th, 3151st, 3155th, 3159th, 3163rd, 3167th, 3171st, 3175th, 3179th, 3183rd, 3187th, 3191st, 3195th, 3199th, 3203rd, 3207th, 3211th, 3215th, 3219th, 3223rd, 3227th, 3231st, 3235th, 3239th, 3243rd, 3247th, 3251st, 3255th, 3259th, 3263rd, 3267th, 3271st, 3275th, 3279th, 3283rd, 3287th, 3291st, 3295th, 3299th, 3303rd, 3307th, 3311th, 3315th, 3319th, 3323rd, 3327th, 3331st, 3335th, 3339th, 3343rd, 3347th, 3351st, 3355th, 3359th, 3363rd, 3367th, 3371st, 3375th, 3379th, 3383rd, 3387th, 3391st, 3395th, 3399th, 3403rd, 3407th, 3411th, 3415th, 3419th, 3423rd, 3427th, 3431st, 3435th, 3439th, 3443rd, 3447th, 3451st, 3455th, 3459th, 3463rd, 3467th, 3471st, 3475th, 3479th, 3483rd, 3487th, 3491st, 3495th, 3499th, 3503rd, 3507th, 3511th, 3515th, 3519th, 3523rd, 3527th, 3531st, 3535th, 3539th, 3543rd, 3547th, 3551st, 3555th, 3559th, 3563rd, 3567th, 3571st, 3575th, 3579th, 3583rd, 3587th, 3591st, 3595th, 3599th, 3603rd, 3607th, 3611th, 3615th, 3619th, 3623rd, 3627th, 3631st, 3635th, 3639th, 3643rd, 3647th, 3651st, 3655th, 3659th, 3663rd, 3667th, 3671st, 3675th, 3679th, 3683rd, 3687th, 3691st, 3695th, 3699th, 3703rd, 3707th, 3711th, 3715th, 3719th, 3723rd, 3727th, 3731st, 3735th, 3739th, 3743rd, 3747th, 3751st, 3755th, 3759th, 3763rd, 3767th, 3771st, 3775th, 3779th, 3783rd, 3787th, 3791st, 3795th, 3799th, 3803rd, 3807th, 3811th, 3815th, 3819th, 3823rd, 3827th, 3831st, 3835th, 3839th, 3843rd, 3847th, 3851st, 3855th, 3859th, 3863rd, 3867th, 3871st, 3875th, 3879th, 3883rd, 3887th, 3891st, 3895th, 3899th, 3903rd, 3907th, 3911th, 3915th, 3919th, 3923rd, 3927th, 3931st, 3935th, 3939th, 3943rd, 3947th, 3951st, 3955th, 3959th, 3963rd, 3967th, 3971st, 3975th, 3979th, 3983rd, 3987th, 3991st, 3995th, 3999th, 4003rd, 4007th, 4011th, 4015th, 4019th, 4023rd, 4027th, 4031st, 4035th, 4039th, 4043rd, 4047th, 4051st, 4055th, 4059th, 4063rd, 4067th, 4071st, 4075th, 4079th, 4083rd, 4087th, 4091st, 4095th, 4099th, 4103rd, 4107th, 4111th, 4115th, 4119th, 4123rd, 4127th, 4131st, 4135th, 4139th, 4143rd, 4147th, 4151st, 4155th, 4159th, 4163rd, 4167th, 4171st, 4175th, 4179th, 4183rd, 4187th, 4191st, 4195th, 4199th, 4203rd, 4207th, 4211th, 4215th, 4219th, 4223rd, 4227th, 4231st, 4235th, 4239th, 4243rd, 4247th, 4251st, 4255th, 4259th, 4263rd, 4267th, 4271st, 4275th, 4279th, 4283rd, 4287th, 4291st, 4295th, 4299th, 4303rd, 4307th, 4311th, 4315th, 4319th, 4323rd, 4327th, 4331st, 4335th, 4339th, 4343rd, 4347th, 4351st, 4355th, 4359th, 4363rd, 4367th, 4371st, 4375th, 4379th, 4383rd, 4387th, 4391st, 4395th, 4399th, 4403rd, 4407th, 4411th, 4415th, 4419th, 4423rd, 4427th, 4431st, 4435th, 4439th, 4443rd, 4447th, 4451st, 4455th, 4459th, 4463rd, 4467th, 4471st, 4475th, 4479th, 4483rd, 4487th, 4491st, 4495th, 4499th, 4503rd, 4507th, 4511th, 4515th, 4519th, 4523rd, 4527th, 4531st, 4535th, 4539th, 4543rd, 4547th, 4551st, 4555th, 4559th, 4563rd, 4567th, 4571st, 4575th, 4579th, 4583rd, 4587th, 4591st, 4595th, 4599th, 4603rd, 4607th, 4611th, 4615th, 4619th, 4623rd, 4627th, 4631st, 4635th, 4639th, 4643rd, 4647th, 4651st, 4655th, 4659th, 4663rd, 4667th, 4671st, 4675th, 4679th, 4683rd, 4687th, 4691st, 4695th, 4699th, 4703rd, 4707th, 4711th, 4715th, 4719th, 4723rd, 4727th, 4731st, 4735th, 4739th, 4743rd, 4747th, 4751st, 4755th, 4759th, 4763rd, 4767th, 4771st, 4775th, 4779th, 4783rd, 4787th, 4791st, 4795th, 4799th, 4803rd, 4807th, 4811th, 4815th, 4819th, 4823rd, 4827th, 4831st, 4835th, 4839th, 4843rd, 4847th, 4851st, 4855th, 4859th, 4863rd, 4867th, 4871st, 4875th, 4879th, 4883rd, 4887th, 4891st, 4895th, 4899th, 4903rd, 4907th, 4911th, 4915th, 4919th, 4923rd, 4927th, 4931st, 4935th, 4939th, 4943rd, 4947th, 4951st, 4955th, 4959th, 4963rd, 4967th, 4971st, 4975th, 4979th, 4983rd, 4987th, 4991st, 4995th, 4999th, 5003rd, 5007th, 5011th, 5015th, 5019th, 5023rd, 5027th, 5031st, 5035th, 5039th, 5043rd, 5047th, 5051st, 5055th, 5059th, 5063rd, 5067th, 5071st, 5075th, 5079th, 5083rd, 5087th, 5091st, 5095th, 5099th, 5103rd, 5107th, 5111th, 5115th, 5119th, 5123rd, 5127th, 5131st, 5135th, 5139th, 5143rd, 5147th, 5151st, 5155th, 5159th, 5163rd, 5167th, 5171st, 5175th, 5179th, 5183rd, 5187th, 5191st, 5195th, 5199th, 5203rd, 5207th, 5211th, 5215th, 5219th, 5223rd, 5227th, 5231st, 5235th, 5239th, 5243rd, 5247th, 5251st, 5255th, 5259th, 5263rd, 5267th, 5271st, 5275th, 5279th, 5283rd, 5287th, 5291st, 5295th, 5299th, 5303rd, 5307th, 5311th, 5315th, 5319th, 5323rd, 5327th, 5331st, 5335th, 5339th, 5343rd, 5347th, 5351st, 5355th, 5359th, 5363rd, 5367th, 5371st, 5375th, 5379th, 5383rd, 5387th, 5391st, 5395th, 5399th, 5403rd, 5407th, 5411th, 5415th, 5419th, 5423rd, 5427th, 5431st, 5435th, 5439th, 5443rd, 5447th, 5451st, 5455th, 5459th, 5463rd, 5467th, 5471st, 5475th, 5479th, 5483rd, 5487th, 5491st, 5495th, 5499th, 5503rd, 5507th, 5511th, 5515th, 5519th, 5523rd, 5527th, 5531st, 5535th, 5539th, 5543rd, 5547th, 5551st, 5555th, 5559th, 5563rd, 5567th, 5571st, 5575th, 5579th, 5583rd, 5587th, 5591st, 5595th, 5599th, 5603rd, 5607th, 5611th, 5615th, 5619th, 5623rd, 5627th, 5631st, 5635th, 5639th, 5643rd, 5647th, 5651st, 5655th, 5659th, 5663rd, 5667th, 5671st, 5675th, 5679th, 5683rd, 5687th, 5691st, 5695th, 5699th, 5703rd, 5707th, 5711th, 5715th, 5719th, 5723rd, 5727th, 5731st, 5735th, 5739th, 5743rd, 5747th, 5751st, 5755th, 5759th, 5763rd, 5767th, 5771st, 5775th, 5779th, 5783rd, 5787th, 5791st, 5795th, 5799th, 5803rd, 5807th, 5811th, 5815th, 5819th, 5823rd, 5827th, 5831st, 5835th, 5839th, 5843rd, 5847th, 5851st, 5855th, 5859th, 5863rd, 5867th, 5871st, 5875th, 5879th, 5883rd, 5887th, 5891st, 5895th, 5899th, 5903rd, 5907th, 5911th, 5915th, 5919th, 5923rd, 5927th, 5931st, 5935th, 5939th, 5943rd, 5947th, 5951st, 5955th, 5959th, 5963rd, 5967th, 5971st, 5975th, 5979th, 5983rd, 5987th, 5991st, 5995th, 5999th, 6003rd, 6007th, 6011th, 6015th, 6019th, 6023rd, 6027th, 6031st, 6035th, 6039th, 6043rd, 6047th, 6051st, 6055th, 6059th, 6063rd, 6067th, 6071st, 6075th, 6079th, 6083rd, 6087th, 6091st, 6095th, 6099th, 6103rd, 6107th, 6111th, 6115th, 6119th, 6123rd, 6127th, 6131st, 6135th, 6139th, 6143rd, 6147th, 6151st, 6155th, 6159th, 6163rd, 6167th, 6171st, 6175th, 6179th, 6183rd, 6187th, 6191st, 6195th, 6199th, 6203rd, 6207th, 6211th, 6215th, 6219th, 6223rd, 6227th, 6231st, 6235th, 6239th, 6243rd, 6247th, 6251st, 6255th, 6259th, 6263rd, 6267th, 6271st, 6275th, 6279th, 6283rd, 6287th, 6291st, 6295th, 6299th, 6303rd, 6307th, 6311th, 6315th, 6319th, 6323rd, 6327th, 6331st, 6335th, 6339th, 6343rd, 6347th, 6351st, 6355th, 6359th, 6363rd, 6367th, 6371st, 6375th, 6379th, 6383rd, 6387th, 6391st, 6395th, 6399th, 6403rd, 6407th, 6411th, 6415th, 6419th, 6423rd, 6427th, 6431st, 6435th, 6439th, 6443rd, 6447th, 6451st, 6455th, 6459th, 6463rd, 6467th, 6471st, 6475th, 6479th, 6483rd, 6487th, 6491st, 6495th, 6499th, 6503rd, 6507th, 6511th, 6515th, 6519th, 6523rd, 6527th, 6531st, 6535th, 653



A Union cannon battery photographed during the siege of Atlanta. General Sherman is in the background (see arrow).

(Photo courtesy National Archives)

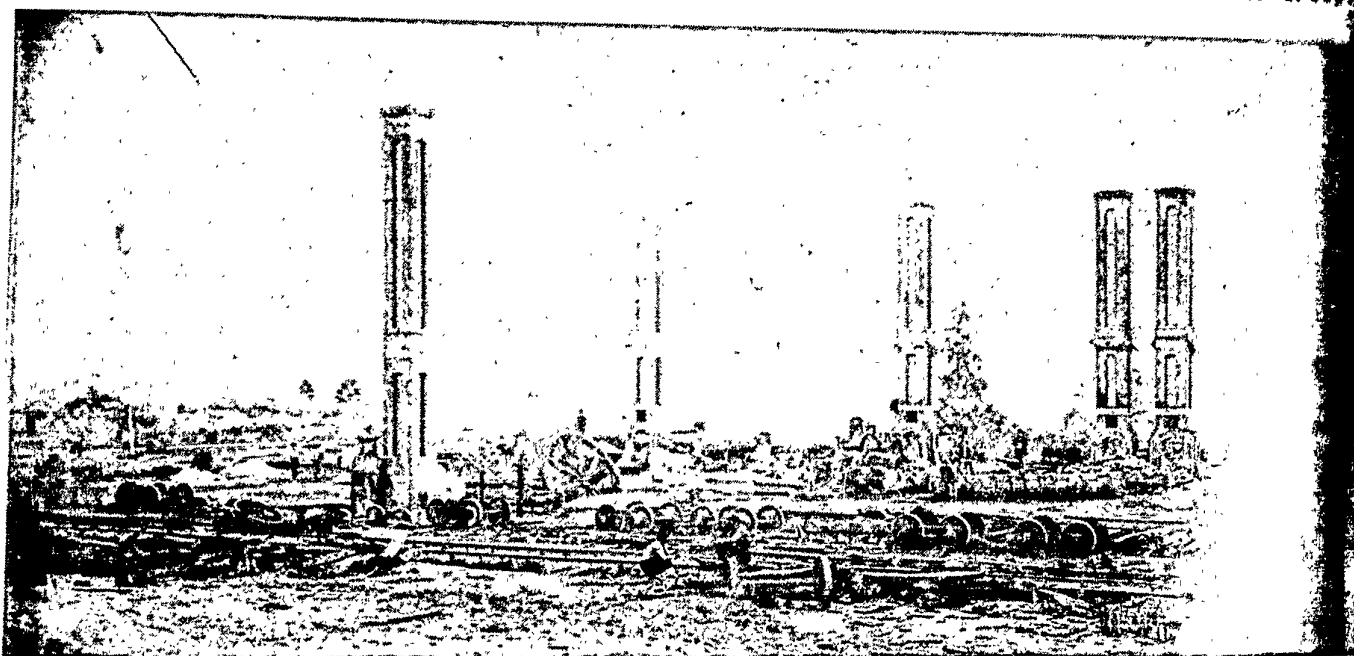
tured most of the lost ground. The Confederates withdrew a little and fell to bombarding the Union lines with cannon and musket shot. By dark, Hood had retired into Atlanta and, though he made no report on his losses, it was estimated that between 6,000 and 10,000 Southerners lost their lives around Decatur. Union casualties at the same battle totaled between four and seven thousand.

On July 28, Hood made his last effort to

save Atlanta. At Ezra Church southwest of the city, the Confederates burst from their trench and again clashed with the Army of Tennessee. At nightfall, heavy losses forced the battle-weary Confederates to discontinue the fight.

Sporadic fighting followed during the month of July at points south and east of the city limits, but there would be no further major engagements. Jefferson Davis had advised Hood, the bold attacker who would show Johnston the error of defensive warfare - to avoid further

View of an Atlanta rolling mill destroyed by the explosion of an ordnance train during the evacuation by Confederate troops.



frontal assaults. Mounting casualty lists, coupled with increasing desertions, demanded that the already thin ranks of the Confederate Army be preserved.

The battle of Atlanta soon settled into a bitter siege. Large cannons arrived from Chattanooga, and Sherman began a steady bombardment of the city. The first casualties were a girl and her dog; the second, a local barber. Throughout July and into August, the outskirts of Atlanta shook night and day from the roar of 23 cannons.

The siege continued until September 1, 1864, when Federal troops heard a series of mysterious rumbling noises which seemed to come from within or near the city. Speculation ran rampant through Union lines - some felt Hood was destroying his stores and abandoning the city; others were certain it was a Confederate attack. The following day, while Union troops and commanders alike waited impatiently for some word concerning the strange explosions, Atlanta's Mayor James M. Calhoun rode out three miles to the Federal lines and surrendered the city. Hood had evacuated.

That day, 80,000 Federal troops marched into Atlanta, and, almost as quickly, Sherman decided the fate of the city. On September 12th, over a hail of protests, he began evacuating all civilians. More than 1,500 people were transported to a point south of Atlanta where Confederate troops, under a truce agreement, loaded them on a train for movement to Kentucky and Tennessee. Sherman informed Washington, "If the people raise a howl about my barbarity and cruelty, I will answer that war is war, and not popularity seeking." Two days later, he put Atlanta to the torch, and with 62,000 of his troops, embarked on the infamous "march to the sea."

Following Sherman's departure from Atlanta,

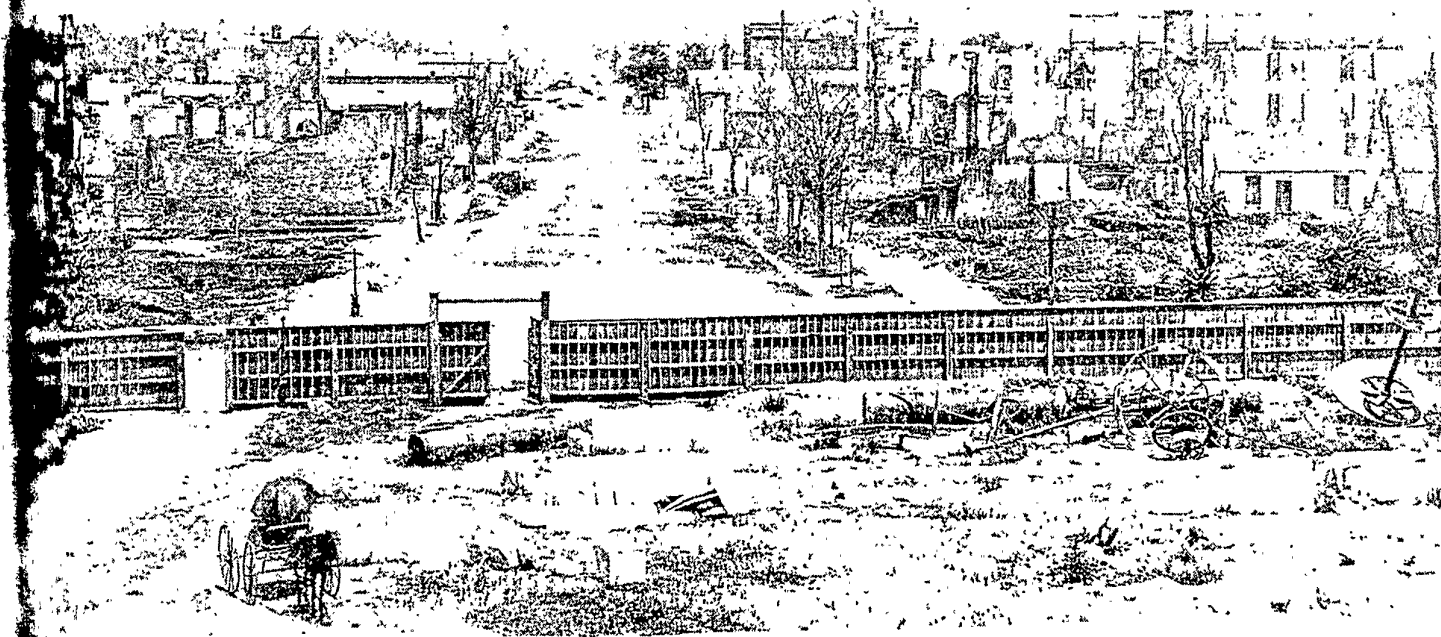
a hoard of civilian robbers and deserters flocked into the city and looted it of any remaining valuables. When Confederate forces returned to the city in early December, 1864, they found it almost completely destroyed; only 404 buildings remained standing out of 5,000. Yet, citizens returned to their homes so quickly that by December 9th, the Southern Express Company was accepting packages for Atlanta, and before the end of the year, the post office was open, newspapers were again publishing, and rebuilding had begun.

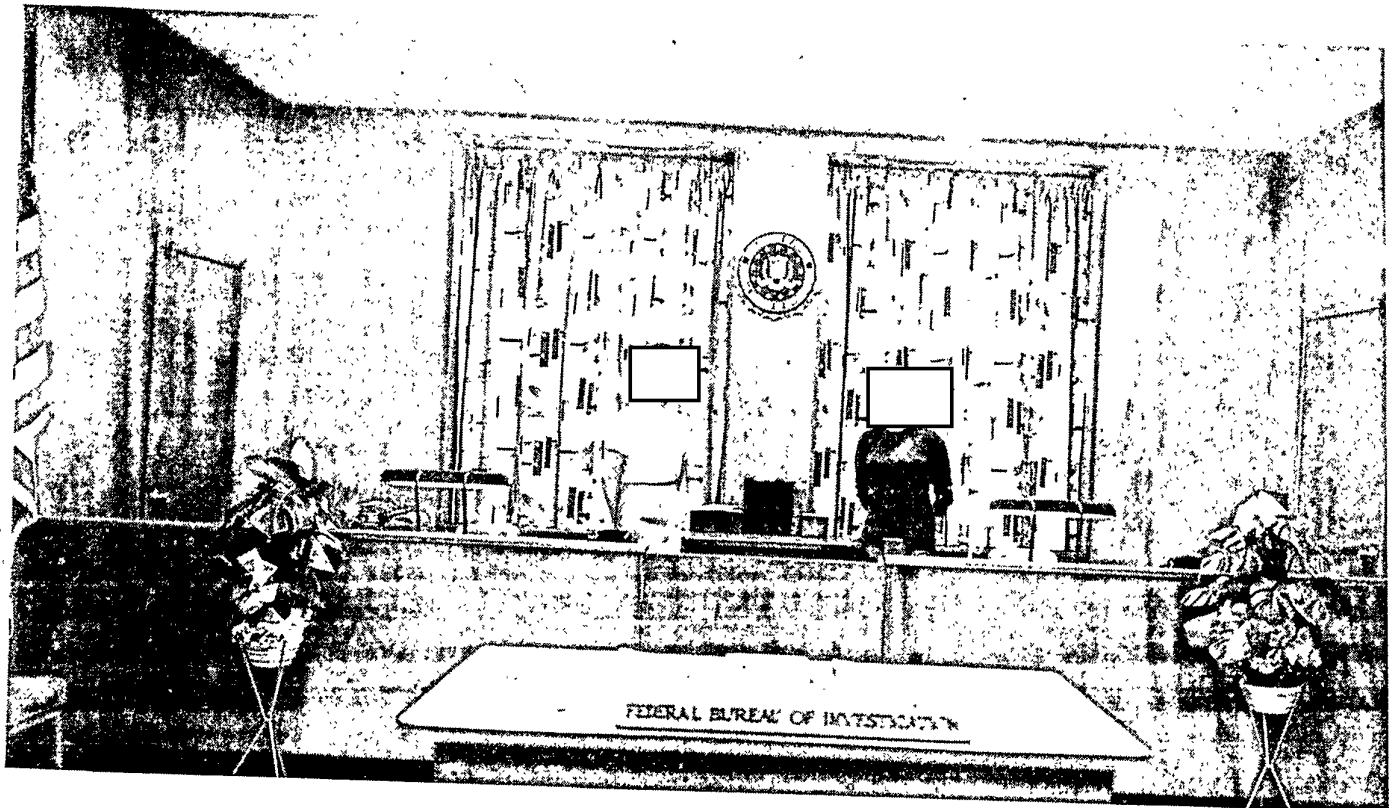
Even so, the quick recovery of Atlanta could not mitigate the crippling effect of Sherman's exploits. The Confederacy, already severed from its states in the west, was now split through the center, leaving only the Carolinas and Virginia to prosecute the war. Two major events in December, 1864, cast a further shadow over the already fading Southern cause - Hood's army was defeated and scattered at Nashville on December 16th, and, five days later, Savannah fell before Sherman's advance.

In a letter to Washington shortly before launching his "march to the sea," Sherman stated that his mission was "to demonstrate the vulnerability of the South and make its inhabitants feel that war and individual ruin are synonymous terms." He was as good as his word. In the charred ruins of Atlanta; in the disheartening news of Hood's defeat; and in the devastated swath cut through the heart of Georgia the people of the deep South could at last see the utter hopelessness of the Confederate cause. The end could not be far off.

The ruins of Columbia, South Carolina. This city was burned by Sherman's troops following the "march to the sea."

(Photo courtesy National Archives)





PHILADELPHIA FACE LIFTING

EMPLOYEES whose past offices of assignment included Philadelphia may find some familiar faces in the photographs on these pages. Few, however, will recognize the surroundings, for the Philadelphia Office recently underwent a complete redecoration.

Here, our Associate Editor at Philadelphia, [redacted] takes us on a pictorial tour of the remodeled space.

Visitors to the Philade Office are greeted tastefully decorated reception area by [redacted] (left) and [redacted]

SAC Fred A. Frohbose (seated) and the Philadelphia supervisory staff. From left Chief Clerk [redacted]

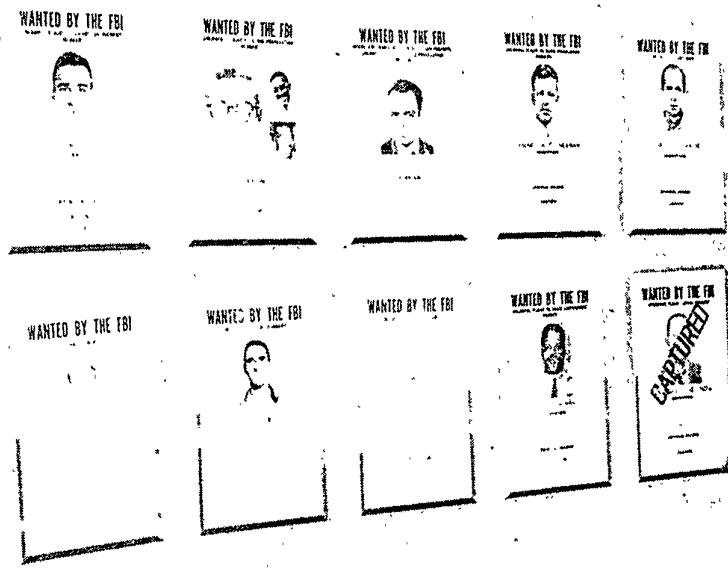
[redacted] Jr.; ASAC Murdo J. Sm Supervisor Robert D. Conger (since transferred to SOG); Supervisor [redacted] Stenographic Supervisor [redacted] and Supervisor Norris S. Harzensto



THE FBI'S TEN MOST WANTED FUGITIVES



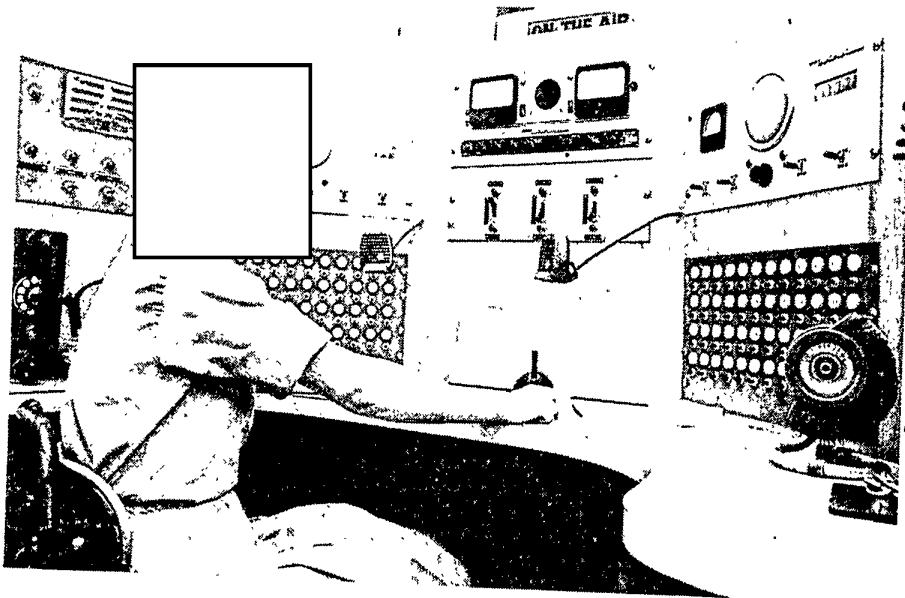
The American press has rendered a real public service in publicizing the photographs and descriptive data on the FBI's Ten Most Wanted Fugitives. As a result of this program many fugitives have been brought to justice through the co-operation of civic-minded American citizens.



Wanted - candidate for the "Top Ten." [redacted] notes the capture of one of the Ten Most Wanted Fugitives on the attractive fugitive board set in the lobby of the Philadelphia Office.

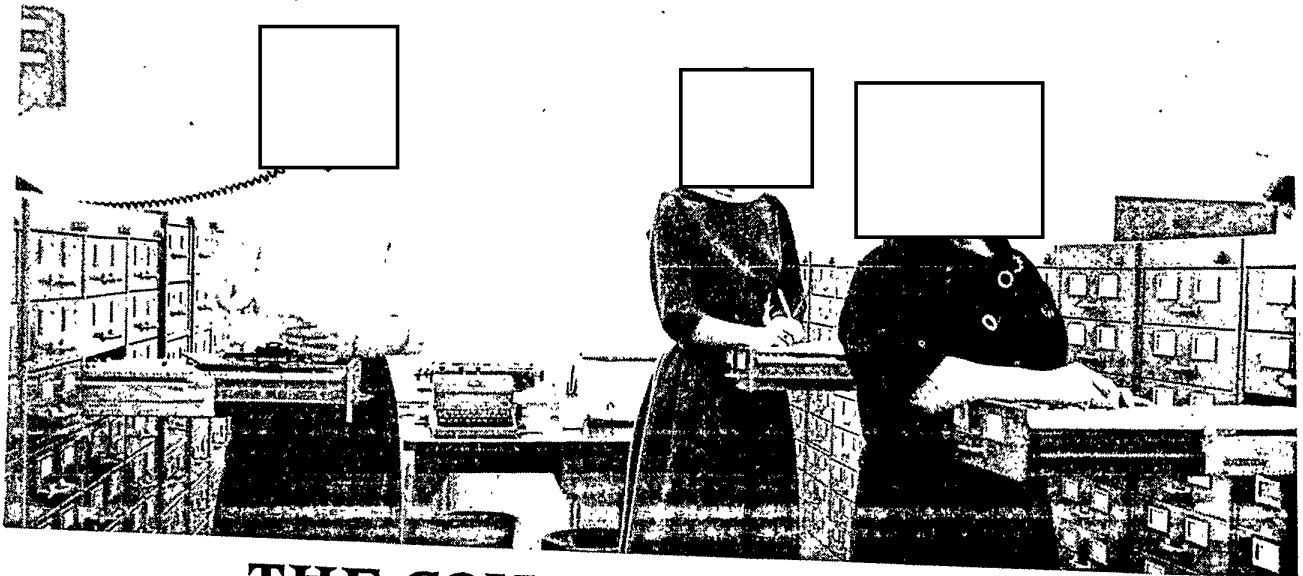
The Philadelphia FBI girls. Seated from left are [redacted]





Left - The voice of KG
Radio Operator [redacted]
[redacted] is shown here
Philadelphia radio cc

Below - In the Indices, Ei
(center) and Superviso
[redacted] scan the card
practiced eye.



THE COMFORTS OF PRISON

A man who came to the Chattanooga, Tennessee, Resident Agency recently demonstrated in rapid fashion that a clear conscience is not always a guidepost to the path of righteousness.

The subject approached an Agent at Chattanooga and stated that he wanted to clear his conscience of a matter which had been troubling him for a long time. In a confessional tone, the man revealed that he had just been released from a Federal penitentiary where he had been doing time for transporting a stolen car interstate. Since becoming a free man, he had "seen the light" but could not accept his new-found religion in good conscience without first confessing that more than two years before he had stolen a car in Texas and driven it to Louisiana.

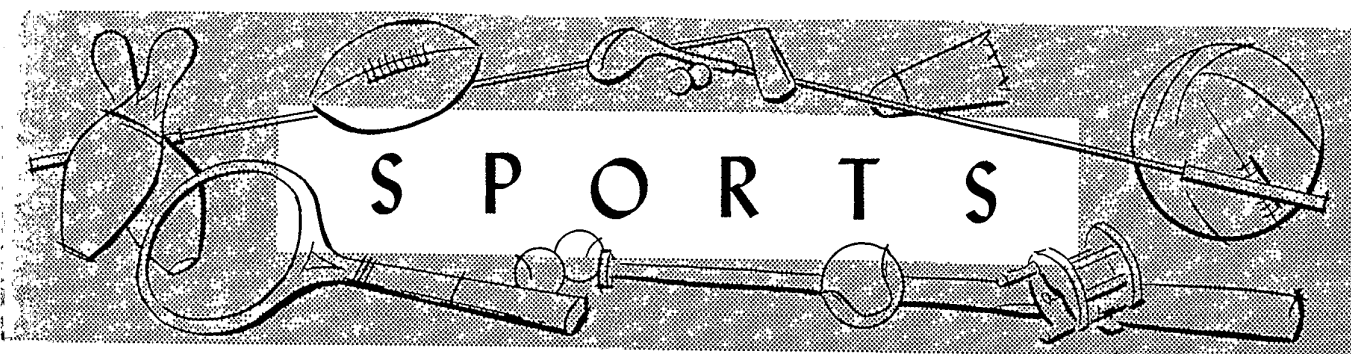
As the subject related his story, the Agent interviewing him quickly recognized the case as one he had investigated while assigned at the Shreveport, Louisiana, Resident Agency. Of thousands of Bureau Agents throughout the country, the confessor by sheer chance had selected

the one Agent who had investigated the matter years before and 600 miles away.

The Agent recalled that there were some usual circumstances surrounding the alleged theft of the car and that prosecution had been declined due to the manner in which the car had been obtained. A teletype to New Orleans quickly verified this recollection, and the man was visibly relieved, he left the Resident Agency overflowing with statements of gratitude and promise to follow the "straight and narrow."

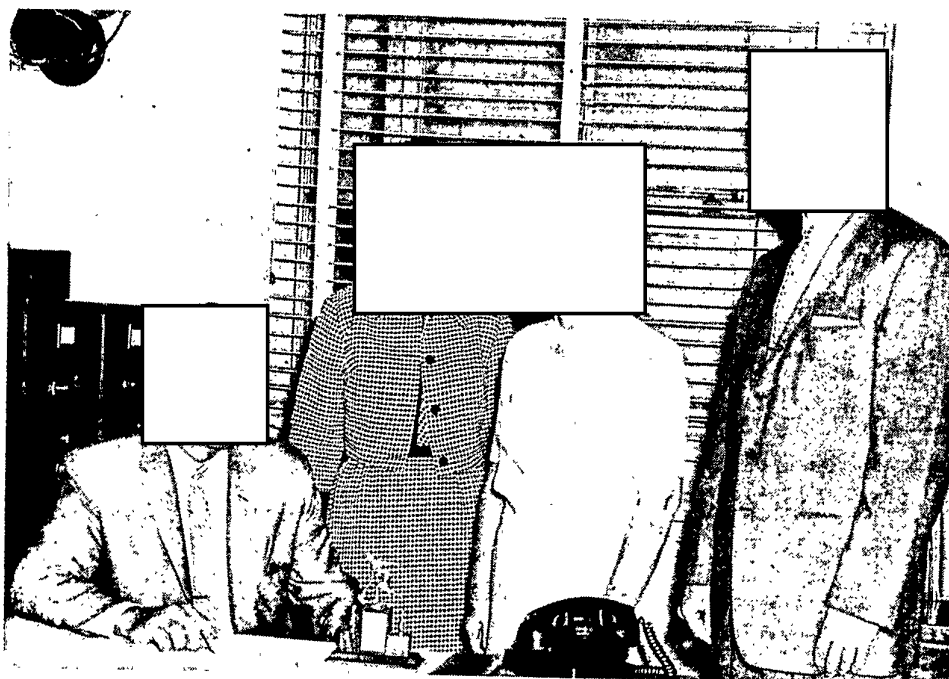
Within the time it took him to walk only a few blocks from the office, the confessor had stolen a car from the streets of Chattanooga and was highballing for the State line. When he passed into Georgia, however, he was apprehended and overcome by his active conscience, for he had rendered the car to a junk dealer and immediately rendered to the nearest FBI Office.

His desire to return to the security of the Federal Penal System was abundantly apparent.



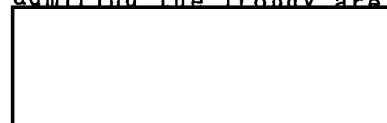
5 -
un.
the
to.

Lo
loy
ose
ith

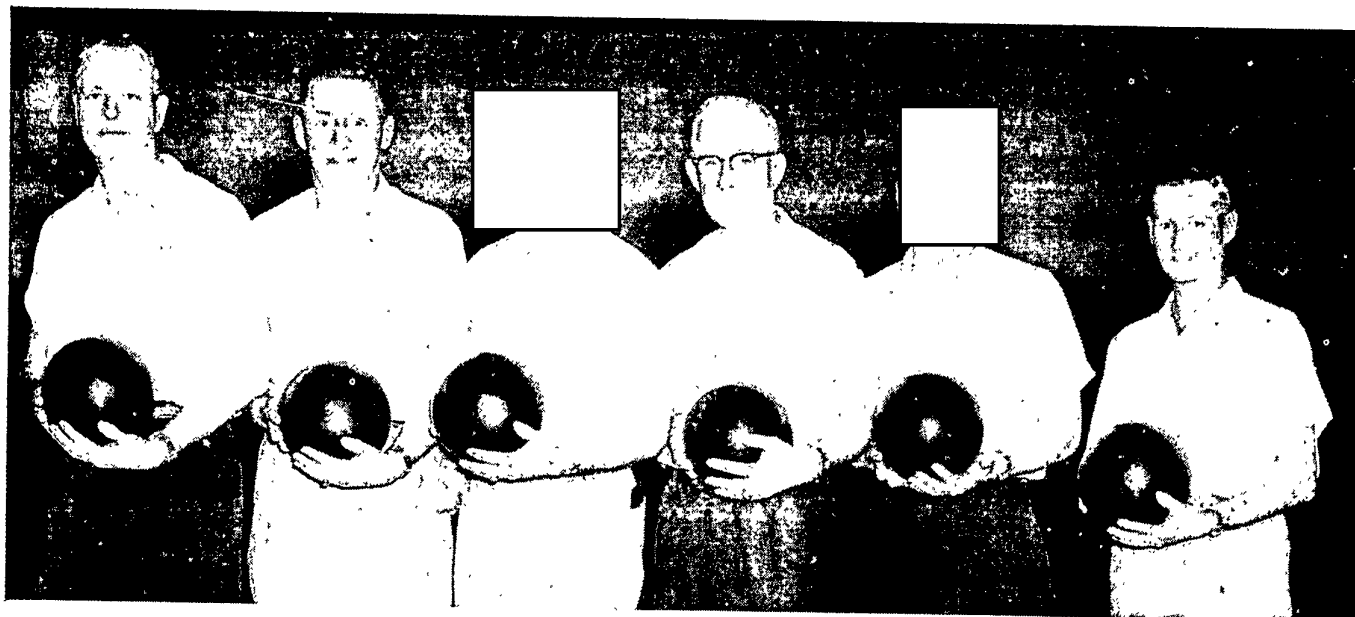


Bowling Champ

[redacted], a Reviewer Analyst in the General Investigative Division, won a trophy for High Series for women in the Bureau's Northern Virginia Tenpin League. Shown here admiring the trophy are



Set For '62



Once again this year, Special Agents assigned at SOG will participate as a team in one of Washington's top classic bowling leagues sponsored by the "Ten Penn" restaurant. Members of the team shown above are (from left) SAs Glenn Trofast, Eldon C. Williams (since transferred to San Antonio as SAC), [redacted], Harold Higgins, [redacted] and Robert Zimmers. Other team members not present are Sterling Donahoe and Andrew Decker, Jr.

Utah's Unique Boating Events

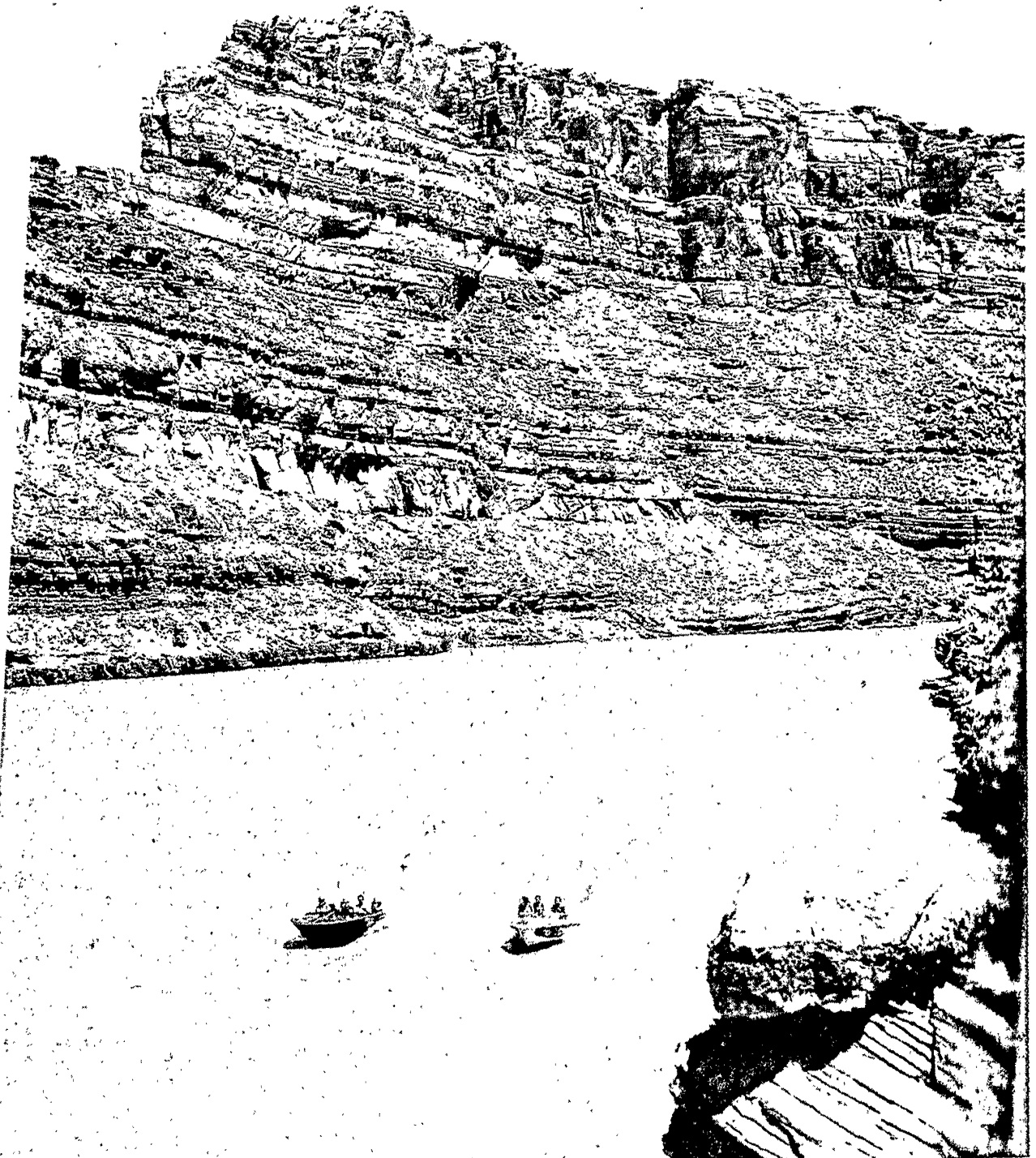
Two of the most unique boating events in the Nation take place each year on a 196-mile waterway between the towns of Green River and Moab, Utah. Through the rugged and scenic canyon country which separates Green River from Moab flow the Green River and the mighty Colorado, which meet and form a natural water artery between the two towns.

Each year, the Canyon Country River Marathon Association holds a marathon race and a "Friendship Cruise" over this natural raceway. Beginning

at Green River, the course runs 128 miles down the Green River and then 68 miles to Moab. The annual marathon, began in 1958, features 11 different classes of racing boats and attracts competition throughout the west. This year's race, held

Two groups of boaters pass through a scenic river canyon during the marathon race.

(Photo courtesy Mercury Outboard Motors)



June 18th, saw a new record set in the unlimited class - the fastest. One boater covered the 196-mile course in three hours and 35 minutes, thus cutting 21 minutes off the previous year's record.

The annual Friendship Cruise, held over the same course, developed as an unexpected outgrowth of the marathon race. While the first race was still in the planning stages in 1958, a group of writers and photographers were invited to make the trip from Green River to Moab a few days before the race. The trip consumed two days, during which the guests were joined by other boaters and the voyage proved so enjoyable that it developed into an annual event, easily as popular as the marathon race.

This year, 517 boats were registered for the two-day "Friendship Cruise," representing about 2,000 persons. Each boater pays a \$15 registration fee which covers rescue services, moving the boater's car from Green River to Moab, and a steak dinner at Anderson Bottom, the stop-over point on Saturday night.

Big Catch



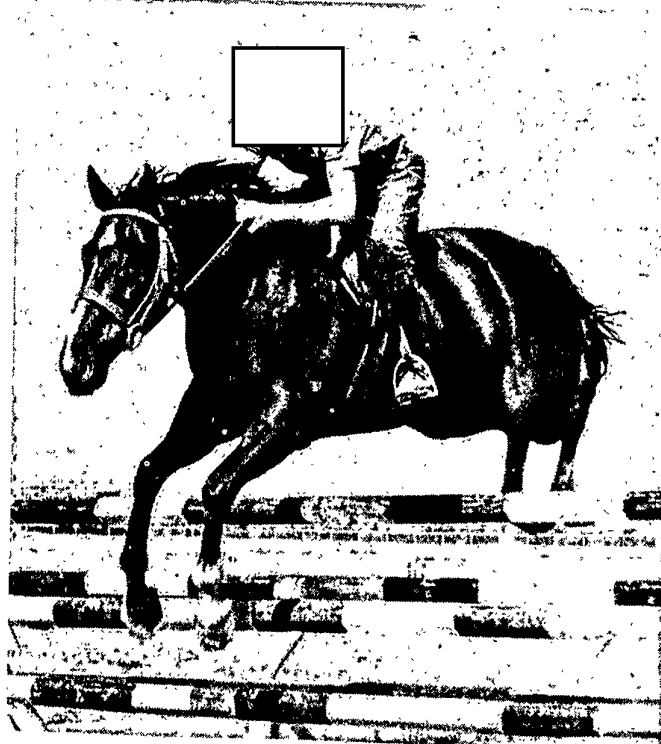
year-old daughter of [redacted] of the Administrative Division, displays the three and a half pound bass she caught recently at Purcellville, Virginia. [redacted] father is foreman of the press room in the Mechanical Section at SOG.

Prepare For Olympic Trials

SA Thomas B. White, Jr., and his son [redacted] are putting their horses Regalo and Chenate through their paces preparatory to the American Olympic Equestrian Team screening trials to be held in El Paso. The Whites were not to compete as equestrian team members, but both horses were used in the tryouts by prospective team members.



SA White puts Regalo through his paces.

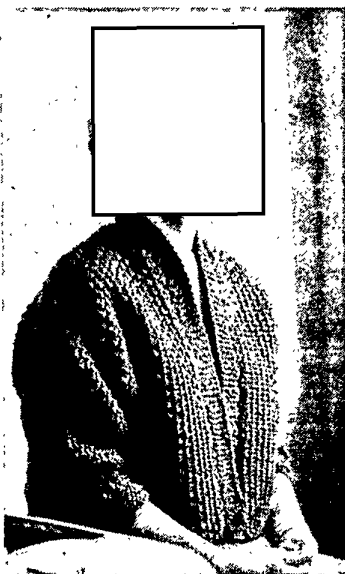


[redacted] iumns Chenate

The Feminine Slant



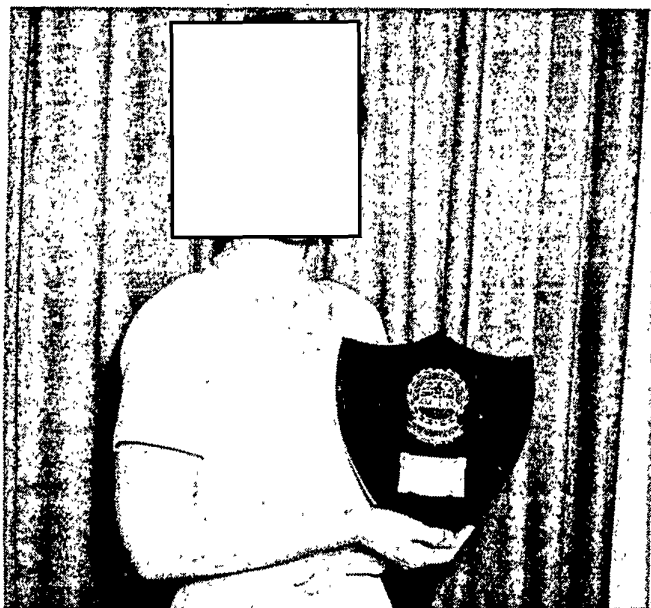
A "Spare Time" Sweater



[redacted] is a steno in the Portland Office and can boast that her fingers not only fly over the keys of her typewriter, but also over her knitting needles. She knitted the sweater she is wearing during lunch periods.

Woman of the Year

The AMVETS recently presented an engraved plaque to [redacted] honoring her as Woman of the Year 1960-1961, Department of Virginia. Anna is a Technical Section Supervisor in the Identification Division and has been a member of



the auxiliary of the AMVETS for 11 years. She earned the plaque by donating 400 hours to charity work such as child welfare. She bought gifts, wrapped them, and gave parties for the small children. She also taught First-Aid and etiquette to subteen-agers in her community and participated in making hundreds of artificial flowers for grave decorations at Arlington National Cemetery on Memorial Day.

"Conquistador"



The Award of Distinction went to [redacted]

[redacted] of the Dallas Office, for the "Conquistador." This is a position of brown dock and orange-tinted yarrow against a large piece of driftwood and a brown figure of a knight in armor. It won the high score at the Dallas Garden Center Flower Show and appears in the current edition of "Best of the Year of Flower Arrangements." [redacted] also won the Award of Distinction in the Wyandham Wood Strolling Flower Show in the same week. Both honors to be proud of indeed.



Hand Fashioning

These two very talented women modeling dinner dresses they fashioned in black and white are both working in the Fingerprint Correspondence Section of the Identification Division.

_____ tailored her black frock and matching stole which is smartly lined with a contrasting stripe. _____ is wearing a white lace party dress which she made and wore to the White House Ball at Fort Meyer, Virginia.



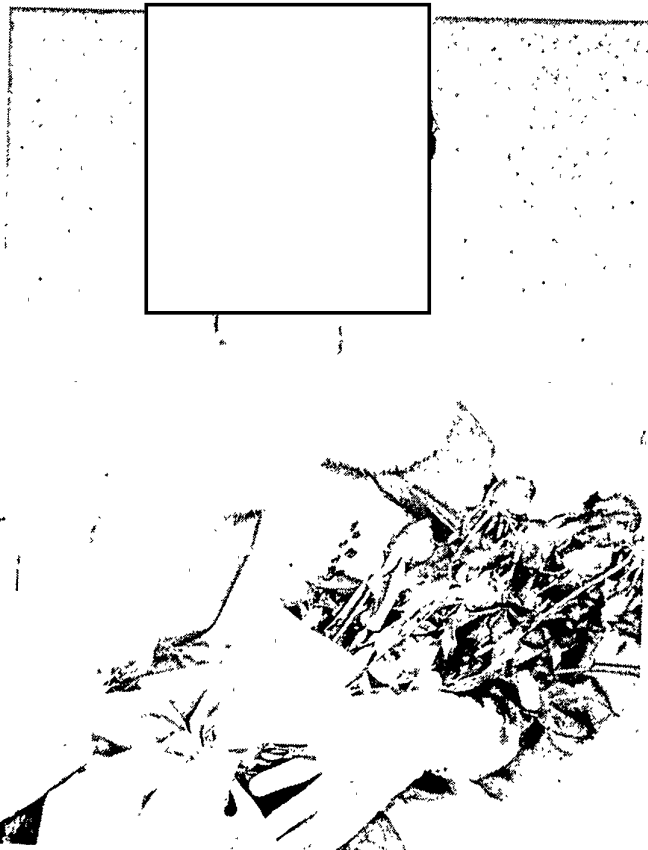
"Pretty Girl of the Day"



The "Oregon Journal," a Portland daily newspaper, recently featured _____ as "Pretty Girl of the Day." _____ is in the Portland Office steno pool.

_____ will be one of the contenders for the 1962 "Miss Minnesota" title as the result of being crowned "Miss Fridley." Fridley is a neighboring town to Minneapolis, where _____ works as a steno for the Bureau.

"Miss Fridley"



Recipes

Chicken - Rice Casserole

2 cups diced, cooked chicken
 1½ to 2 cups cooked rice
 ¼ cup chopped green pepper
 1 large can cream of mushroom soup (10½ ounces)
 5 ounces milk
 Salt and pepper to taste

Mix ingredients together and place in greased 2-quart baking dish. Bake for 30 minutes in 350 degree oven. Serves 6.

Six Course Meal

2 medium-sized potatoes
 1 large onion
 ½ cup minute rice
 1 pound hamburger
 1½ teaspoons salt
 ½ teaspoon pepper
 1 can tomatoes
 1 green pepper

Slice potatoes and make layer in bottom of casserole dish. Add salt, pepper, and onion slices. Spread minute rice evenly over this layer and add a layer of hamburger. Add tomatoes to the top and garnish with green pepper. Preheat oven to 375 degrees and cook for 45 minutes.

Pineapple - Nut Salad

1 small can crushed pineapple
 1 package lime Jello
 1 cup ground pecans
 1 cup cottage cheese
 1 cup cream - whipped

Heat pineapple to boiling point, add Jello and stir until Jello is dissolved. Cool, then add pecans, cottage cheese, and the cream that has been whipped. Chill and serve.

"October Morn"

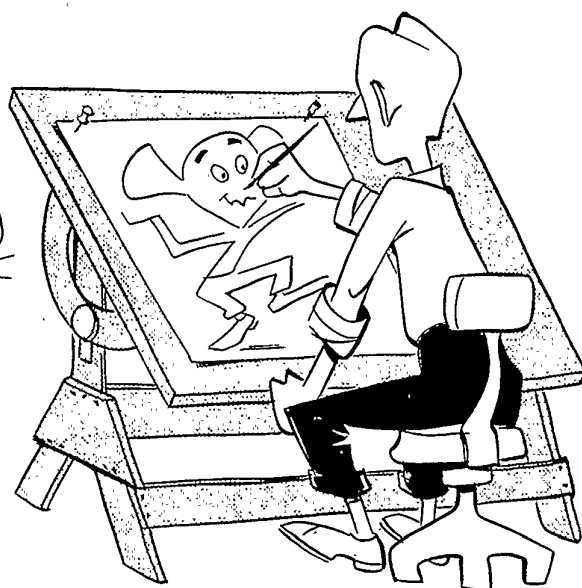
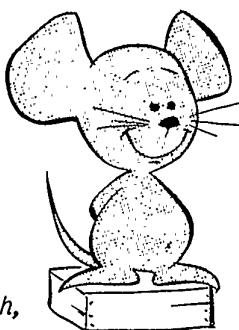


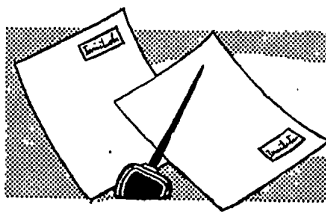
This lovely painting of an "October Morn" by [redacted] (left) as a gift. [redacted] (right) was presented to [redacted]. [redacted] is a very talented artist and several of her oils appear in the homes of her fellow workers in Philadelphia.

Alexander

*My artist is a great one.
I should not complain, I s'pose,
But I'm reely much more handsome
Than my picture ever shows.*

*My artist is a great one.
He has talent that's unique.
But I'm short, and fat, and impish,
And quite cuddly, so to squeak.*

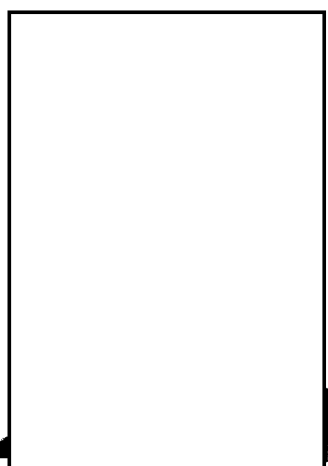




MEET YOUR ASSOCIATE EDITOR

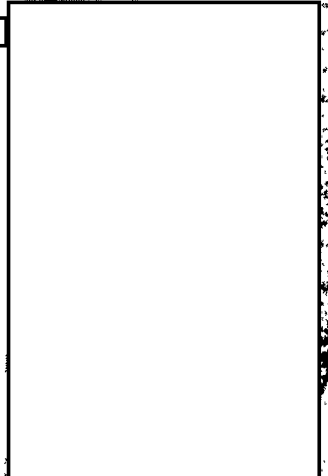
PITTSBURGH

The Pittsburgh Office Associate Editor [redacted] entered the FBI on May 12, 1947, as an Agent, and has served in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Domestic Intelligence Division. He is one of the Bureau's top investigators in the field of internal security matters. [redacted] who hails from Elm Grove, West Virginia, is the father of four children.



PHOENIX

A native of Richfield, Wisconsin, [redacted] began her career with the Bureau in the Minneapolis Office in 1952. She resigned for a year, and she and her sister moved to Phoenix, Arizona, where Rose rejoined the Bureau in 1955. Besides handling the duties of radio dispatcher, [redacted] serves as THE INVESTIGATOR'S Associate Editor at Phoenix.



PHILADELPHIA



[redacted] is a native of Philadelphia, and has worked in the FBI office there since June, 1957. [redacted] job as Associate Editor from the "City of Brotherly Love" keeps her quite busy, but her main duties in the office are those of a clerk typist.

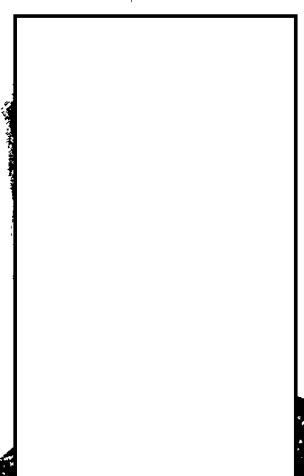
ST. LOUIS



Brockton, Massachusetts, is the birthplace of the St. Louis' Associate Editor, SA John J. Buckley. Except for a few months in Knoxville, John has been in St. Louis since joining the FBI on February 16, 1947. He works on accounting investigations and is one of the most competent Agents in this field. The Buckleys have two daughters and four sons.

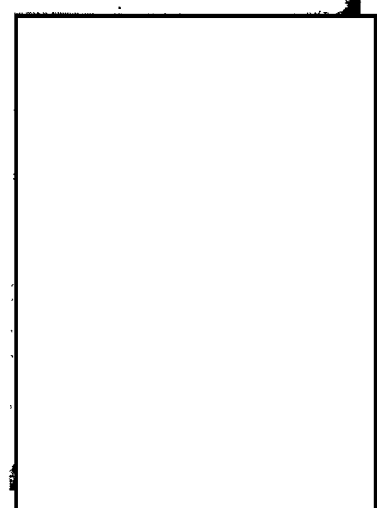
PORTLAND

Our Associate Editor at the Portland Office is [redacted]. In 1956, [redacted] entered on duty in Portland and has served there as Security Patrol Clerk and Administrative Clerk. A native of Chiloquin, Oregon, [redacted] is studying for his law degree in night school at Portland's Northwestern College of Law.



RICHMOND

SA [redacted] handles the Associate Editorship in Richmond, where he is an outstanding liaison man and criminal investigator. [redacted] was a clerk at SOG for a while in 1951, and returned to the FBI as an Agent in 1958. He has worked in Memphis and Jackson, Tennessee, and Richmond. [redacted] hails from Harrisburg, Illinois, and has three young children.



WE CONGRATULATE...

Employees of the FBI take great pride in the outstanding accomplishments of their associates listed here, who have recently received cash awards under the Government Employees' Incentive Awards Program in recognition of exceptional contributions to the Service.



GEORGE A. BERLEY
LABORATORY



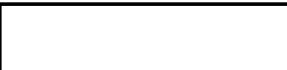
SAMUEL RAY BURNS
NEW YORK



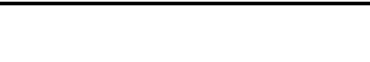
JOSEPH M. CHAPMAN
NEW YORK



FRANCIS E. CROSBY
EL PASO



ARTHUR E. DAVIDSON
LOUISVILLE



ROBERT W. FEUER
WASHINGTON



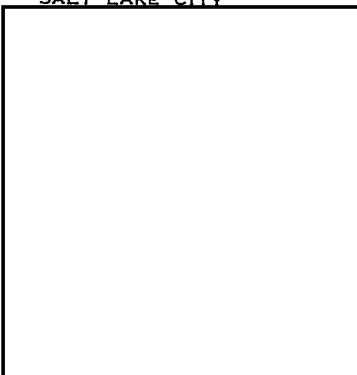
JOHN P. FOLEY
NEW YORK



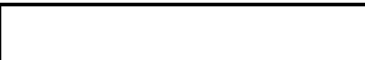
HENRY W. GOODSON, JR.
CINCINNATI

JOHN J. JARMUL
CHICAGO

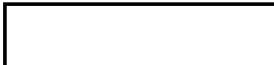
CARTER E. JONES
SALT LAKE CITY



WALTER V. McLAUGHLIN
PHILADELPHIA



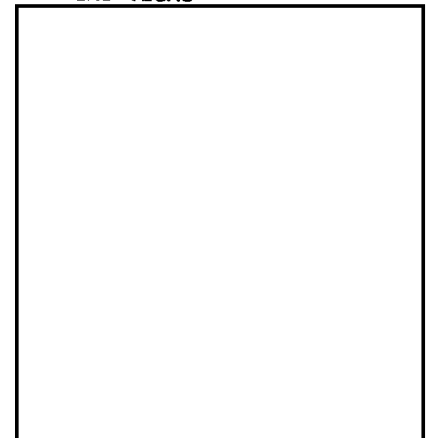
DENSIL E. MOORE
WASHINGTON



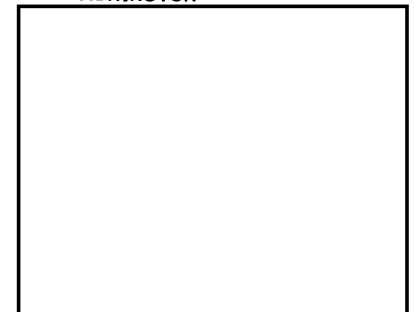
PAUL A. NAPIER
LABORATORY (SINCE RETIRED)



M. B. PARKER
LAS VEGAS



CHARLES B. TEBBS
WASHINGTON



B. HARRY WYNN
BUFFALO

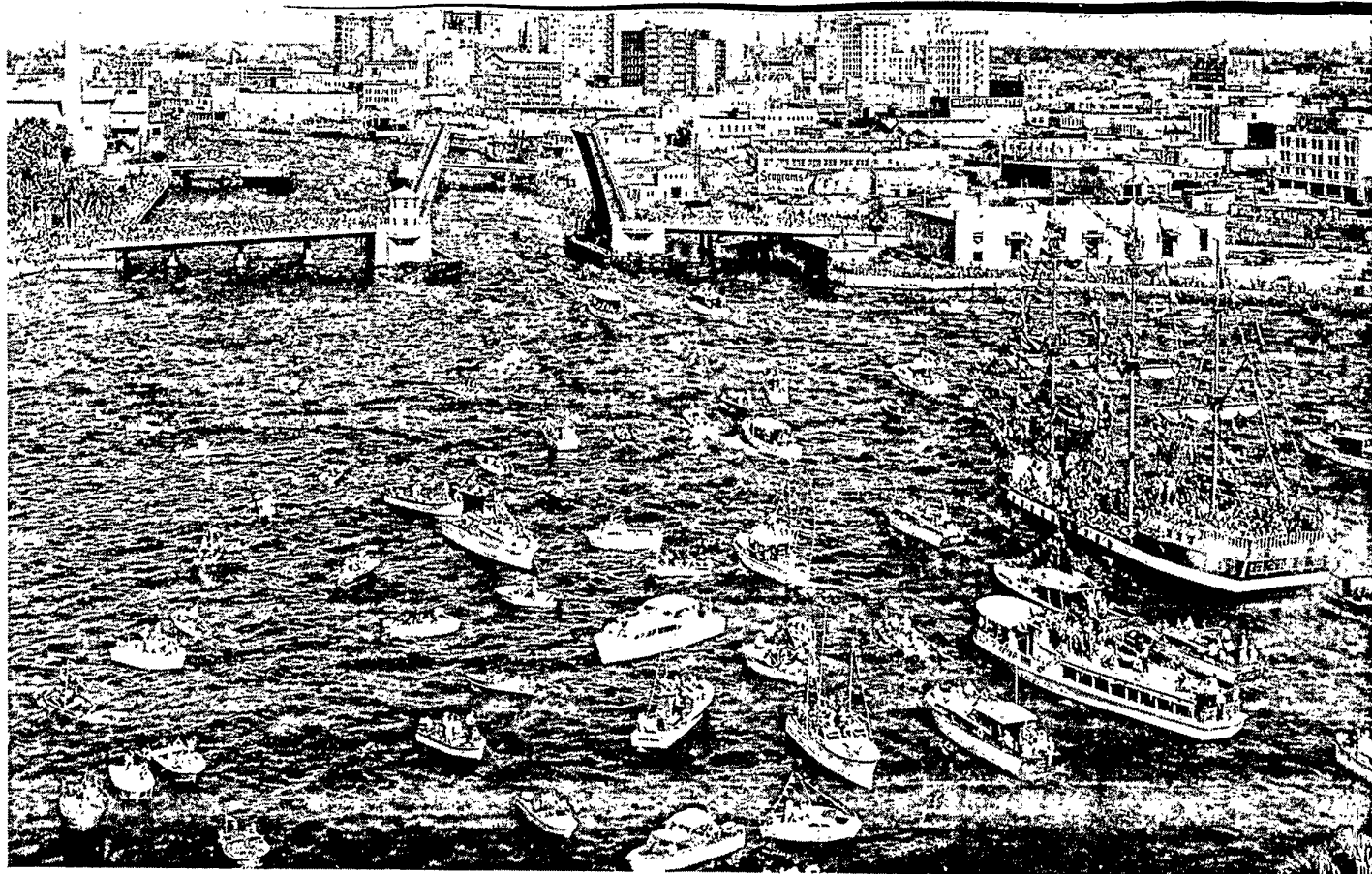
★★★★★

★
★
★

"Let every man and woman who works in any area of our National Government, in any branch, at any level, be able to say with pride and honor in future years: 'I served the United States Government in that hour of our Nation's need.'"

President John F. Kennedy
State of the Union Message
January 30, 1961

★
★
★
★★★★★



FLORIDA'S PIRATE FESTIVAL

The fully rigged pirate ship "Jo. Gasparilla" storms into Tampa harbor in the February invasion of Tampa.

"The Jeweled Circle." Modern-day pirates and their ladies form the "Grand March" during the coronation ceremonies for the King and Queen of "Ye Mystic Krewe of Gasparilla."



IT WAS SHORTLY after noon on a typical Florida day when the three-masted schooner "Jose Gasparilla" sailed into Tampa harbor. Then, just after the colorful ship had reached its harbor berth, there came a sudden flurry of lusty cries as 400 "pirates" leaped from the ship and invaded the city of Tampa.

It was February, 1961, and the "invasion" was part of Tampa's annual "Gasparilla Pirate Festival." This unique event, founded by the city's business, professional and social leaders, is sponsored by an organization called "Ye Mystic Krewe of Gasparilla" and began more than a half-century ago.

In 1904, while planning a May festival, casual conversation led to a week-long festival of piratical events and buccaneer hi-jinks, based on the legends and history of Jose Gaspar, the infamous pirate. Gasparilla—as the pirate preferred to be called—had operated in the Gulf of Mexico and the Tampa Bay area and presented a wealth of color and tradition on which to base unlimited fun and pageantry.

Since its early beginnings, "Ye Krewe" has built this social idea into the Nation's largest and most colorful pageantry spectacle. The "in-

vasion" was first added to the pirate festival in 1911. That year, the Krewe sailed into the harbor aboard the schooner "Samuel T. Beacham" and received an enthusiastic welcome from the public. In following years, the seaborne invasion became the most colorful part of the "Gasparilla Pirate Festival."

Today, the pirate Krewe numbers about 400 and includes Tampa business and professional men. Turning pirate for a week, they storm into Tampa harbor aboard their fully-rigged pirate ship, stage a parade of triumph through the streets, and continue their piratical hi-jinks throughout the week-long festival.

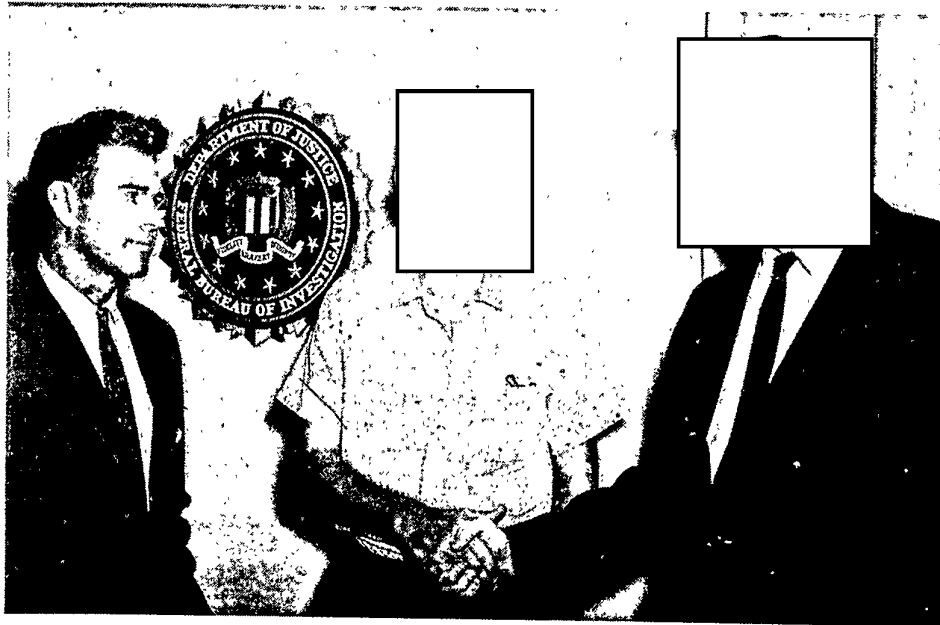
As many as 60 floats and 30 marching bands make the pirate's "March of Triumph" the largest spectacle parade in the Nation. In 1962, more than 700,000 persons are expected to jam Tampa to witness this week-long event.

(Photos courtesy Tampa News Bureau)

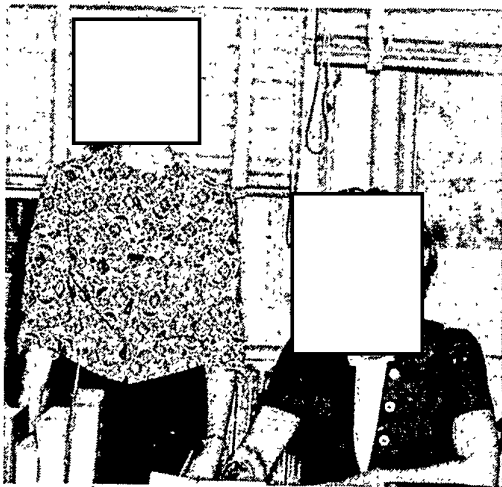
When Tampa surrenders to pirates each February during the famous "invasion," the buccaneers promptly stage a triumphal parade which attracts Florida's greatest single-day crowds. Last year's parade drew 600,000 spectators.



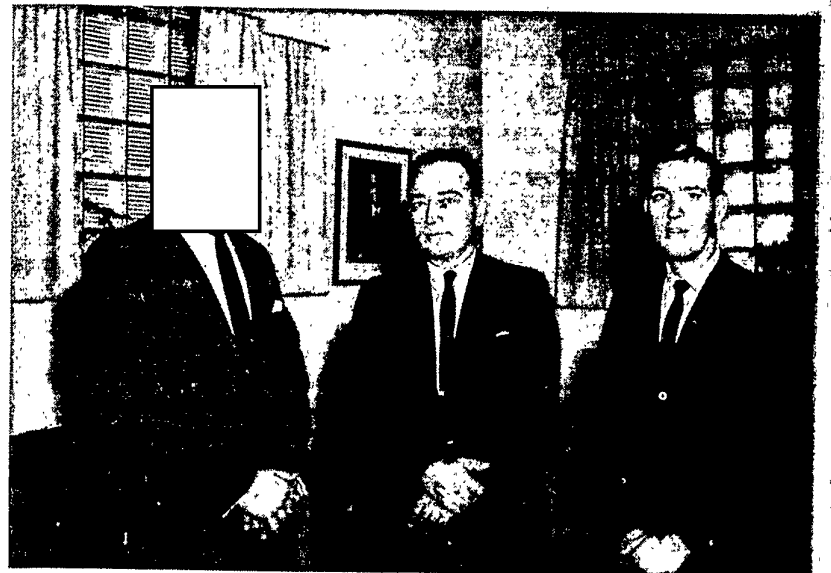
Comin's and Goin's



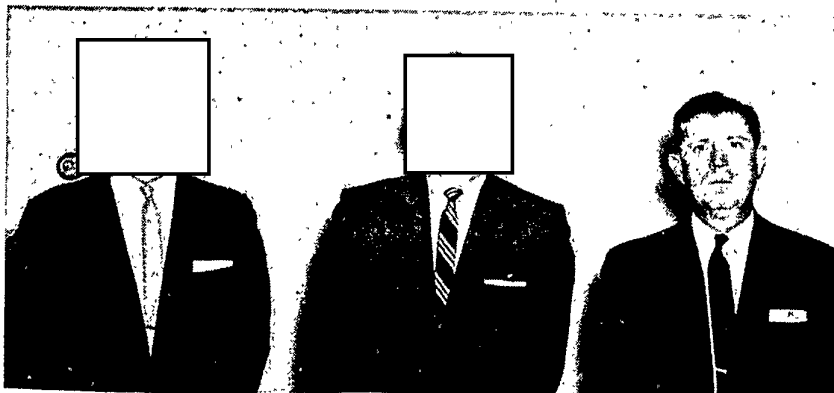
[redacted], employed in the Identification Division, recently made a trip South for training with the Air National Guard at Travis Field near Savannah. While there, he visited the Savannah Office and was welcomed by SAC Joe D. Jamieson (left) and ASAC [redacted] (right).



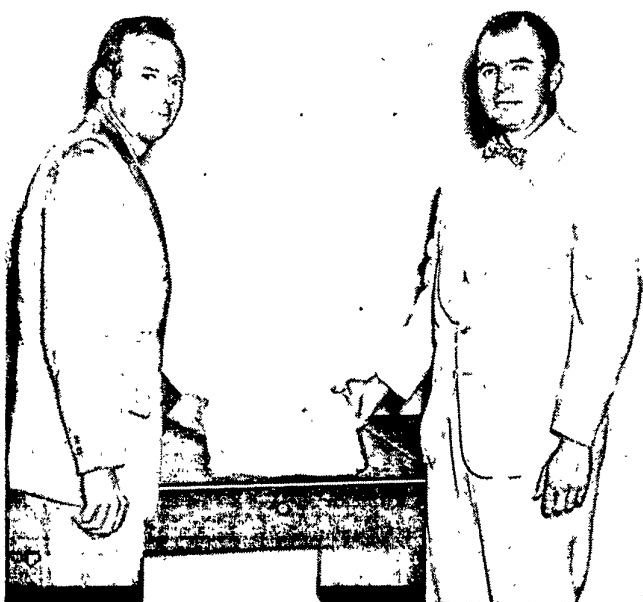
[redacted] (standing), the daughter of SA Clement J. Hood of the Chicago Office, was recently reinstated in the Washington Field Office and is shown here receiving instructions from [redacted]



Two new Agents, [redacted] (left) and Larry Dee Weller (right), recently were welcomed to their first office, Knoxville, by ASAC James L. McGovern.



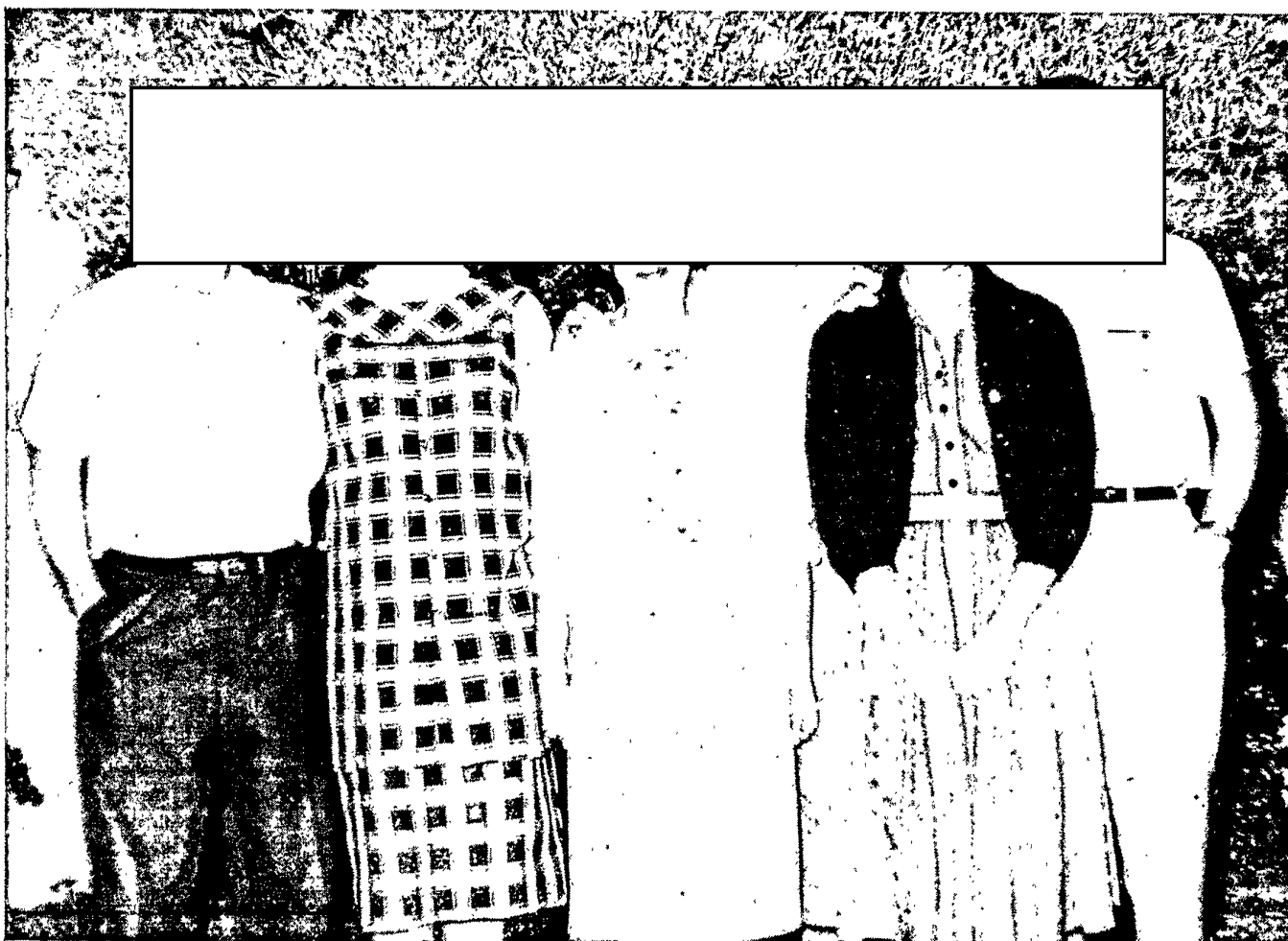
The new ASAC in Albuquerque replacing Pittsburgh-bound ASAC [redacted] (center) is [redacted] (left). SAC Robert E. Rightmyer of Albuquerque is on the right.



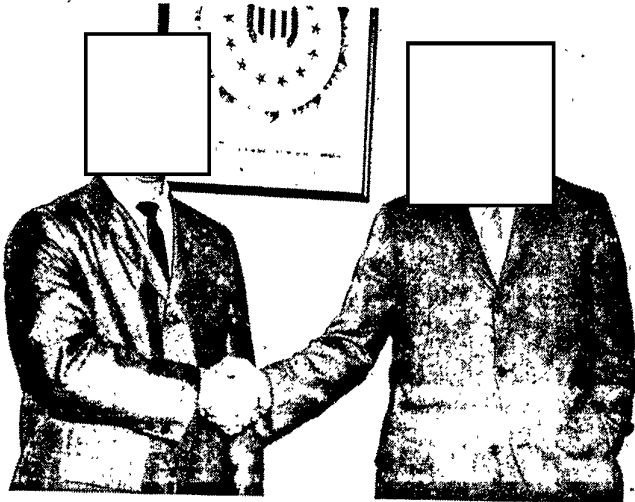
SA's Allen F. Rust and John A. Ambler of the Albuquerque Office were both recently placed on special assignment.



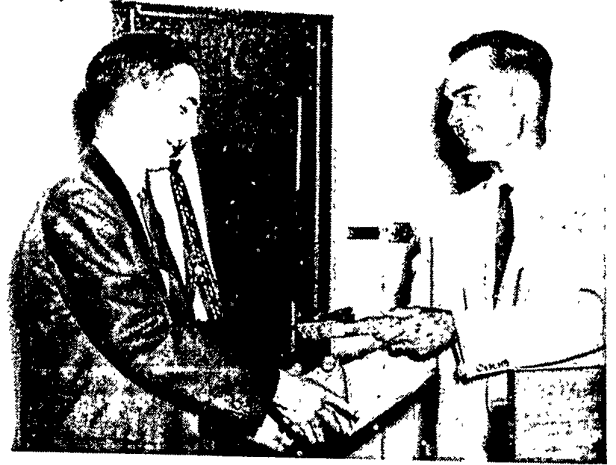
A recent arrival in Buffalo from New Agents' Class is SA [redacted] (left). SA Birle Wilson is showing Jim some fingerprinting techniques that he has learned through the years.



Shortly after their arrival in the Tucson Resident Agency (Phoenix), these three Agents and their wives were welcomed at a buffet dinner held at the residence of SA [redacted]. From left are [redacted]



SA [redacted] (right), a newcomer to the Alexandria, Virginia, Resident Agency himself, welcomes a more recent arrival, SA [redacted]. SA [redacted] was formerly in the San Francisco Office.



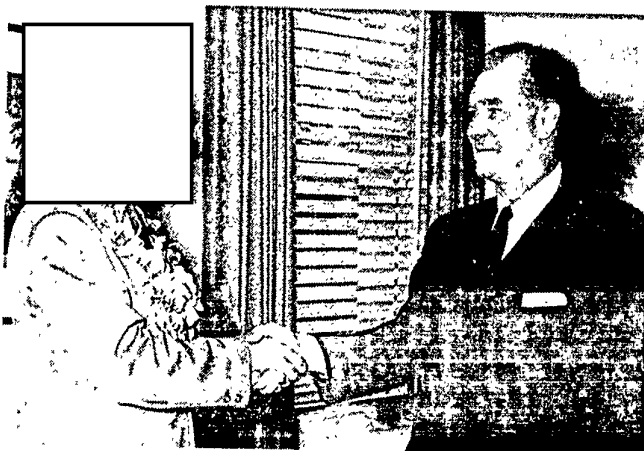
SA John P. Murray (left) of the Lubbock, Texas, Resident Agency (Dallas) receives a gift and best wishes from SRA Aubrey Elliott, Jr., prior to SA Murray's recent departure for New York City.



Being welcomed to their first office of assignment by ASAC [redacted] of Omaha are new Agents [redacted] (center). ASAC [redacted] has since been assigned to Houston as ASAC.



[redacted] was recently transferred from the Seat of Government to Houston where she is now working in the Chief Clerk's Office.



SAC J. Gordon Shanklin (right) of the Honolulu Office bids "aloha" to SPC [redacted] who departed recently for Boston.



Former SAC Ralph R. Roach is shown above with his successor, SAC Joseph L. Kissiah (right) who arrived to take charge of the Milwaukee office. Mr. Roach retired on August 1, 1960.

IN MEMORIAM

SA James C. Rierdon

THE death of SA James C. Rierdon of the Milwaukee Office on September 17, 1961, deeply saddened his many friends throughout the FBI. SA Rierdon, who had served the Bureau since September, 1957, died of natural causes at Mount Sinai Hospital in Milwaukee. Hewas 31 years of age.

Though with the Bureau for only a few years, Jim had established a reputation as a determined, thorough and industrious investigator. He was a native of Wisconsin. Born at Suring, he received his early education there and pursued pre-legal studies at Saint Norbert College at West DePere, Wisconsin. Later, Jim entered DePaul University College of Law in Chicago where he earned an LL.B. degree in 1953. After serving in the Marine Corps, he joined the Bureau as a Special Agent and was first assigned at the Miami Office. He had served at Milwaukee since April, 1960.

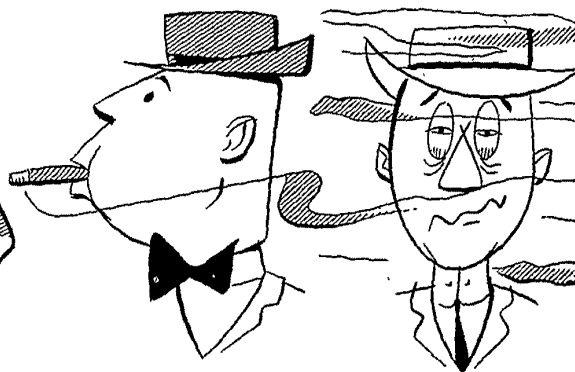
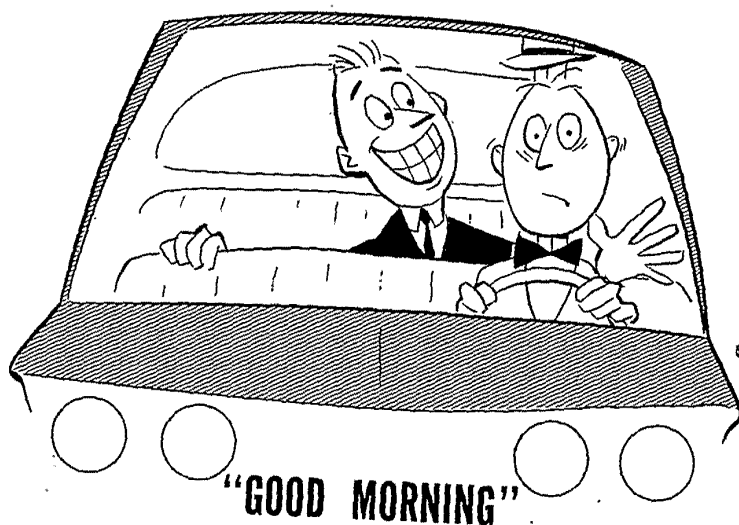
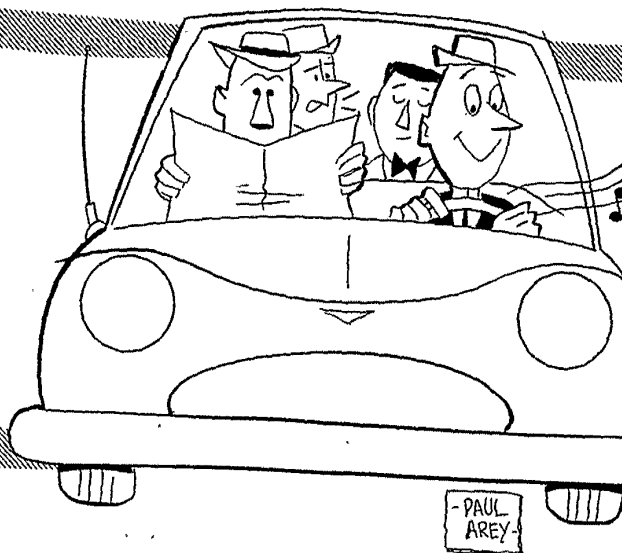


Jim's co-workers mourn the loss of a good friend and loyal associate. He is survived by his wife and their four children.

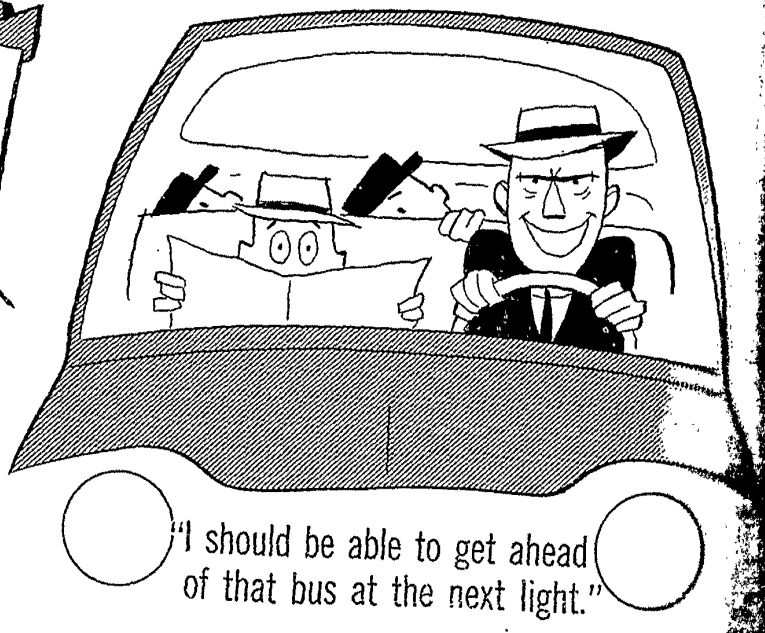
b6

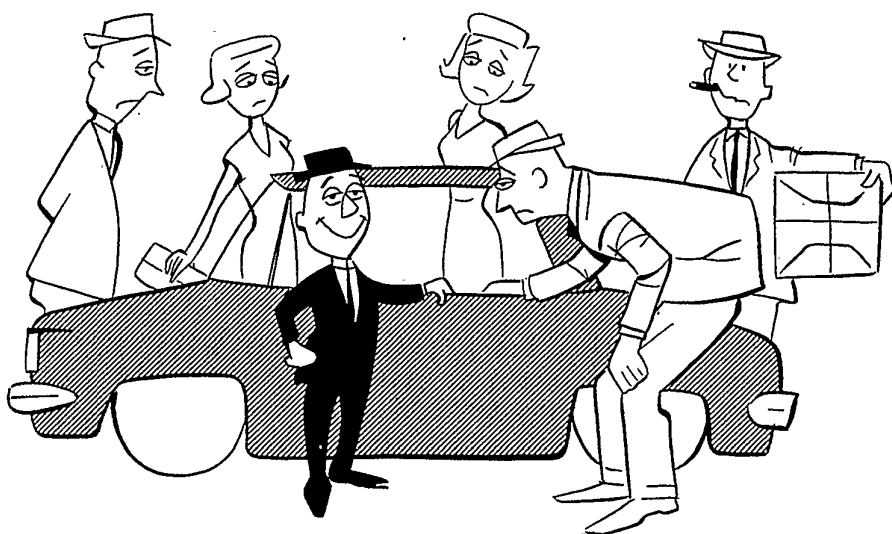
CAR POOL TYPES

or "Who does this remind you of?"



"Now, if you ask me,
Congress should....."

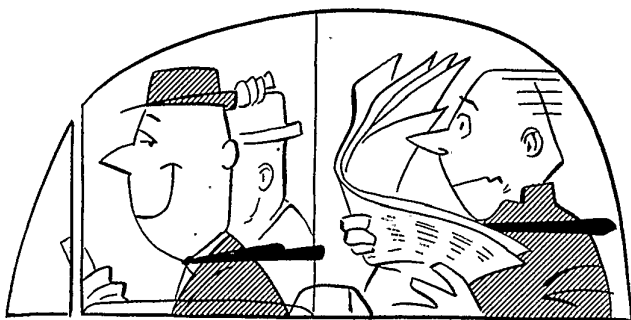




"Yep, traded the old one in last night. I'm sure we'll all be able to squeeze into this one."



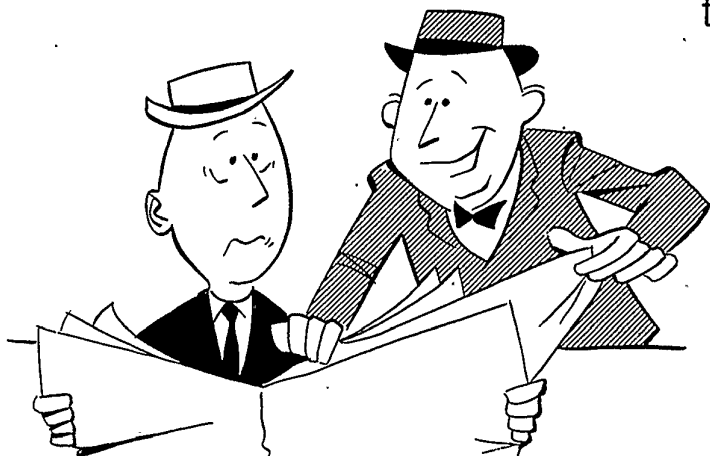
"I'll be ready in just a minute, fellows...."



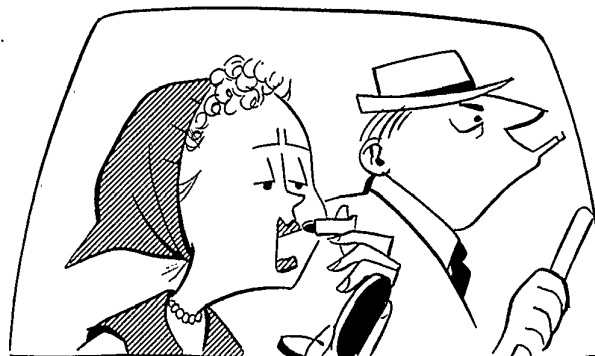
"Is that too much of a draft on you back there?"



"I'll only be gone a few minutes, have to pick up a few things for the wife."



"How about letting me take a look at the stock market, ol' buddy."





RETIREMENTS

Charles B. Flack, Jr.

The Philadelphia Office lost one of its most experienced investigators on July 1, 1961, when SA Charles Flack retired. He had served the Bureau for more than 20 years.

Charlie, who is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, attended schools in his home town and in nearby New Jersey, and studied law through the LaSalle Extension University of Chicago. For several years, he served as a policeman in New Jersey and Pennsylvania and joined the Bureau as a Special Agent in December, 1940. Following his training, Charlie was assigned at the Indianapolis Office, and he later served at Sioux Falls, Seattle, San Antonio, SOG, San Diego, and Newark. In October, 1959, he began his assignment at Philadelphia where he remained until his retirement. During his long career, Charlie handled some of the most involved and complicated cases, and his investigative ability provided one of the Bureau's effective weapons in the war on crime.

Charlie and his wife [] have three children. They reside at 304-26th Avenue, South Brigantine, New Jersey.



Mr. Flack

Ralph R. Roach

SAC Ralph R. Roach of the Milwaukee Office brought an end to his career with his retirement on August 1, 1961. His service spanned more than 20 years and his record with the Bureau was one of outstanding service and dedication.

Mr. Roach was born and reared in South Dakota. He attended the University of Omaha Law School at Omaha, Nebraska, and was graduated in 1940 with an LL.B. degree. That same year, he

joined the Bureau as a Special Agent and was first assigned at the Pittsburgh Office. In 1941, he was transferred to the Domestic Intelligence Division at SOG where he was appointed Chief of the Liaison Section in 1954. Mr. Roach was appointed an Inspector in 1960, and took charge of the Milwaukee Office in April, 1961.

He and his wife [] have two children. They reside at 5711 Aberdeen Road, Bethesda 14, Maryland.



Mr. Roach

Paul A. Napier

SA Paul Napier of the Laboratory Division retired on August 4, 1961. He had served the Bureau for more than 26 years.

A native of Kentucky, Paul was graduated from the University of Kentucky with an A.B. degree and entered the Bureau as a clerk in April, 1935. He was assigned in the Identification Division prior to taking up coding and ciphering responsibilities in the Laboratory. Paul, who speaks several languages, was the Bureau's first full-time cryptographer and was serving as the Number One Man in the Cryptanalysis Section at the time of his retirement.



Mr. Napier

During his long service, Paul worked on many of the major cases in the security field. His abilities in such matters were a great asset to the Bureau.

and the Nation. He and his wife [] have two children. They reside at 3600 North Woodstock Street, Arlington 7, Virginia.

Paul R. Casey

SA Paul R. Casey, a veteran of 20 years of Bureau service, retired on August 11, 1961. He was serving at the Birmingham Office at the time of his retirement.

Paul was born at Eden Valley, Minnesota. He received his early education in schools in St. Paul and then entered St. Louis University in St. Louis, Missouri, where he earned a B.S. degree in 1935. He worked as a probation officer until he joined the Bureau as a Special Agent in August, 1941. Paul served at Des Moines, Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis prior to beginning his assignment at Birmingham.



Mr. Casey

He and his wife [] have three children. They reside at 1137 Edgerton Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

John B. Davidson

The career of SA John Davidson of the Boston Office came to a close with his retirement on August 11, 1961. He was a veteran of more than 20 years' service and was a top investigator in the security field.

A native Bostonian, John attended schools in his home town and graduated from Cambridge Latin School in Cambridge in 1921. Later, he entered the Northeastern Law School in Boston where he earned an LL.B. degree in 1927. Until he joined the Bureau in May, 1941, John practiced law in Massachusetts and worked in the District Attorney's Office at Cambridge. During his career as an Agent, John served at Charlotte, Cincinnati, and New York. In 1946, he was transferred to the Boston Office where he remained until his



Mr. Davidson

the Boston Office where he remained until his

retirement.

John and his wife [] have four children. They reside at 10 Hamlet Street, Fairhaven, Massachusetts.

Matthias R. Griffin

The New York Office lost one of its most valuable and experienced Agents on August 16, 1961, when SA "Matt" Griffin retired. A capable and seasoned investigator, Matt contributed greatly to the prestige and growth of the Bureau.

Born at Brooklyn, New York, Matt received his early education there and earned an accounting degree from the New York University in New York City in 1922. Prior to joining the Bureau, he worked as an accountant and auditor for various New York firms. Matt's career with the FBI began in 1934 and took him to Philadelphia and Trenton. In 1937, he began his assignment at New York. He worked on many major espionage and criminal investigations of national importance, including several under the direction of former Assistant Director E. J. Connelley.

Matt and his wife [] are the parents of three children. They reside at 130 Rider Avenue, Malverne, New York.



Mr. Griffin

Richard D. Auerbach

The long and dedicated career of SAC Richard D. Auerbach of the San Francisco Office came to a close with his retirement on August 18, 1961. His career with the Bureau spanned more than 21 years, and he had served as an SAC since June, 1948.



Mr. Auerbach

Mr. Auerbach is a native of Brookline, Massachusetts, and he attended the public schools in that area, receiving his diploma from Dean Academy in Franklin, Massachusetts. He was graduated from the University of New Hampshire in Durham with an A.B. degree and earned his LL.B. degree from the

University Law School in Boston. In August, 1940, Mr. Auerbach joined the Bureau as a Special Agent and subsequently served in Bureau Offices at Houston, Seattle, SOG, and Los Angeles. In June, 1948, he was designated as SAC in Richmond. He also served as SAC in Seattle and Chicago, and in August, 1959, he was appointed SAC at San Francisco.

He and his wife [redacted] have two children. They reside at 17520 47th, N. E., Seattle 55, Washington.

Leo H. Frutkin

The long and dedicated career of SA Leo Frutkin of the New York Office came to a close with his retirement on August 18, 1961. He was a veteran of more than 26 years of Bureau service and was serving as Resident Agent at Garden City, New York, at the time of his retirement.

Leo is a native of Brooklyn, where he was graduated from Brooklyn College with a B.S. degree. After working for a short time for firms in and around Brooklyn, he came to the Bureau in April, 1935, as a clerk in the Identification Division. While working at the Bureau, Leo continued his studies at the Georgetown University Law School in Washington and earned an LL.B. degree in 1940. That same year, he was appointed a Special Agent and assigned at the St. Louis Office. Later, he served at Chicago before beginning his assignment at New York in 1943. During his long service, Leo compiled an impressive record of achievements as an investigator and Bureau representative.

He and his wife [redacted] have two children. They reside at 431 Coleridge Road, Rockville Centre, New York.

George F. Gillem

The career of SA George Gillem of the Newark Office came to a close with his retirement on August 18, 1961.

Mr. Gillem, who was a veteran of more than 20 years of Bureau service, was born at Oakland, California. He received his early education there and earned an LL.B. degree in 1940 from Oakland College of Law. In May, 1941, he joined the Bureau as a Special Agent and was first as-



Mr. Gillem

signed at Huntington, West Virginia. Later assignments took him to San Francisco, Denver, Chicago, and Salt Lake City. He had served at the Newark Office since May, 1960.

Mr. Gillem and his wife [redacted] have two children. They reside at 835 Rhode Island Avenue, Rock Springs, Wyoming.



Mr. Frutkin

SA [redacted] of the Albany Office retired on August 18, 1961, and thus closed his career of more than 20 years. He was serving as the Senior Resident Agent at Utica, New York, at the time of his retirement.

A native of Massachusetts, [redacted] attended schools at Barre, Massachusetts, and earned a B.S. degree from Teachers College at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1932. Later, he entered Boston University where he was graduated with an M.S. degree in 1941. [redacted] career as a Special Agent began at the Chicago Office. Subsequent assignments took him to Philadelphia and Miami before his assignment at Albany in 1946. He had served at the Utica Resident Agency since 1951.

Always pleasant and friendly, [redacted] was one of the Bureau's outstanding representatives in the Albany area. He and his wife [redacted] have four children. The family resides at [redacted], New York.

James J. Ryan

SA "Jim" Ryan of the Washington Field Office retired on August 28, 1961, and thus ended more than 30 years of faithful and dedicated service.

Jim was born in Washington, D. C., and received his early education there. In October, 1930, he joined the Bureau as a clerk and while he continued his education at Wash-

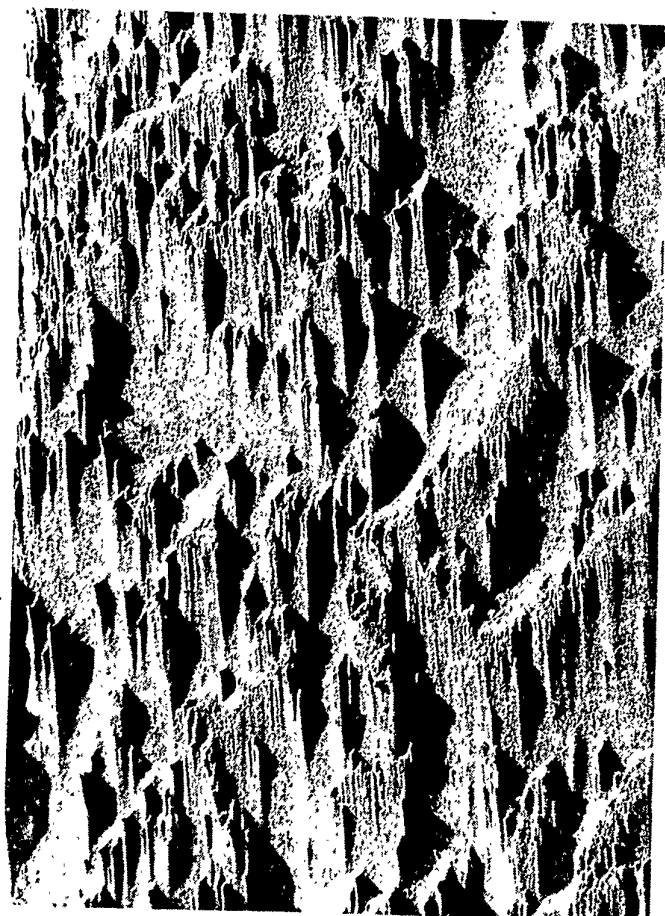


Mr. Ryan

University. Jim earned an LL.B. degree in 1939, and received his appointment as a Special Agent that same year. Following his training, he was assigned at the Indianapolis Office. Later assignments took him to Charlotte, Little Rock, New York, and SOG. He served as ASAC of the Atlanta and Little Rock Offices prior to beginning his assignment at the Washington Field Office in 1954.

Jim and his wife [redacted] have three children. They reside at 220 Crestmoor Circle, Silver Spring, Maryland.

What Is It?



Employees with an observant eye should shine in this quiz. You are asked to identify the subject matter of the photograph above. The answer is on page 37.



ALL IN THE FAMILY

Now assigned in Cleveland, SA [redacted] recalls with an "it's a small world" smile that at one time during his assignment in San Juan he was covering a routine lead aboard the cargo ship M/X Alcoa Ranger. Looking about the ship, SA [redacted] had the strange feeling that he had been there before and rightly so, because he soon discovered that this ship was formerly the Navy ship U.S.S. Torrence which he had served aboard in the Pacific during World War II.

SA [redacted] of the Chicago Office and his seven brothers and sisters all attended Valparasio University in Valparasio, Indiana.

The Miami Office took a survey recently and determined that 20 of their employees had previously served in the Identification Division at SOG. The total Bureau service of these individuals was 325 years.

A new typist in the Milwaukee Office received a rough draft of a firearms schedule designating an Agent to drive the equipment car and one to carry the magnum. Not understanding the word "magnum," she looked it up in the dictionary and read "a two quart container for wine and spirits." This didn't sound feasible to her and, upon inquiring among her fellow typists for an explanation, she was told that the "magnum" was a particular weapon. She returned the completed schedule to the Agent with the comment, "I thought that definition explained why you fellows like firearms so much."

[redacted] the young son of SA [redacted] of the Jackson Resident Agency (Memphis); saw his first watermelon cut during the past summer, and at once told his mother, "I don't want a piece with raisins!"

SA Fred C. Finley of the Norfolk Division encountered a familiar face in the halls of the Federal Building in Norfolk not long ago and stated, "Why haven't I seen you lately?" Somewhat dismayed, the familiar face replied, "The last time that you saw me I got six years."



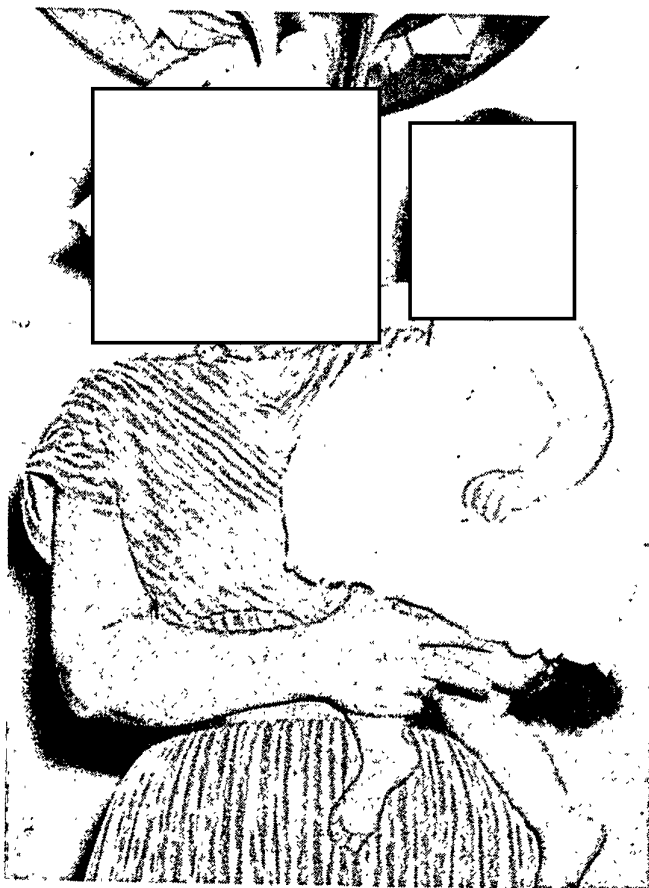
Around the FBI

The Four "J's"



If you enjoy opening surprise packages, you'd love working in the Routing Unit of the Files and Communications Division where all of the Bureau's Seat of Government mail is received. Above, from left, [redacted] who are assigned in the Routing Unit, never know what to expect in their assignment of opening mail and handling packages. For instance, recently they received the hands of an unidentified deceased individual, human organs, elk's feet, old shoes, and other articles too numerous to mention - such as rocks, rose petals, Christmas cards in July, an envious collection of hugs, and old cigarette butts.

Granddaughter Guest



Recently, [redacted] Secretary to Associate Director Tolson, brought her granddaughter, [redacted] to visit FBI Headquarters. They are shown above in Mr. Tolson's Office.

Ten-Year Coincidence



SA [redacted] of the Detroit Office and [redacted] were working on a matter of mutual interest when they discovered that their respective 10th anniversaries with the FBI and the [redacted] were on August 6, 1961. SA [redacted] (left) and [redacted] are shown above clapping hands in mutual congratulations.

Cat - astrophe



SA [redacted] of the Salt Lake City Office recently won a contest sponsored by a local newspaper with the photograph shown above. A seasoned photographer, SA [redacted] has also captured first and second place in past photography contests sponsored by the FBIRA.



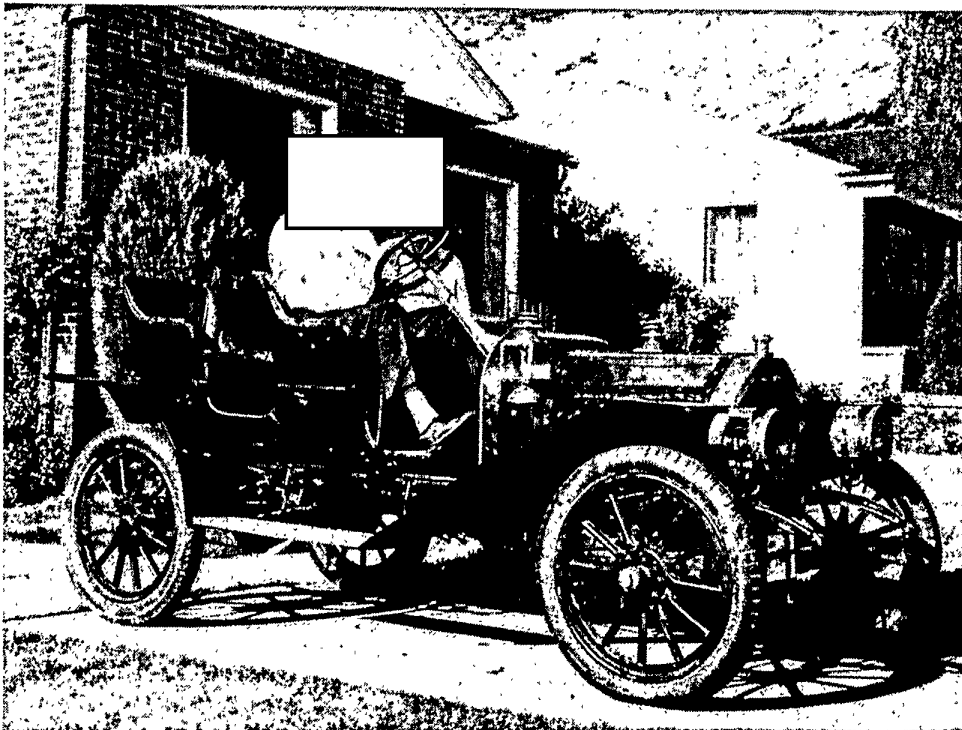
Early Interest Pays Off



SA Edgar C. Fortenberry of the New Orleans Office developed an interest in firearms at a very early stage in life. The photo above, taken in 1913, shows SA Fortenberry at the age of three attending his first firearms training session. Clad in "range clothes" and a "range hat," he is prepared to enter his "practical" pistol course (a corn field), transporting his rifle and ammunition in a "horseless carriage."



Forty-eight years later, the same Agent sharpens his shooting eye in preparation for firing on the Practical Pistol Course. One of SA Fortenberry's prime objectives is to qualify for membership in the Bureau's "Possible Club," and, while he has scored several "possibles" in the Field, he has never been fortunate enough to have this happen at Quantico.



Another Old Auto

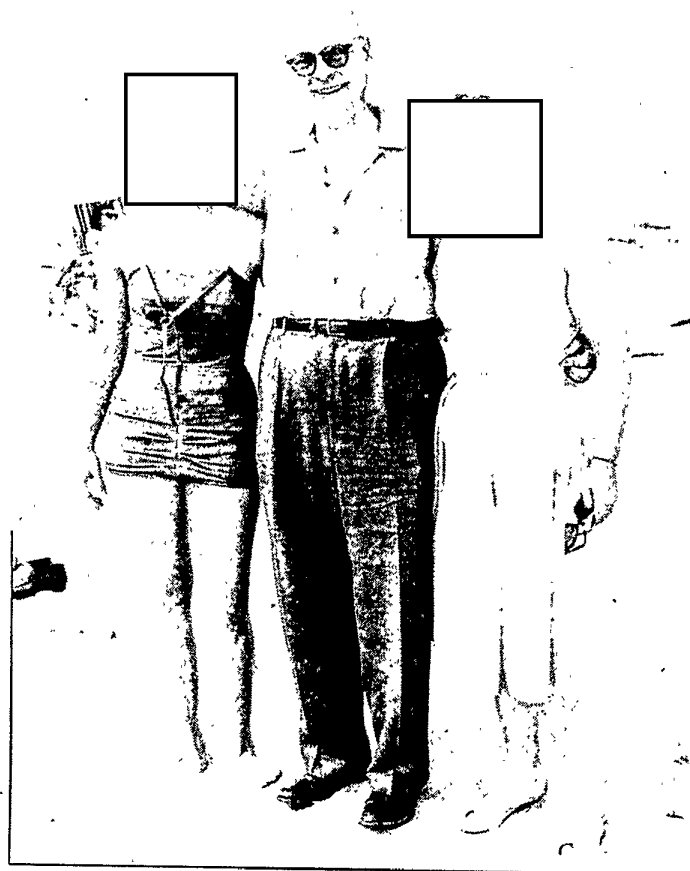
SA [redacted] of the Salt Lake City Office and his wife prepare for a drive through the countryside near their Ogden, Utah, home in their "new" Buick. The [redacted] whose hobby is restoring old cars, recently purchased this 1908 touring car from a used car dealer. They plan to restore the antique to a like-new condition.

Beach Party

It looked like a bad day, but "Ole Mr. Sun" peered through the clouds in time to give the Newark Office a sunny and cheerful afternoon for its annual beach party at the National Guard Base in Sea Girt, New Jersey. Between seven and eight hundred Bureau employees and their families - representing both the Newark and New York Offices - enjoyed the refreshments and a dip in the surf.

SAC R. W. Bachman of the Newark Office, his wife [redacted] and daughter [redacted] at the Newark Office beach party.

This scene depicts the fun-filled afternoon enjoyed by Newark and New York employees at the annual beach party.



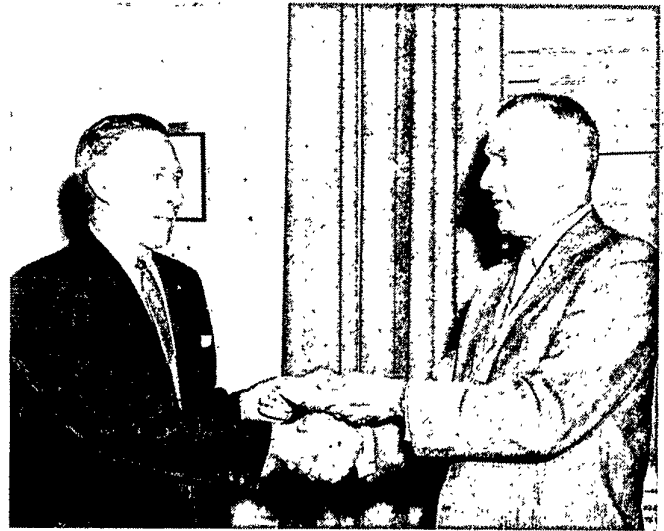
S-S-Snakes



SA Gerald Pitts of the Minneapolis Office embraces a "friend" he met at the Office firearms range recently. After a little fun and a few scares, the terrified bull snake was released in the sandy hills in the hope that he would continue to deplete the local mice and gopher populations.

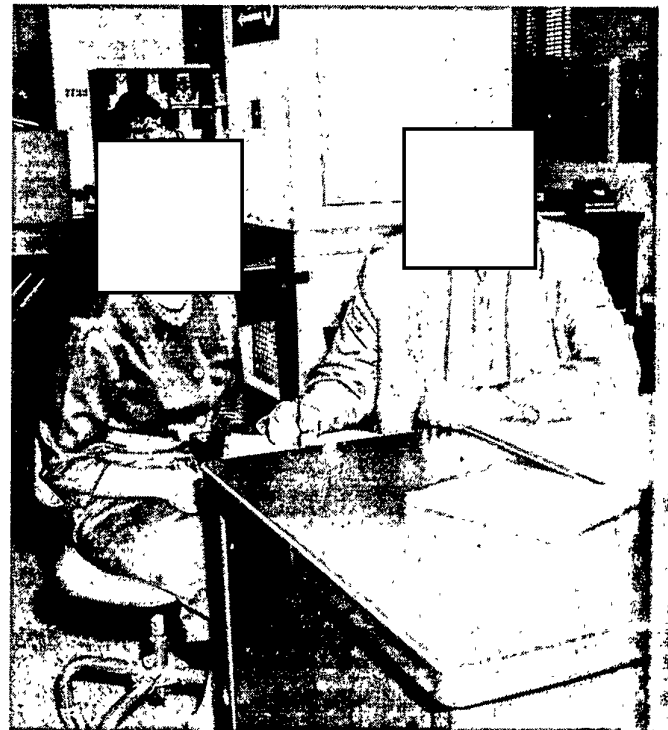


20 Years in Division Two



Inspector Jephtha S. Rogers (left) is congratulated by Assistant Director John F. Malone upon the completion of 20 years in the Training and Inspection Division. Mr. Rogers began his assignment in that Division on August 20, 1941.

Long Record

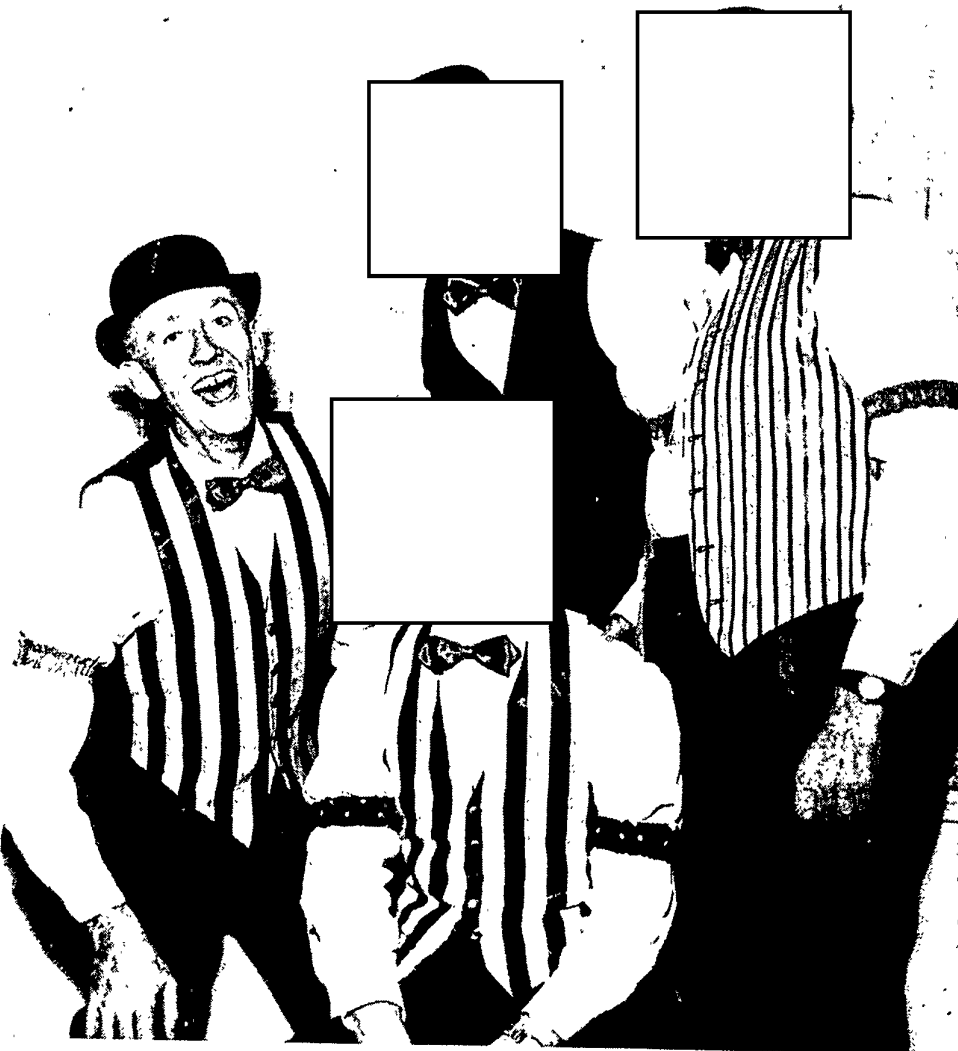


The Classifying Unit of the Files and Communications Division at SOG has a length of service record to be proud of. The 46 employees presently assigned there represent a total of 640 years of faithful service. The average length of service per employee is about 14 years, and this figure includes [redacted] (left) who entered on duty in 1960 and Mr. [redacted] who joined the Bureau in 1922.

Singing SA

SA Clifford A. Moyer of the Philadelphia Office finds singing to be an interesting and satisfying avocation. He has been a member of various singing groups throughout the country since 1932 and has lent his voice to some which have won a number of singing championships. When Cliff began his assignment at Philadelphia in 1957, he joined a local singing club and served as its president in 1960. He is also a member of the "Ches-Mont Four," a barbershop quartet.

SA Clifford A. Moyer (left) and fellow members of the "Ches-Mont Four" barbershop quartet, [redacted]



Distinguished Visitor



The St. Louis Office was recently honored by a visit from Governor John Anderson, Jr.. (left) of the State of Kansas. ASAC [redacted] is shown above welcoming the Governor to the Office.

Why Try?

A Salt Lake City man who recently made a sincere effort to rob two local banks is probably now questioning the wisdom of the old saying that robbery is the "easy way" to acquire money.

The would-be bandit prepared a brief note demanding the modest sum of \$100 and entered a prosperous looking bank on Main Street. Everything went according to plan until he handed the note to a lady teller. Startled by the prospect of a robbery, the teller immediately collapsed in a total faint, leaving the bandit frustrated and empty handed. With firm determination, he retrieved his note from the prostrate teller and walked to the next bank a block away. Again he proffered the note to a teller and again he was foiled. This time, the busy teller waved him to another window before he could even state his purpose. When at last he succeeded in gaining a teller's attention, he was so relieved to see her count the currency that he didn't notice that she was simultaneously sounding an alarm with her foot.

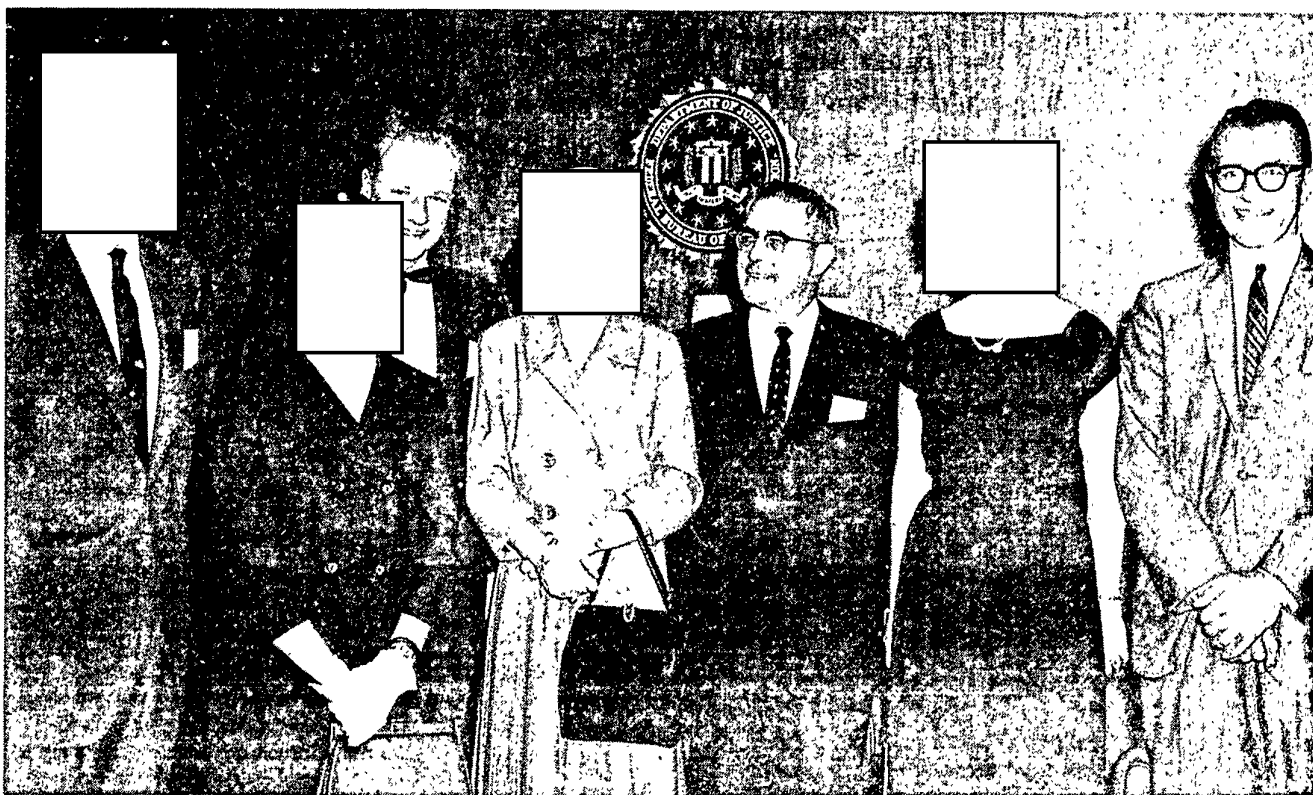
The final blow fell swiftly. He was only a block from the bank when officers arrested him, the money still folded in his hand.

Life Member

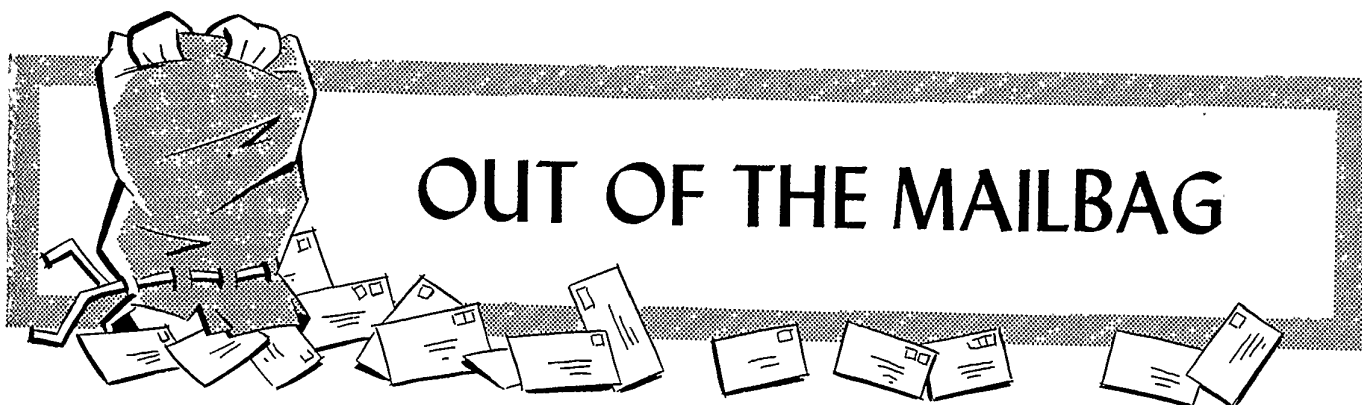


Assistant Director Cartha D. DeLoach of the Crime Records Division was presented a life members card in the FBI Post Number 56, The American Legion, on August 31, 1961. Director Hoover made presentation to Mr. DeLoach in the company of other FBI personnel who are members of Post Number 56. From left are SA [redacted] SA Wallace A. Hawkins [redacted] Mr. DeLoach, Mr. Hoover, [redacted]

New York Open House



The New York Office recently held its annual open house for relatives of Office employees. The FBI supplied light refreshments and the New York Office orchestra provided music for the occasion. SAC Harvey Foster (left), who greeted the visitors, is shown above with (from left) [redacted] ASAC A. M. Bryant, [redacted] ASAC J. L. Schmit, [redacted] and ASAC E. H. Winterrowd.



All Bureau employees who left their jobs to enter military service, and who have furnished their military addresses to the Bureau, are receiving THE INVESTIGATOR each month. These columns are dedicated to news of their activities excerpted from their letters to Director Hoover.

"I have been transferred to Davisville, Rhode Island..." pens [redacted] a former fingerprint clerk in the Identification Division. Duane is looking forward to returning to the Bureau after his enlistment.

Stationed at Cape May, New Jersey, [redacted] writes, "Military life is a drastic change compared with the functions of the FBI. I have learned to appreciate the FBI more than ever. I miss my fellow employees in the Louisville Office, and I am looking forward to returning there in January."

Formerly of the Albuquerque Office, [redacted] is now stationed with Tactical Air Control Squadron Twelve out of San Francisco, and he has been promoted to Radioman third.

[redacted] currently stationed at Fort Dix, New Jersey, intends to pursue a course in Russian at the Army Language School in Monterey, California. He is eager to return to the New York Office where he was assigned.

Currently assigned to the Specialist Training Regiment at Fort Dix, New Jersey, [redacted] writes that he is looking forward to returning to the Bureau upon the completion of his tour of duty. John was employed in the General Investigative Division at SOG.

"I find my work quite interesting and educational," writes [redacted] who is now stationed at the U. S. Naval Air Station in Lemoore, California. [redacted] was assigned as a Photographic Lab Technician in Denver before entering the military service.

Stationed at Quantico, Virginia, before his transfer to Camp Pendleton, California, Second [redacted] is now serving as the assistant communications officer for his battalion. His Bureau assignment was in New York as a Photographic Lab Technician.

Recently promoted to Airman First Class, [redacted], writes that for the last few months he has been working part time at the Base

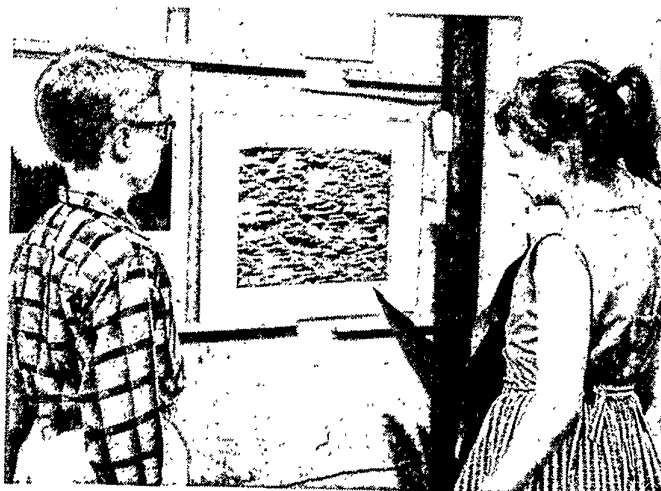
Library, and has become acquainted with SA and [redacted] of Aguadilla, Puerto Rico. [redacted] was formerly assigned in the Files and Communications Division at the Seat of Government.

From Fort Bliss, Texas, [redacted] communicates that he has noticed pictures of many of his good friends in THE INVESTIGATOR, and that it makes him realize what a pleasant experience it was working in Washington, D. C. [redacted] was assigned in the Files and Communications Division.

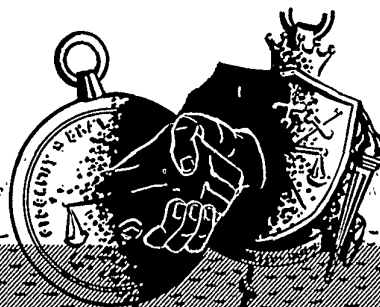
What Is It?

(Continued from page 29.)

The unusual photograph on page 29 was taken by SA [redacted] of the Portland Office who, while on a beach trip, noticed that a sandstorm had left an unique pattern in the sands. He photographed the pattern and later entered the photo in a contest in which it was awarded second prize in the abstract art division. To heighten interest, the photo on page 29 was turned sideways.



[redacted] children of SA [redacted] of the Portland Office, admire their father's prize-winning photograph.



SA

A veteran of more than a quarter of a century of service in the Files and Communications Division, [] is an expert in his field, and his thorough knowledge of the central records system has been of inestimable value to the Bureau.

He is intensely interested in the Bureau's recreational activities, this interest dating back to the beginning of his career. In 1932, [] was a member of the Bureau's first organized ball team which won the Departmental Championship, a feat which was repeated the following year. In recognition of this accomplishment, the Director personally picked out and purchased suede jackets and presented them to the team. In 1951, he served as the FBIRA Softball Commissioner, and in 1953, he was Activity Promoter for the RA. He served as Vice President of the organization in 1958, and has been Bowling Commissioner since 1959. [] is also president of the Justice Department's chapter of the American Federation of Government Employees. Golfing and boating are his leisure-time pleasures.

[redacted] (far right), accompanied by his wife [redacted] and their son, [redacted] of the Administrative Division, receives his 30-year key from Mr. Hoover.



SA Julius H. Rice

"The entire 30 years have been interesting, energetic, and constructive. Every assignment has had some interesting feature. This is as true today as it was 30 years ago." These were the comments of SA Julius Rice of the Portland Office upon celebrating his 30th anniversary on August 3, 1961.

Julius hails from Union City, Pennsylvania, where he received his early education. He attended the U. S. Military Academy in New York and received his B.A. degree from The George Washington University and his LL.B. degree from the National Law School, both in Washington, D. C. Julius began his career as an FBI Agent on August 3, 1931. His tour of duty with the Bureau has taken him to Bureau offices in Cincinnati, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, Chicago, St. Paul, Oklahoma City, San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland.



SA Rice

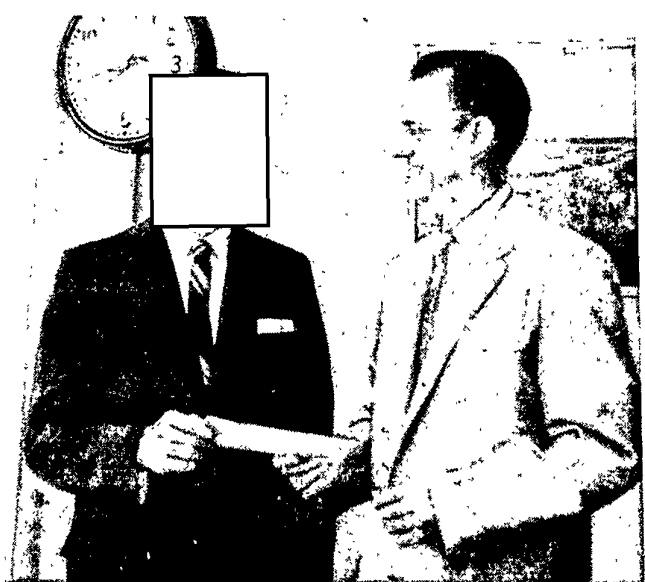
Throughout his many years in the FBI, Julius has witnessed first-hand some of the most widely-acclaimed Bureau accomplishments. In San Francisco in 1936, he was commended by the Director for his apprehension of William J. Dainard, the subject of the George Weyerhaeuser kidnaping case. He and another Agent personally apprehended Dainard and recovered a considerable amount of the \$200,000 ransom from the subject's briefcase. The Director described the apprehension as marking a notable victory for the FBI in its campaign to wipe out kidnaping. Julius also served many years as a police instructor.

In his spare time, Julius enjoys gardening, caring for his flower beds, and keeping current in the world of sports. He and his wife [redacted] have a daughter [redacted] who is attending the University of Oregon.

SA [redacted]

On August 3, 1936, SA [redacted] launched a career with the Bureau that has now spanned a quarter of a century. He is presently assigned to the Orlando, Florida, Resident Agency out of the Tampa Office.

[redacted] was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and attended schools in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. He graduated from Western High School in Washington, D. C., in 1935, and entered the Bureau as a clerk the following year. While working in the Identification Division, [redacted] attended Columbus University Law School in Washington, D. C., and received his



SA James B. Hafley (right), the SRA at Orlando congratulates SA [redacted] upon receipt of his 25 Year Service Award Key.

LL.B. degree in 1939.

He completed New Agents' Class in 1941, ar was first assigned to the Oklahoma City Office Six months later, [redacted] went to New Orleans wher he worked out of the Alexandria Resident Agenc which at that time covered approximately one third of the state of Louisiana. Following thi assignment, [redacted] was sent to Miami and there serve in the Orlando Resident Agency until 1947 whe he transferred to Pittsburgh. He became the SR in Beckley, West Virginia, and served there fo 10 years. The year 1959 found [redacted] in Florida again serving as a Resident Agent at Orlando [redacted] is one of the Bureau's most competen and enthusiastic criminal and security investi gators: A capable police instructor, he ha: passed on the finesse gained from 25 years o investigative experience to police officer: throughout the country.

The [redacted] his wife [redacted] thei: son [redacted] and daughter [redacted] - live on the outskirts of Orlando at Maitland, where [redacted] in- dulgues in his favorite pastimes of golf, water sports, and gardening.

[redacted] of the Boston Office joined the charmed circle of silver anniversary celebrants on August 3, 1961. A very capable and personable woman, she is Boston's Assistant Chief Clerk.

[redacted] attended schools in her home town of Boston, and earned a Diploma from the Boston Clerical School upon completion of four years' study. Joining the Bureau in 1936, she was assigned for a short time in the Identification Division before transferring to Boston. Three years later, [redacted] went to New York where she remained until she was recalled to her home town in 1945. Her service since returning to Boston has been interrupted only once when

she served in Honolulu for two years.

"You have consistently carried out your duties with unusual diligence and competence..." wrote Mr. Hoover to [redacted]

[redacted] upon the occasion of her 25th anniversary. Her thorough knowledge of the Bureau's operations and her patient and painstaking manner have enabled [redacted]

[redacted] to contribute immeasurably to the success and smooth running of the Boston Office, and she is highly respected and admired by her office associates.

SA [redacted]

Known affectionately to his friends as [redacted] of WFO possesses a very affable personality, has the rare ability of getting along well with everyone he meets, and is an excellent liaison man. He is highly thought of among his office associates, all of whom extended their best wishes upon his completion of 25 years' service with the FBI on August 6, 1961.

[redacted] spent two years each at Dartmouth and



SA [redacted] and his family with the Director. From left are SA [redacted] Mr. Hoover, [redacted]

Georgetown University School of Foreign Service before joining the FBI. He is a native of Washington, D. C., and launched his Bureau career at SOG on March 5, 1935. He continued his studies while assigned in "Headquarters City," receiving his B.S. degree from Georgetown University and his LL.B. degree from National University Law School in the same year - 1939. He reported to

Oklahoma City as a new Agent in September of that year, and has since served in Denver, Knoxville, New York, WFO, and Miami. Following a year's break in service in 1945-1946, [redacted] was reinstated in the New York Office and then spent three years in WFO. Assignment in the Training and Inspection Division at SOG followed, and in November, 1951, he was reassigned to WFO. [redacted] innate planning and organizing abilities have been of invaluable assistance in his work at WFO. He is a police instructor and is one of the most efficient and capable Agents on our staff.

[redacted] and his wife [redacted] have a son, [redacted] and three daughters, [redacted]. The family resides at [redacted] where they are active in civic and community affairs.

SA [redacted]

A native of Frederick, Maryland, SA [redacted] was added to the rolls of the Bureau and assigned in the Chief Clerk's Office in August, 1936. Three months later, he was sent to New York, and in 1937, he returned to his former position at SOG. He also served in the Research Division and the Identification Division before receiving his Agent's badge and credentials in 1941. [redacted] celebrated his 25th anniversary on August 10, 1961, in the Miami Office where he has been assigned for the past 15 years.

After graduating from high school in Frederick, [redacted] moved to the Nation's Capital and attended Strayer School of Business, receiving a Diploma in 1934. He studied at Columbus University Law School for a year before joining the Bureau, and then continued in night school, earning his LL.B. degree in 1940 while working as a messenger and stenographer.

Grand Rapids was [redacted] first office of assignment. Four months later, he was transferred to Louisville, and during World War II, he was assigned to SOG in the Visa and Exit Control Section. In 1945, he was transferred to Charlotte where he served until he was assigned to Miami in 1946.

An expert in the security field, [redacted] handles some of the most vital and urgent matters relating to the security of our country in a competent and efficient manner, and the wealth of investigative knowledge he has gained throughout his long and devoted career is of great importance to the Bureau.

during the past year to score a hole in one, as well as a rare double eagle. His brother, SA Donald F. Albaugh, is assigned in the Laboratory Division at the Seat of Government.

SA [redacted]

It has been 25 years since SA [redacted] joined the Bureau at the Seat of Government as a messenger. [redacted] celebrated his 25th anniversary on August 10, 1961, in Texarkana, Texas, where he has been the Senior Resident Agent for the past nine years.

[redacted] was born in Bonham, Texas, where he attended elementary and high schools. He studied at Paris Junior College in Paris, Texas, and attended Texas Christian University at Fort Worth on a scholarship. [redacted] received a B.A. degree in 1933, and returned to Paris where he worked for three years. When he entered the FBI in 1936,

[redacted] resumed his education at Southeastern University Law School where he received his law degree in 1940. Shortly afterwards, he became an Agent, and he has served in the Buffalo, Springfield, and Dallas field offices.

One of the FBI's most competent and versatile Agents, [redacted] has worked every type of case within the Bureau's jurisdiction, and is a crack investigator. He is a police instructor and one of the most devoted and enthusiastic Agents in the service.

[redacted] studied voice for many years and has performed professionally in the past. He sings in several languages, and while assigned in Washington, he made many appearances as soloist for various organizations and musical performances. He has also done some radio work and is now the choir director at the Pine Street Presbyterian Church in Texarkana.

[redacted] and his wife [redacted] have three children: [redacted] aged [redacted] is pursuing medical studies; [redacted] aged [redacted] is attending Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia; and [redacted] aged [redacted] is attending second grade in Texarkana.

SA John J. Gleason

On the morning of August 10, 1936, a Boston College graduate from Brookline, Massachusetts, entered the Bureau's service as a messenger in the Identification Division. Today, John Gleason is a Resident Agent in Paterson, New Jersey, and

has the distinction of having completed 25 of loyal, devoted service with the FBI.

After graduating from high school in I line, John received his A.B. degree from I College in Boston. He continued his education after he joined the Bureau in Washington received his LL.B. degree from National University Law School. He was assigned to Memphis a short while after his appointment as an in 1939. Service in Savannah followed, and in 1940 he was assigned to New York, where he served during the investigation of the Duquesne Spy Ring. He handled the cases of two of the eight Nazi saboteurs and testified before the military tribunal at their trial. He has served as ASAC in St. Louis and Indianapolis, and as SAC in Norfolk, Mobile, and New Haven. The year 1950 found John in Newark, and he has been a Resident Agent in Paterson since 1955.



SA Gleason

John's career has encompassed assignments in all phases of the Bureau work, and the experience and knowledge he has gained throughout two and a half decades of employment with the Bureau qualify him as one of our most versatile competent investigators. Testifying to his ability as an outstanding investigator, John assisted in solving the case of two boys who had thrown a railroad switch, causing a serious accident which two persons were killed. Though the crime was unwitnessed, John succeeded in identifying the two boys and obtained their confessions.

For the past 20 years, John has created an enviable record as a Bureau speaker. His sense of humor and insight into human nature capture the attention of his audiences throughout the Newark area. He is also the number one choice as toastmaster at dinners for Bureau personnel.

John's wife [redacted] formerly worked at SOG in the New York Office. They have a charming young daughter [redacted] and three sons, [redacted]

[redacted] SA Gleason is interested in all sports, especially golf. He is a member of the American Rose Society and is proud of his fine collection of roses.

SAC Harry G. Maynor

Elevated to the position of an SAC a decade and a half ago, Harry Maynor has been the "chief" of Bureau offices in Phoenix on two occasions in Seattle, Buffalo, Richmond, Kansas City, San Diego, Denver, Detroit, and Butte. He assumes the responsibilities of the SAC in New York.

b6

in June of this year, and on August 10, 1961, SAC Maynor joined the distinguished company of his fellow associates who have completed 25 years of service with the Bureau.

Harry was born and educated in Eddyville, Illinois. He completed a year's study each at Illinois College in Jacksonville and Southern Illinois State Teachers College in Carbondale, before reporting to the Identification Division in Washington, D. C., as a clerk on August 10, 1936. He received his LL.B. degree from National University Law School in 1939, and reported to the Charlotte Office as a new Agent in September of that year. He was bound for Boston a few months later, and in 1940 Harry was called to serve in WFO. The year 1941 was an active year for Harry - he served in the National Defense Division at SOG, Baltimore, and was recalled to WFO where he was designated the Number One Man the following year. He went out as ASAC to Cleveland in 1943, and as ASAC to Detroit in 1945, before his appointment as SAC in Phoenix the following year.



SAC Maynor

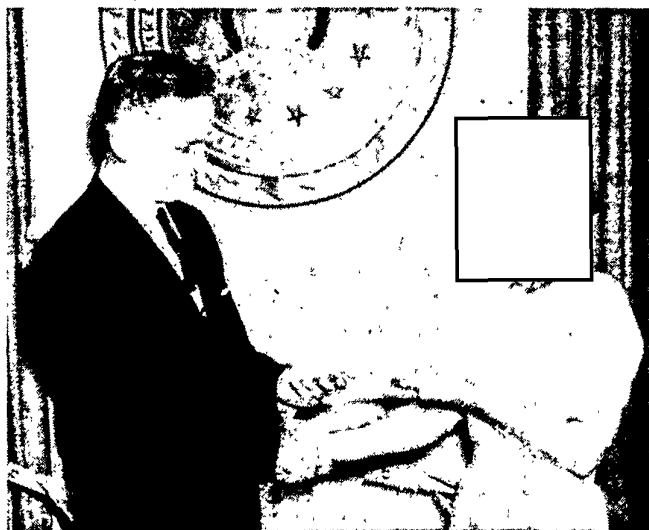
Harry's outstanding career in the Bureau's service has been marked with unfaltering loyalty and a devotion to duty that is a constant source of admiration and encouragement for his office associates. Because of his drive, enthusiasm, and outstanding abilities, he has participated in a number of the Bureau's major investigations which include three important kidnaping cases - the Greenlease case in Kansas City in 1953, the Coors case in Denver in February, 1960, and the Alessio kidnaping in San Diego in November, 1960.

H. G. "Pop" Maynor, Harry's father, served the Bureau for 28 years as an Agent and retired in 1952. When he finds time, Harry enjoys duck and big game hunting. He and his wife [redacted] have a married son and two granddaughters.

[redacted]

Loyalty and efficiency have been the hallmarks of [redacted] Bureau career. Through two and a half decades, the enthusiastic and capable manner in which she has carried out her duties has been a constant inspiration to her office associates. [redacted] is a Supervisor in the Identification Division, and on August 17, 1961, she received her 25-Year Service Award Key.

[redacted] attended the schools in her birthplace, Washington, D. C. She worked for the Department of State upon high school graduation and entered

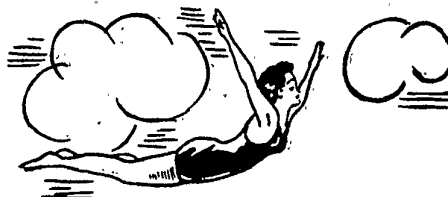


[redacted] receives her 25-Year Service Award Key from Number One Man of the Identification Division, Inspector A. K. Bowles III.

the FBI for a career of service on August 17, 1936. She was a clerk-typist in the Chief Clerk's Office when she entered the Bureau, but was transferred to the Identification Division shortly afterwards where she worked for seven years. In 1943, [redacted] was appointed a typing supervisor, and later that year she was assigned to Washington Field Office. Following a few months' service there, she was recalled to the Identification Division where she has served as Supervisor of the Recording and International Exchange Section for the past 17 years.

Through the years, [redacted] enthusiasm and unfaltering devotion to duty have greatly enhanced the operations of the Bureau. Having worked her way up through the ranks of the Identification Division, [redacted] is thoroughly familiar with its internal operations. Always alert to devising new procedures, she has made numerous suggestions regarding the operations of her section which have streamlined its work and resulted in more efficient operation. She has received several commendations and cash awards. Her capable manner and selfless devotion to duty have set an inspiring example to her associates, and her pleasant personality, accentuated by a striking sense of humor, has gained her the respect and admiration of all.

[redacted] has been an avid follower of the Washington Redskins football team since 1939, and has missed only a few games, obtaining season tickets every year. Her hobbies are swimming and boating which she enjoys with her husband and daughter at their cottage at Fairview Beach, Virginia. [redacted] their daughter, is a commercial artist and decorated the cottage and painted the murals for the recreation room.



ASAC W. T. Brooking, Jr.



Anniversary:
8/4/61
Assignment:
Mobile

Anniversary:
8/4/61
Assignment:
San Antonio

Anniversary:
8/4/61
Assignment:
Richmond

Anniversary:
8/4/61
Assignment:
Los Angeles

SA Francis J. Sandi



Anniversary:
8/4/61
Assignment:
Boston

Anniversary:
8/4/61
Assignment:
New York

Anniversary:
8/4/61
Assignment:
New York

Anniversary:
8/4/61
Assignment:
New York

SA J. Henry Shank



Anniversary:
8/4/61
Assignment:
Cincinnati

SA Richard Boyd Smith



Anniversary:
8/4/61
Assignment:

SA Thomas A. Bronstad



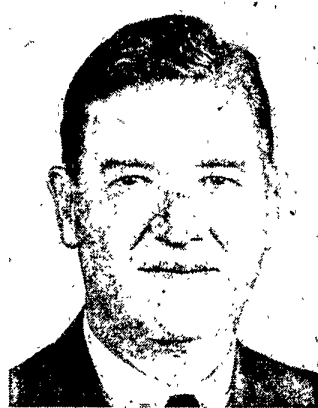
Anniversary:
8/8/61
Assignment:

Anniversary:
8/11/61

SA John Patrick Devlin



SA James E. Freaney



Anniversary:
8/11/61
Assignment:
Detroit

Anniversary:
8/11/61
Assignment:
Newark

Anniversary:
8/11/61
Assignment:
New York

Anniversary:
8/11/61
Assignment:
Philadelphia

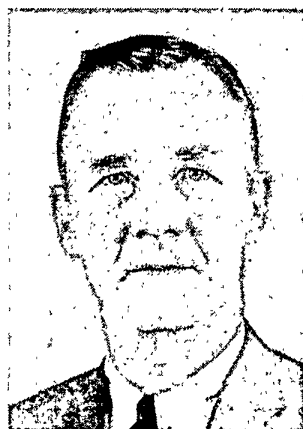
Anniversary:
8/11/61
Assignment:
Chicago

Anniversary:
8/11/61
Assignment:
Indianapolis

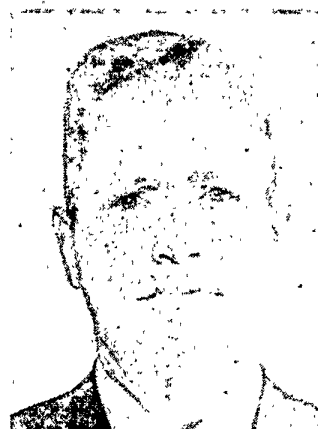
Anniversary:
8/11/61
Assignment:
Washington

Anniversary:
8/11/61
Assignment:
Minneapolis

SA Jack M. Pelissier



SA Eldon M. Penn



Anniversary:
8/11/61
Assignment:
Philadelphia

Anniversary:
8/11/61
Assignment:
Denver

Anniversary:
8/11/61
Assignment:
Indianapolis

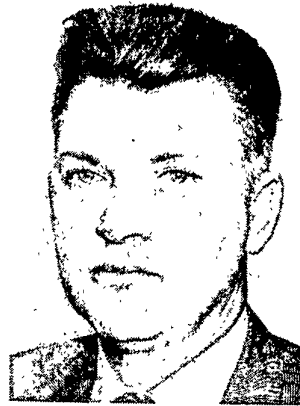
Anniversary:
8/11/61
Assignment:
Domestic Intelligence

SA John R. Sweeney



Anniversary:
8/11/61
Assignment:
New York

SA H. Warren Tool, Jr.



Anniversary:
8/11/61
Assignment:
New Orleans

SA Edward J. Kirby



Anniversary:
8/13/61
Assignment:
Los Angeles

SA Charles W. Bates



Anniversary:
8/18/61
Assignment:
Foreign Assignment

SA Daniel F. X. Callahan



Anniversary:
8/18/61
Assignment:
Domestic Intelligence

Anniversary:
8/14/61
Assignment:
Files & Communications

Anniversary:
8/18/61
Assignment:
Files & Communication

SA Edwin R. Tully



Anniversary:
8/20/61
Assignment:
Training and Inspection

SA Emory V. Barrick



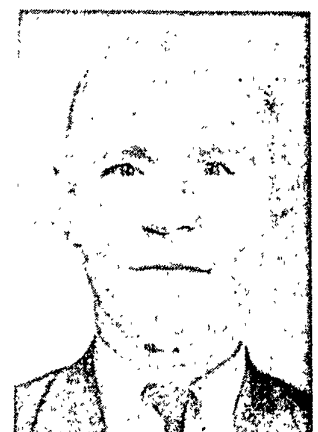
Anniversary:
8/25/61
Assignment:
Minneapolis

SA James F. Bland



Anniversary:
8/25/61
Assignment:
Domestic Intelligence

SA James C. Cadigan



Anniversary:
8/25/61
Assignment:
Laboratory

SA Richard J. Gallagher

Anniversary:
8/25/61
Assignment:
Washington

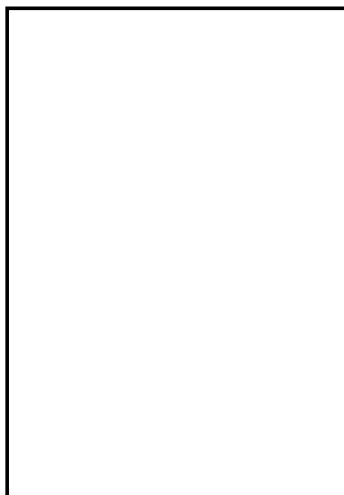
Anniversary:
8/25/61
Assignment:
General Investigative

Anniversary:
8/25/61
Assignment:
General Investigative

Anniversary:
8/25/61
Assignment:
New York

SA Edward C. Kemper, Jr.

Anniversary:
8/25/61
Assignment:
Crime Records



Anniversary:
8/25/61
Assignment:
Mr. Belmont's Office

ASAC Oliver T. Mansfield

Anniversary:
8/25/61
Assignment:
Pittsburgh

SA Willis S. Turner

Anniversary:
8/25/61
Assignment:
Memphis



Anniversary:
8/25/61
Assignment:
General Investigative

Anniversary:
8/25/61
Assignment:
Dallas

Anniversary:
8/26/61
Assignment:
Memphis

Anniversary:
8/26/61
Assignment:
Newark

SA J. Robert Boger



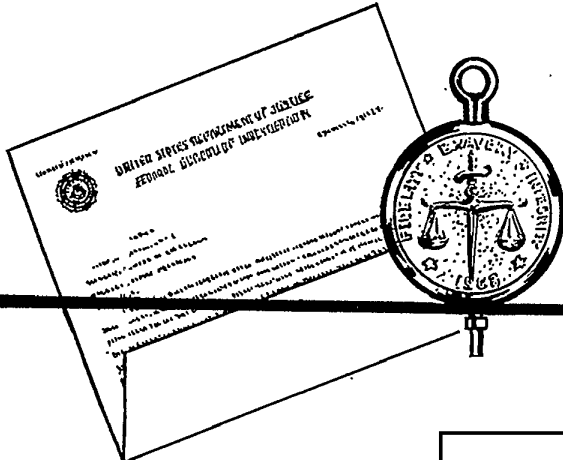
Anniversary:
8/28/61
Assignment:
Charlotte

Anniversary:
8/31/61
Assignment:
General Investigative

Heir Unaware

There is an old adage in the investigative field that every lead, even those that don't appear too promising, should be covered with equal enthusiasm, because "you can't tell a book by its cover."

This was certainly true during a recent bank robbery investigation in which an Agent of the Boston Office made a series of contacts with officials at a bank in Marlboro, Massachusetts. During a conversation with one official, the Agent mentioned that as a young man he had visited Marlboro many times with his mother who came there to see a friend. The bank official began questioning the Agent regarding his background, his mother's name, and where he had lived at the time of his visits to Marlboro. The result was that the friend visited by his mother many years ago had since died and left \$1,000 to the Agent's mother. Until then the bank official had been unable to locate the rightful heir.



TEN-YEAR SERVICE AWARDS

Donald L. Anderson, Little Rock

Edward F. Bloom, Denver

Richard W. Borchert, San Francisco

James H. Brewster, Milwaukee

Stanley S. Czarnecki, San Francisco

Arthur K. Dowd, Jr., New York

Kenneth E. Joseph, Detroit

Ernest J. Landreville, Washington

Ronald L. Maley, Las Vegas

Eric L. Meale, Las Vegas

G. Maylon Miller, Washington

Robert J. Stevens, Dallas

Robert G. Sweeney, New York

Mark Lefe Thompson, Los Angeles

Reesie L. Timmons, New York



FROM BACK INVESTIGATORS

OCTOBER, 1936

On October 10, 1936, the third class of the FBI National Police Academy graduated making a total of 81 selected law enforcement officers who had received diplomas. With the June 7 class of this year, there are a total of 4,013 graduates of the Academy.

[redacted], a clerk in the Fingerprint Section of the Bureau before his transfer to Jacksonville in 1936, reported that he liked his assignment in Florida and described it as a "great spot." [redacted] became an Agent in 1938 and will complete 30 years' service in February of next year. He is assigned in the Domestic Intelligence Division at Headquarters.

OCTOBER, 1946

A page from THE INVESTIGATOR of 15 years ago was devoted to Division Four's Book Club which flourished at the time under the capable direction of [redacted]. The club was started two years earlier to supply current books to the Division's interested personnel. [redacted] supervised the operations of the club from its inception until her retirement in 1954, at which time the club was dissolved and several of the volumes were donated to the FBI Library and Lending Library. [redacted] served the FBI for 35 years.

[redacted], a clerk in the New York Office in October, 1946, was featured in his role as being greatly responsible for developing the Nepperhan Community Center in Yonkers, New York. In 1939, [redacted] and another leader contacted civic

organizations in the community to solicit support of a youth center. Their efforts were successful, and the Center became a recreational gathering place for the young boys and girls in the Nepperhan area. At the time this article appeared in THE INVESTIGATOR, [redacted] was the athletic director and member of the Board of Directors of the Center during his off hours from the Bureau. [redacted]

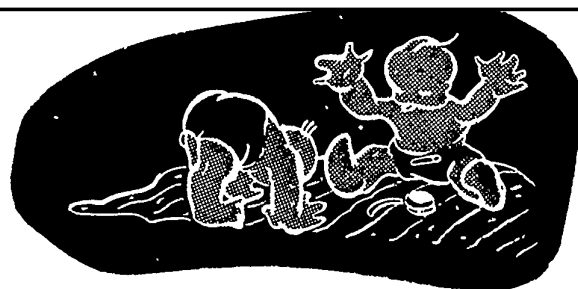
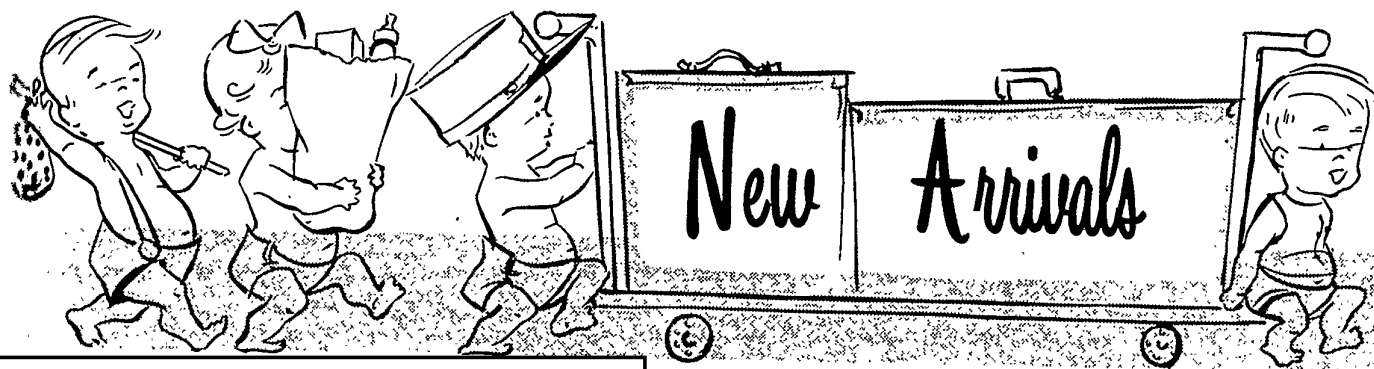
[redacted] was appointed a Special Agent in March, 1956, and continues to be assigned in New York.

OCTOBER, 1951

A photograph of identical twins, [redacted] which appeared in THE INVESTIGATOR ten years ago confirmed the reason for confusion in the Pittsburgh Office. [redacted] still works in the Pittsburgh Office and her sister has since left the Bureau.

The Laboratory Division published an item in this issue that read: "Mr. Augustus Knight Bowles, present Chief of the Document Section of the FBI Laboratory, has the distinction of being the first person born in McRoberts, Kentucky. McRoberts has since been incorporated with the town of Jenkins." Inspector Bowles is now the Number One Man in the Identification Division.

From Los Angeles an item captioned "Not Interested" - "Recently a Selective Service registrant in Los Angeles returned his registration card and classification card to his draft board with the notation: 'I am no longer interested.'"



THE INVESTIGATOR
Published by the
FBI RECREATION ASSOCIATION
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Investigator Staff

EDITOR: M. A. Jones
ASSISTANT EDITOR:
MANAGING EDITOR:
WOMEN'S EDITOR:
DESIGN AND LAYOUT: Exhibits Section
PRINTING AND
PHOTO REPRODUCTION: Mechanical Section

FBIRA Officers

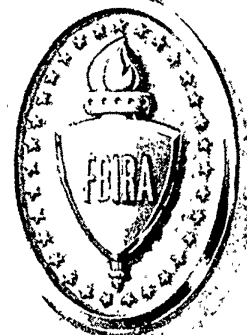
PRESIDENT: C. Ray Davidson
VICE PRESIDENT: Donald E. Moore
SECRETARY:
TREASURER: R. C. Renneberger
ACTIVITY PROMOTER: Carl A. Harris
ASSISTANT ACTIVITY PROMOTER:


THE **INVESTIGATOR**

NOVEMBER 1961


30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FBI RA

BASEBALL .. BOWLING
ARCHERY . CONTESTS
FIELD DAY .. DANCES
SOFTBALL ... PICNICS
PARTIES THEATER
TICKETS ... PLEASURE
TRIPS ... INVESTIGATOR
GOLF TOURNAMENTS ... CLUBS
MOVIES CHARTERED BUSES
TOUCH FOOTBALL SPECIAL
TOURS OCEAN CRUISES





Director's Message

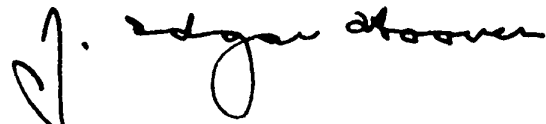


This month marks the 30th Anniversary of the FBI Recreation Association. Its record of three decades of accomplishment reveals the virtues and vigor of the personnel of the FBI, and is, in truth, the key to understanding the real reason for the success the FBI has achieved in fulfilling its ever-growing responsibilities.


By its very nature, the FBI is caught up in the mainstream of human affairs where the currents of event and emotion are swiftest and the prize of success reserved to sustained excellence. The challenges continually confronting the Bureau demand skilled, courageous and dedicated services of men and women who are physically hardy, intellectually agile and emotionally sturdy.

The breadth and liveliness of FBI Recreation Association activities over the years attest to the richness of spirit and personality of my associates past and present. The varied athletic program, while providing countless hours of wholesome recreation, has frequently produced competitors of championship caliber. Wide intellectual curiosity is apparent in the long list of cultural and hobby interests which have been enriched by groups sponsored by the Association. The enthusiasm shown in social functions personifies the family spirit which pervades every FBI undertaking.

The history of the FBI Recreation Association is an account of growth and prosperity through devotion and energy. Its future is equally bright and promising.



John Edgar Hoover
Director



30TH ANNIVERSARY F B I R A 1931--1961

“The challenges continually confronting the Bureau demand skilled, courageous and dedicated services of men and women who are physically hardy, intellectually agile and emotionally sturdy.”



THE FBIRA is an organization of people. Its heart and purpose are the thousands of men and women of the FBI whose shared interests over the years have created and built the Association into an integral part of FBI life. The FBIRA is more, however, than a monument to the unity and creative spirit of FBI personnel; it is a living organization offering a wealth of leisure-time activities. Its growth from a small organization of fewer than 300 members in 1932 to its present-day size has resulted directly from the interest and support of its members.

The cornerstone of the FBIRA was laid on a Saturday morning in November, 1931. At the special request of Director Hoover, a group of Bureau personnel met to consider the formation of an athletic club. Many employees had voiced the need for an organization that would provide a medium for intra-Bureau sports competition. From that meeting came the FBI Athletic Association, forerunner of the FBIRA, whose purpose was "to promote and encourage athletics as a means of better health, to stimulate interest in fair play, and to create a better understanding of one another."

The Director gave his full support to the new Association. Among other organizers who guided the formation of the Association in its early years were Associate Director Clyde Tolson, Miss Helen W. Gandv. [redacted]

[redacted] all familiar names throughout the FBI. With a total membership of 235, the Association launched its programs in the fall of 1931.

During the first year of operation, the ros-

ter of events included a checker tournament, basketball, baseball, and tennis. In ensuing years, largely at the prompting of female employees, the Athletic Association sponsored dances and other social functions, as well as a vastly expanded sports calendar. The first issue of THE INVESTIGATOR was published in March, 1932, under the sponsorship of the Association.

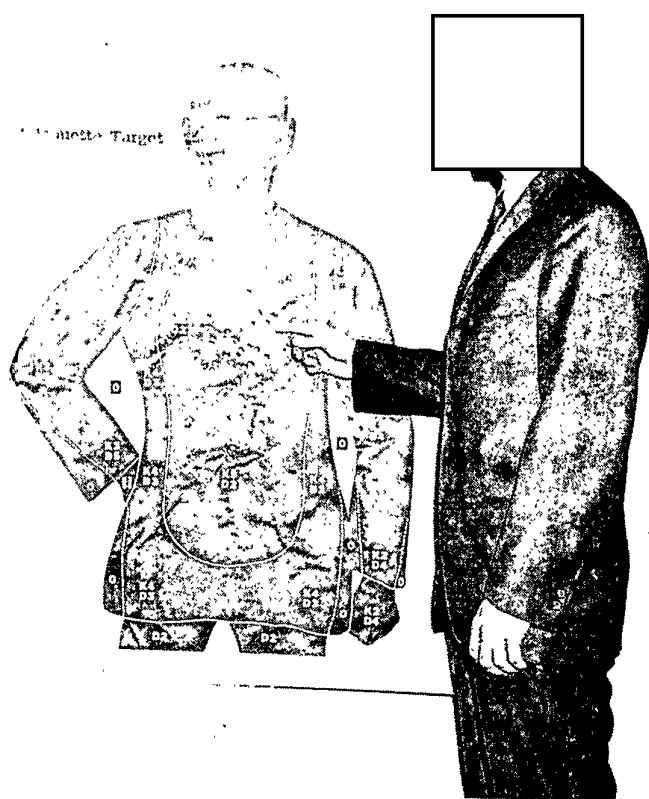
The activities of the Association grew so rapidly that by October, 1939, the name "Athletic Association" would no longer suit, and that month the organization was re-named the FBI Recreation Association.

The shared interests of the men and women of the FBI soon brought the FBIRA into nearly every phase of Bureau life--the "Possible Club" was established in 1940; an FBI orchestra was formed that same year; a show troupe, hostess group, flying club, golf tournament, and travel club are now only a few of the wide range of activities offered by the FBIRA.

Many FBIRA athletic programs have produced champions. The FBI basketball team brought early recognition to the Association in 1935 by capturing the Federal League championship, and more recently, the 1960 FBIRA baseball team triumphed over eight national teams at Zanesville, Ohio, to win the All-American Amateur Baseball Association championship.

The history of the FBIRA is a history of the people of the FBI. Through the Association, the spirit and enthusiasm of Bureau personnel have been molded into a proud record of accomplishment.





Travel Club tour of Europe

The FBIRA Possible Club was organized in April, 1940, and the first award was presented in June of that year. The most recent addition to the Club was SA [redacted] (left) of New Agents' Class #2, who fired a "possible" at Quantico on September 8, 1961. SA [redacted] increased Club membership to 310.

SA Raymond C. Renneberger, long-time Treasurer of the FBIRA, personifies the selfless spirit of devotion of FBIRA Officers past and present. "Rennie," as he is known throughout the Bureau, has served as Treasurer since 1933, and his efforts through the years have had a steadying influence on the operations of the Association.

A veteran employee, Rennie will complete his 36th year of Bureau service this month. He is well known as Chief of the Mechanical Section, a post he has held since that section was created in 1932.



SA Raymond C. Renneberger





1960 FBIRA Intramural Touch Football Champions



San Francisco FBIRA softball team

*"The varied athle
program, while pr
viding countless hou
of wholesome recre
tion...."*



1961 Washington Field Office FBIRA

SA [redacted]
 Player-Manager of the
 FBIRA baseball team,
 presents the 1960 cham-
 pionship trophy of the
 All-American Amateur
 Baseball Tournament to
 Director Hoover.



*“...has frequently produced competitors of
 championship caliber.”*



The J. Edgar Hoover
 Trophy awarded annu-
 ally to the FBI Field
 Division having the
 highest score in fire-
 arms training.



"The enthusiasm shown in social functions personifies the family spirit which pervades every FBI undertaking."





FROM BACK INVESTIGATORS

NOVEMBER, 1936

[redacted] car thief, thug, and bank robber, was apprehended in a gun battle with Special Agents near Chillicothe, Ohio.

[redacted] of WFO was an outstanding member of the Bureau's basketball team, and was in the team picture that appeared in this issue of THE INVESTIGATOR with the Director.

NOVEMBER, 1941

The FBI Girls' Softball Team clinched the championship of the Government League and was also declared the winner of the District Championship.

[redacted] now Editor of THE INVESTIGATOR, was a Supervisor in Division Four and won a pie-eating contest at the Division's annual picnic. [redacted] presently in Crime Records, was also a contestant and was presented Milt's prize (another pie) in a most unceremonious fashion.

One sunny afternoon a man walked into the night entrance of the Baltimore Office and informed Clerk [redacted] that he was a fugitive for whom the Bureau was looking and desired to give himself up - [redacted] was pleased to show him in. [redacted] is now an Investigative Clerk in a foreign office.

[redacted] (now in Honolulu) arrived in Grand Rapids, Michigan, on transfer from SOG in a red Packard.

[redacted] went vacationing in the wilds of a New York State Dude Ranch, otherwise known as K Bar I. [redacted] is assigned at SOG.

NOVEMBER, 1946

A trio of New York Office clerks, John G. Goedtel, Bernard J. Fusco, and Donald J. Fisher, spent their vacation together in Canada, and a photo of them swimming during an office picnic also appeared in this issue. All are now Agents, and John has since been assigned to WFO.

years ago were [redacted] (Chief Clerk then and now), Barron Conklin of Detroit, and Karl Hetherington, now in the General Investigative Division.

NOVEMBER, 1951

John Lee Dawson of the New York Office received the Robert Ball, Jr., Memorial Award from Director Hoover for the most outstanding service to the FBI American Legion Post No. 56.

Ed Powers, the ASAC in Minneapolis in 1951, made a hole-in-one at the University Golf Course, St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 155 yard, par 3, 17th hole with a 5 iron. He is now SAC of the Baltimore Office.

The notorious auto-stealing career of Billy Davis ended in an exchange of bullets ten years ago that brought credit to Special Agents of only one year, [redacted] and Robert K. Lewis. SA [redacted] and SA Lewis were working out of Birmingham at the time and are now assigned to WFO and Miami, respectively.

George J. Nagel, now of the Los Angeles Office, was writing a cartoon column, "The G-Kids," for our magazine.

NOVEMBER, 1956

[redacted] of the former Records and Communications Division had a collection of 149 blue, yellow, green, and albino parakeets and a cat named Ladybug.

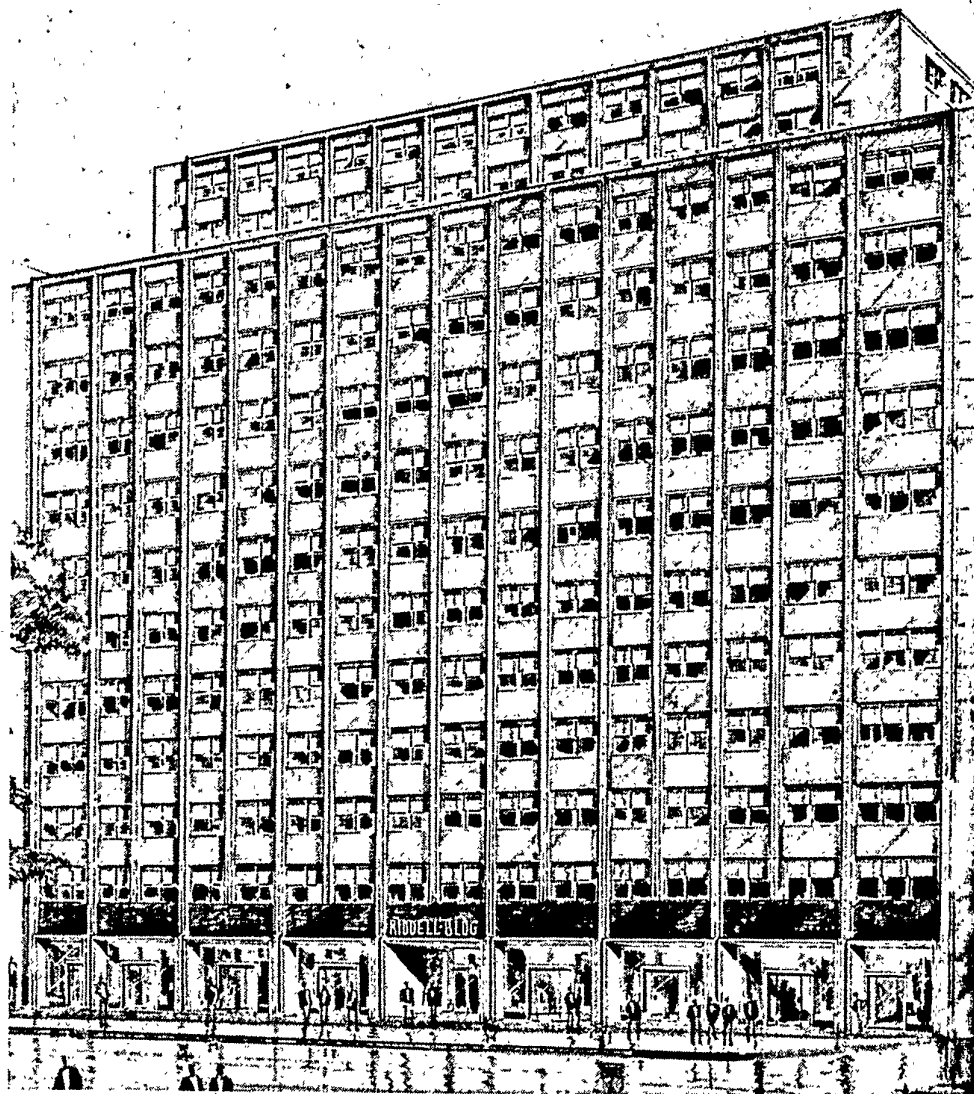
[redacted] of the Savannah Office realized upon returning from lunch that she had lost her watch, and retraced her steps through the downtown area to no avail. That afternoon SA [redacted] called in for messages and mentioned that he had just found a woman's watch on the main street of Savannah a few minutes earlier. Yes, you're right - it was hers. A mighty little find in such a big place.

A sketch of newly appointed Assistant Director C. Lester Trotter appeared in this issue. The sketch was done by [redacted] a security patrol clerk at SOG. John is in the Identification Division.

The Riddell Building, new home of the Domestic Intelligence Division.

(Photo furnished by H. S. Smith Company)

New Job - New Space



Assistant Director William C. Sullivan in his new office.



Little more than two months after he was placed in charge of the Domestic Intelligence Division, Assistant Director William C. Sullivan was ramrodding a move of some 280 people and tons of furniture to new quarters near the intersection of 17th and "K" streets in northwest Washington.

Friday evening, August 11, found the employees of the Domestic Intelligence Division carrying out their duties in the Justice Building. Monday morning, August 14, they were "open for business," as usual, at the new office.

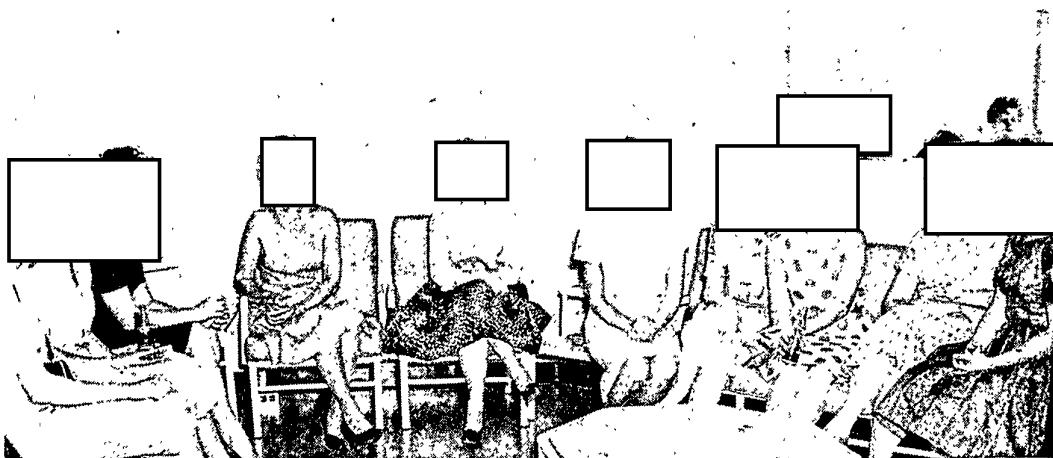
Behind that seemingly casual maneuver lay weeks of planning and work. The "big move" from the Justice Building to the new quarters in the heart of Washington's financial district took place during a weekend. Many employees were on duty an entire night to ensure that their sections and units were transferred with a minimum of delay and confusion.

The new quarters occupy nearly 30,000 square feet on the sixth and eighth floors of a modern office building. In addition to fashionable working quarters, clerical employees have been provided with an attractive lounge area. State wagons furnish transportation for those traveling to and from the Justice Building on off-duty hours.

Inspector J. A. Sizoo, second in command of the Domestic Intelligence Division.

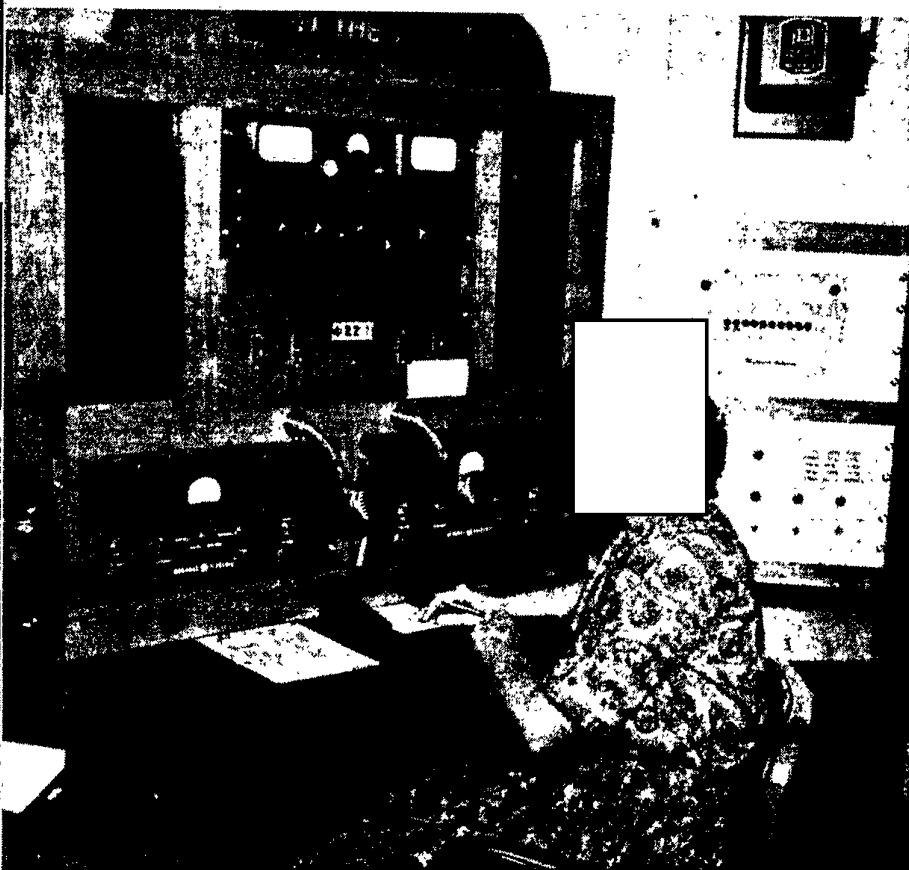
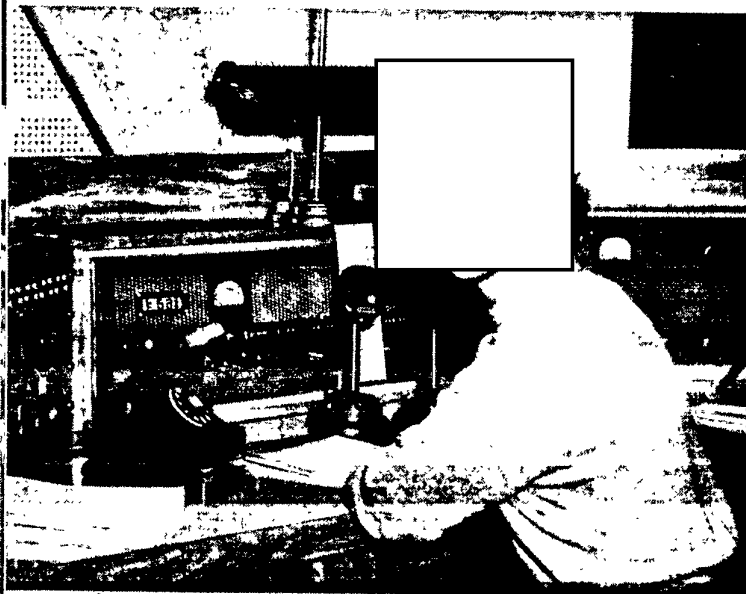


(left) Before - Sacks of concrete and sheet rock occupy an area that soon became the office of Section Chief James F. Bland. This scene was typical of many offices only a few days before the building was ready for occupancy. (right) After - Mr. Bland, Chief of the Subversive Control Section, in his completed office.



Among other fashionable features of the new office space is this comfortable lounge.

The Feminine Slant



Voice of the Air Wave

Upper Left - [redacted] is Chief Radio Operator at the console of the new high band radio in San Francisco. Vera entered the Bureau in March, 1956.

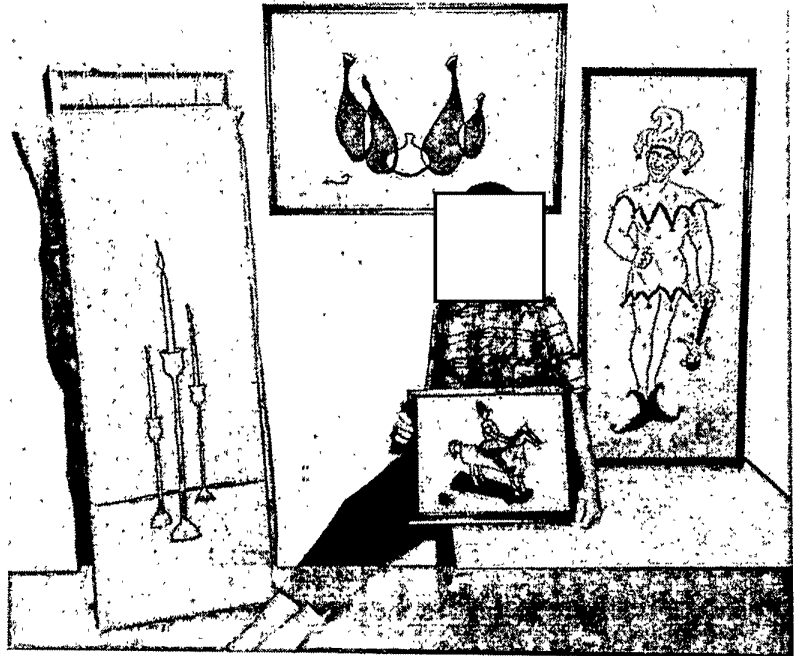
Upper Right - The "Voice of New Mexico" is [redacted] who has been with the Bureau since March of this year.

Left - Frequently doubling as Dispatcher for Albuquerque, [redacted] Assistant Chief Clerk [redacted] who is also an Associated Editor. This modern console was especially designed and built for the new Albuquerque Office.

Burlap and Yarn Tapestries

[redacted] wife of Assistant Chief Clerk [redacted] who is the Associate Editor from Las Vegas, is displaying some of her burlap and yarn tapestries. [redacted] does her own designing of subjects at scale and then transfers the design to the burlap. The burlap is then placed on a loom-type frame especially constructed for this type of work. The yarn is hand-stitched on the burlap to complete the tapestry, and the tapestry is then mounted on a plywood sheet and framed.

[redacted] is surrounded by some of her tapestries. A partially completed tapestry mounted on the work frame is shown at the left in the photograph.



A Wives' Welcoming

[redacted] (center), the wife of newly-assigned ASAC [redacted] St. Louis, was the guest of honor at a tea attended by the wives of the St. Louis Agents. The welcoming party was held at the home of [redacted] wife of SAC Howard. From left are the Mesdames

Parading Stenos

These two girls from the Norfolk Office, [redacted] (left) and [redacted] (since resigned), participated in the Nation-wide Armed Forces Day parade in Norfolk recently.



Recipes

Prune Cake

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 cup cooked prunes - dried or canned
- 3 eggs
- 2 cups flour
- 1 teaspoon cloves
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon nutmeg
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1 teaspoon baking soda
- 1 cup sour milk
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped pecans

Mix all ingredients together thoroughly. Bake in tube pan at 350 degrees for 50 minutes. Sprinkle with powdered sugar when done and cool before serving.

Cranberry Salad

- 1 pound raw cranberries
- 2 cups granulated sugar
- 2 cups whipping cream
- 2 pounds grapes, halved
- 1 cup chopped nuts
- 4 bananas, sliced

Grind cranberries and combine with sugar. Let stand at least 2 hours. Combine fruits and mix well. Whip cream and add to taste. Serve cold.

Baked Chicken Salad

- 2 cups cubed, cooked chicken
- 2 cups thinly sliced celery
- 1 cup Pepperidge Farm packaged dressing
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup toasted almonds (slivered)
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- 2 teaspoons grated onion
- 1 cup mayonnaise
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup grated cheese

Combine all ingredients except cheese and pile lightly into $1\frac{1}{2}$ quart buttered casserole. Sprinkle lightly with cheese and bake at 350 degrees until hot and bubbly - about 15-30 minutes. This salad can be served on a lettuce leaf or is delicious when served with hot mushroom sauce. It can be made ahead of time and frozen until ready to bake. Serves 6.

Meringue Kisses

4 egg whites
1 cup sugar (sifted)
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup chopped nuts

Beat egg whites until almost stiff. Add sugar gradually, continuing to beat. Add vanilla. Fold in nuts with spatula and immediately drop from spoon on greased cookie sheet. Bake at 225 degrees for 2 hours or more until crisp all the way through. Keep in tight-fitting can.

Cranberry Bread

Sift together 3 times:

2 cups sifted flour
1 cup sugar
1½ teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt

Set aside

Combine juice and grated rind of large orange and 2 table-
spoons shortening. Add enough boiling water to make ¾ cup.
Let cool then add 1 beaten egg.

Combine these two mixtures until all is dampened. Add
1 cup chopped cranberries and 1 cup chopped pecans. Bake at
350 degrees for an hour. Let cool 15 minutes before removing
from pan.

Peanut Brittle

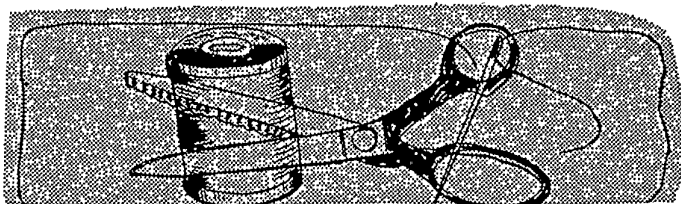
3 cups sugar
1 cup white karo syrup
1 cup water
2 tablespoons butter
1 quart raw peanuts

Mix ingredients and cook in large skillet until a light,
caramelized brown. Cook to hard crack stage - 290 degrees.
Stir to keep from scorching and do not overcook. Remove from
fire and stir in one tablespoon soda and one teaspoon vanilla.
Pour onto buttered surface. When cool, break into pieces and
store in covered container.

Stylish Stitches



Keeping up with the latest in fashion is no problem for [redacted] of the Special Investigative Division as she is unusually talented in designing and making her own clothes. [redacted] has been interested in sewing for many years and was a 4-H Club sewing instructor in her home town of La Jara, Colorado.



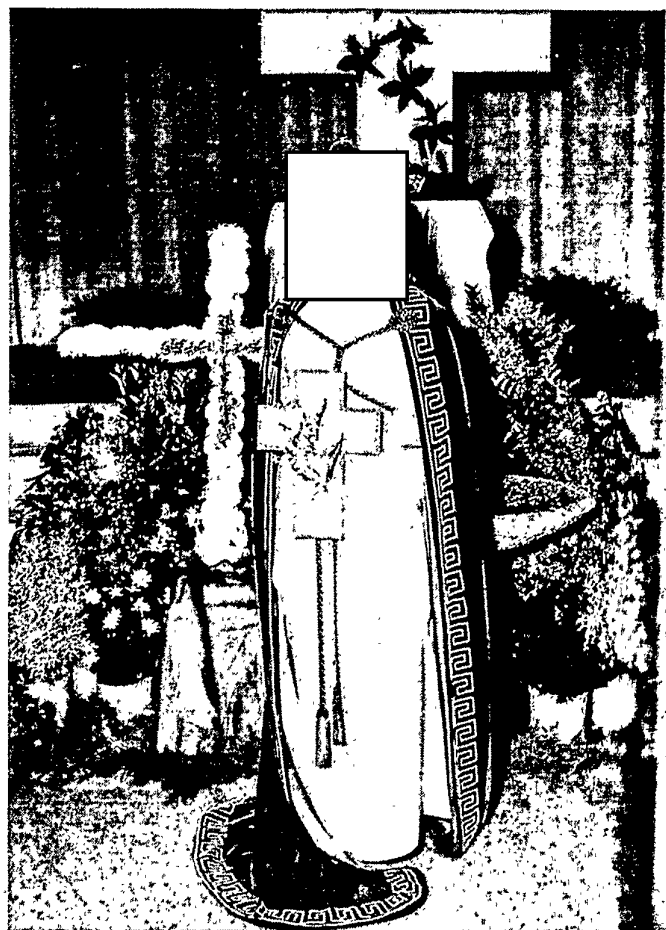
"Cream" of the Crop

Salt Lake City's lovely steno, [redacted]

[redacted] (since resigned), has won the coveted title of "Dairy Princess" of Tooele County, Utah. Selection was based on knowledge of the dairy industry, personality, and appearance. [redacted]

[redacted] also participated in a one-hour television program and now has the opportunity of competing in the State contest for Utah's Dairy Princess. She was awarded a one-year scholarship to Utah State University in Logan in addition to many gifts.

Honored Queen of Job's Daughters



[redacted] year-old [redacted] the daughter of SA Fordyce G. Lyman of the San Francisco office, was recently installed as Honored Queen of Job's Daughters, Bethel 250, Belmont, California.

erly
sted
in-
un-
ion
vl-
in-
ty,
ev-
i-
ur
am
p-
t-
n-
ry
is
or
h
n
o



ON October 17, 1961, Director Hoover participated in ceremonies held at the Silver Spring Branch of the Boys' Clubs of America honoring Mr. Harry F. Duncan who was instrumental in establishing the Club in Silver Spring, Maryland, and served as its first Chairman of the Board. [redacted]

[redacted] son of SA Robert A. Garvey of the General Investigative Division, is shown here unveiling a portrait of Mr. Duncan as

Mr. Duncan and Director Hoover look on. In commenting on the occasion, Mr. Hoover stated, "I trust that the spirit with which this Club has been so richly endowed by Harry Duncan will be kept forever alive, so that the thousands of boys who come here in the future will look on the picture with thanks in their hearts, respect in their minds, and be humble in the presence of

IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. Martha M. Sauls

THE death of Mrs. Martha Sauls on October 16, 1961, took a loyal and devoted employee from the rolls of the FBI. She died of natural causes at her home in District Heights, Maryland.

Mrs. Sauls, who had served in the Identification Division throughout her career, will be long remembered by her co-workers as a warm friend and dependable associate. She was a native of North Carolina. Born and reared in Edgecombe County, she attended East Carolina Teachers College at Greenville, and taught in North Carolina schools for ten years prior to coming to Washington, D. C. Mrs. Sauls joined the Bureau in January, 1944, and served continuously in the Card Index Section of the Identification Division.

Mrs. Saul's many friends and associates extend their sympathy to her husband, [REDACTED]



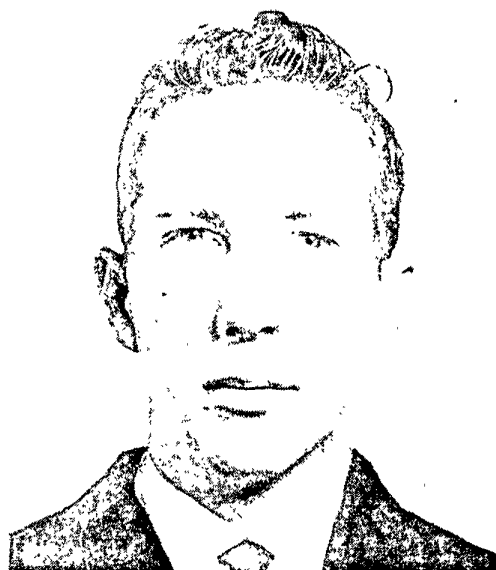
b6

IN MEMORIAM

Mr. Floyd B. Bridges

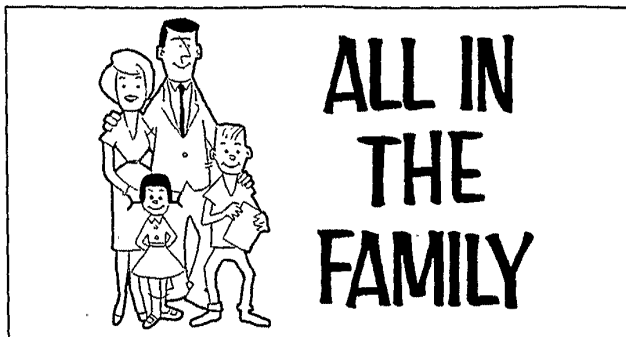
A SUDDEN heart attack on October 17, 1961, claimed the life of Floyd Bridges of the Baltimore Office. He was stricken at his home in Baltimore and died while en route to a hospital.

Floyd, who was 28 years of age, joined the Bureau as a clerk in June, 1961, and though his service spanned only a few months, he had won many friends and established an excellent record. Floyd was a native of South Carolina, but received his early education in Maryland. He studied at both The George Washington University in Washington, D. C., and Pasadena City College in California, and was attending the University of Maryland School of Law, preparing for a career as a Special Agent.



Those who had the good fortune to know Floyd mourn the loss of a good friend and pleasant co-worker. He is survived by his wife [redacted] and their two sons.

b6



This past summer, [redacted] an Agent on foreign assignment, received the honorary title of "Order of the Cavalier," in accordance with the order of the President of the Republic of Italy. SA [redacted] described the honor as an indication of the respect and high regard the Italian police and public have for the FBI.

~~~~~

The Identification Division Key Club, composed of employees with 10 years or more of Bureau service, numbered among its members 10 per cent of the employees in the Fingerprint Correspondence Section as of July 1 of this year. This adds up to 812 years of active Bureau service, and the 19 on the supervisory staff represent 369 of these years of service.

~~~~~

City Clerk [redacted] Redding, California, thought her hearing was failing a few months ago when SA [redacted] Reading (pronounced Redding), Pennsylvania, inquired for SA [redacted] Resident Agent at Redding, California. The Reading Resident Agent stopped in Redding during his vacation tour of the West.

~~~~~

A motherly lady was only following the rules in a radio station contest when she seized SA Leon Prior by the arm on Flagler Street in downtown Miami, asserting, "You are the Happy Wanderer of radio station WGBS, and I won the prize." Leon patiently replied "No, lady, I am the Hot and Tired Taxpayer, and I'm no prize."

~~~~~

SA [redacted] of Louisville, in a conversation with an official of another agency, spelled his name to the gentleman. He received a letter from the gentleman a few days later addressed to [redacted]

~~~~~

The new all-number system of designating telephone numbers has confused a few people. Recently, the Bureau's switchboard received an inquiry as to how the dash in a seven-digit telephone number should be dialed.

~~~~~

[redacted] of the Chicago Office recently became a bride and was surprised by her friends with a novel bouquet made of artificial flowers and using \$10 bills as foliage.

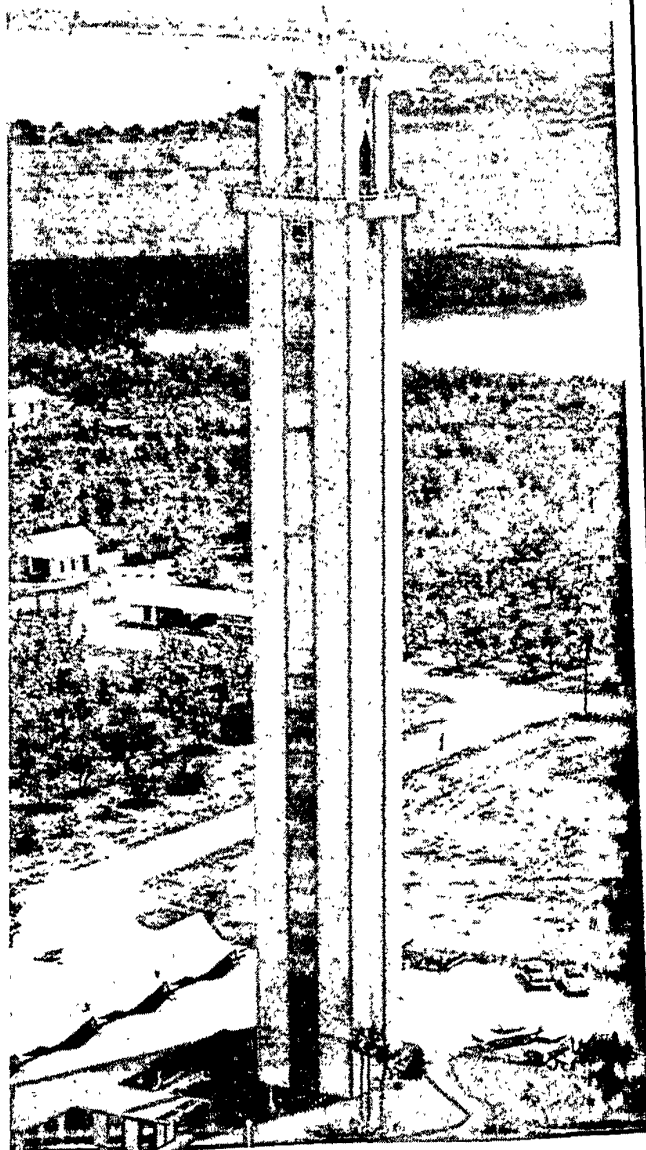
~~~~~

## Placid Tower

Placid Tower, located along U. S. Highway at Lake Placid, Florida, was recently completed after being under construction for more than a year. It is 240 feet high, the tallest concrete masonry structure in the world, consisting of 100,000 cement blocks filled with concrete reinforcing steel.

The tower has three observation decks - all-weather deck at the 192 foot level, an open air deck at the 200 foot level, and an "Eagle Nest" at the 225 foot level, all accessible by elevator or stairway.

Scenic views from the tower include the island-dotted Lake Istokpoga, symmetrical patterns of lemon, lime, orange, grapefruit, and avocado groves, and pine woods, rolling hills and cattle ranches. (Photo courtesy Airview Corporation)



## MEET YOUR ASSOCIATE EDITOR

### ALBANY

SA Arthur V. Hart hails from Brooklyn, New York, and is the Albany Office Associate Editor. Art is an outstanding police instructor and also does some of the photography work in Albany. In 1939, he entered the Bureau and served in Seattle, San Francisco, Detroit, Newark, New York, SOG, and Albuquerque before going to Albany in 1954. Art and his wife have six young daughters.



SA Hart

### ALBUQUERQUE

The Assistant Chief Clerk in Albuquerque, [redacted]

[redacted] also doubles as the Associate Editor for that office. [redacted] has been with the Bureau since 1948, and worked in the El Paso Office for approximately a year and a half before transferring to Albuquerque in December, 1949. Carlsbad, New Mexico, is where [redacted] was born.

### BALTIMORE

Baltimore's Associate Editor is [redacted]

[redacted] was born and educated in Baltimore and has been with the FBI there since June, 1960. In addition to his many office responsibilities, [redacted] attends Mt. Vernon School of Law in Baltimore. He can speak Arabic and has done some professional singing in the past.

The Associate Editor for the Atlanta Office is [redacted]

[redacted] was born in Atlanta, graduated from high school in Lakeland, Florida, and returned to Atlanta where she attended Massey Business College. On February 26, 1959, [redacted] entered on duty in Atlanta, and she is now a stenographer in that office.

### ATLANTA

### ANCHORAGE

Born in Florala, Alabama, [redacted]

[redacted] spent Christmas, 1959, in the warm climate of Jacksonville, Florida, followed by a New Year's celebration in the colder climes of Anchorage, Alaska, where she had been transferred. Since entering the FBI in January, 1956, [redacted] has also been at SOG and WFO. In addition to her many responsibilities as ASAC secretary, [redacted]

[redacted] also performs the

### BIRMINGHAM

The SAC's Secretary in Birmingham, [redacted]

[redacted] also handles the various responsibilities of an Associate Editor. A native of Birmingham, Rachel began her Bureau career on March 19, 1934, in her hometown. She has since been assigned in Nashville, Atlanta, WFO, and SOG before returning to Birmingham in July, 1936. [redacted]

[redacted] has studied at the University of Alabama Extension



# RETIREMENTS

## Albert C. Hayden, Jr.

The Washington Field Office lost one of its most versatile and accomplished Agents when SA Albert "Champ" Hayden retired on September 1, 1961. Champ was an expert investigator and during his assignment at Washington Field had many times demonstrated his ability to handle the most delicate and complicated inquiries.

A native Washingtonian, he is well remembered in local football circles as an outstanding guard for Eastern High School and the University of Maryland, where he earned an A.B. degree. In 1936, he graduated from Georgetown University Law School with an LL.B. degree and joined the Bureau that same year. Champ's assignments took him to Louisville, Charlotte, Memphis, SOG, Richmond, and Norfolk. He returned to SOG in 1944 and remained until he began his assignment at WFO in 1947.

Champ's experience during nearly 25 years of service encompassed almost every phase of Bureau operations. He served as an administrator, investigator, public speaker, lecturer, and New Agents' Counselor. He and his wife [redacted] have two children. The family resides at 2450 Tunlaw Road, Northwest, Washington, D. C.



Mr. Hayden

The retirement of SAC [redacted] on September 8, 1961, closed a Bureau career that spanned more than 21 years. SAC [redacted] who was heading the Knoxville Office at the time of his retirement, had served as a Special Agent in Charge since 1946 and had been in the forefront of some of the Bureau's outstanding accomplishments.

Born at Sheffield, Alabama, [redacted] received his early education there and attended Birmingham-Southern College and Chattanooga College of Law in Tennessee. In 1939, he earned an LL.B. degree and practiced law for a short

time in Chattanooga before joining the Bureau in May, 1940.

During the early years of his career, [redacted] served at Pittsburgh, Grand Rapids, Louisville, SOG, and Miami. In 1945, he was appointed ASAC of the Richmond Office and the following year was elevated to SAC there. He later took charge of Bureau offices at Charlotte, Cincinnati, El Paso, Denver, Detroit, and Savannah prior to beginning his assignment at Knoxville.

[redacted] and his wife [redacted] have two children. They reside at [redacted]

## Fred W. Armstrong

SA Fred Armstrong of the San Francisco Office ended his long association with the FBI when he retired on September 15, 1961. A veteran of more than 20 years' service, Fred's experience

as an investigator encompassed practically every type of Bureau case, making him a valuable member of the FBI staff.

Born at Racine, Wisconsin, Fred received his early education there and earned an A.B. degree from the University of Notre Dame in 1931. He continued his education at the University of Wisconsin, earning an LL.B. degree, and then was employed as an attorney by several Madison, Wisconsin, firms prior to joining the



Agent in 1941. Following his training, Fred was assigned to the New Haven Office. Later service took him to New York, El Paso, and Albuquerque. He served in several New Mexico Resident Agencies until July, 1951, when he began his assignment at San Francisco.

Fred and his wife [ ] have two children. The family resides at 148 Medge Road, Menlo Park, California.

### Charles R. Monticone

The career of SA Charles R. Monticone of the New York Office came to a close with his retirement on September 21, 1961. Charlie's service spanned 21 years, and his record was one of outstanding devotion and accomplishment.

Born in Italy, Charlie came to this country at the age of five and settled with his family in Pennsylvania. He received his early education at Turtle Creek and earned B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Pittsburgh. For a number of years prior to joining the Bureau, he was a Professor of Spanish and French at Duquesne University in Pittsburgh. Charlie's career as a Special Agent began at the San Francisco Office. During 1942, he served in an SIS assignment in South America and was subsequently returned to SOG. Later, he served at New York, Washington Field, and, in 1955, was assigned to the Laboratory Division as a language instructor. He returned to the New York Office in June, 1961.

Charlie and his wife [ ] have two children. They reside at 104-49 214th Street, Bellaire, New York.

### Grover C. Thompson, Jr.

The long career of SA Grover C. Thompson came to a close with his retirement on September 27, 1961. He had served at the Chicago Office for more than 10 years.

Grover was born in Louisiana, but received his education at Lexington, Kentucky. He earned a B.S. degree from the University of Kentucky in 1934 and then entered Jefferson School of Law in Louisville. After receiving his LL.B. degree, Grover worked for several years as an attorney in Lexington, and joined the Bureau in January, 1938. He served at St. Louis, Omaha, Springfield, Richmond, and New York.



Mr. Thompson

gan a period of military leave during which he worked as an aide to Major General Groves, who was in charge of the project responsible for the development of the atom bomb. After returning to the Bureau, Grover was assigned briefly at Chicago, then served at Indianapolis for several months before returning to Chicago in 1951.

Grover and his wife [ ] have two daughters. They reside at 731 Prospect Street, Elmhurst, Illinois.



Mr. Monticone

On September 29, 1961, SA [ ] of the Boston Office retired and thus closed a Bureau career that spanned more than 24 years. [ ] was born and educated at Boston. He attended the Northeastern University in Boston where he earned an LL.B. degree in 1936 and worked for the Boston Police Department prior to joining the Bureau. [ ] career as a Special Agent began in June, 1937, and he was first assigned at the Charlotte Office. Later service took him to Peoria, Buffalo, Albany, and Detroit. He was transferred to the Boston Office in 1942 and remained there until his retirement.

In his retirement, [ ] will reside at [ ]

Massachusetts

### Small Change

A young man suspected of robbing an Illinois bank was arrested recently at Lexington, Kentucky, where he was living under a fictitious name. When arrested, he had more than \$3,000 stuffed in his pockets.

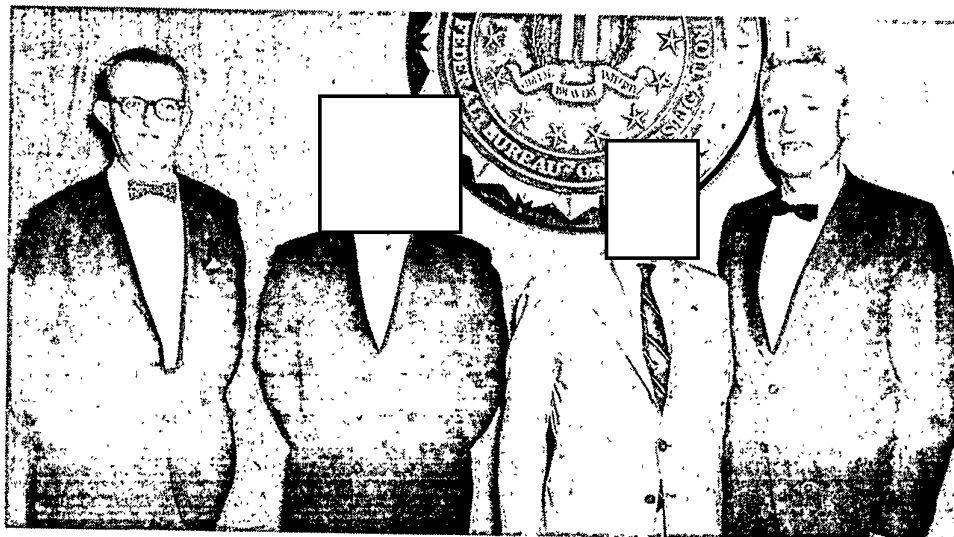
After he had stoutly denied participation in any crime, particularly bank robbery, the suspect was asked how he happened to have over \$3,000 in pocket money. "Well," he asked, with a shrug



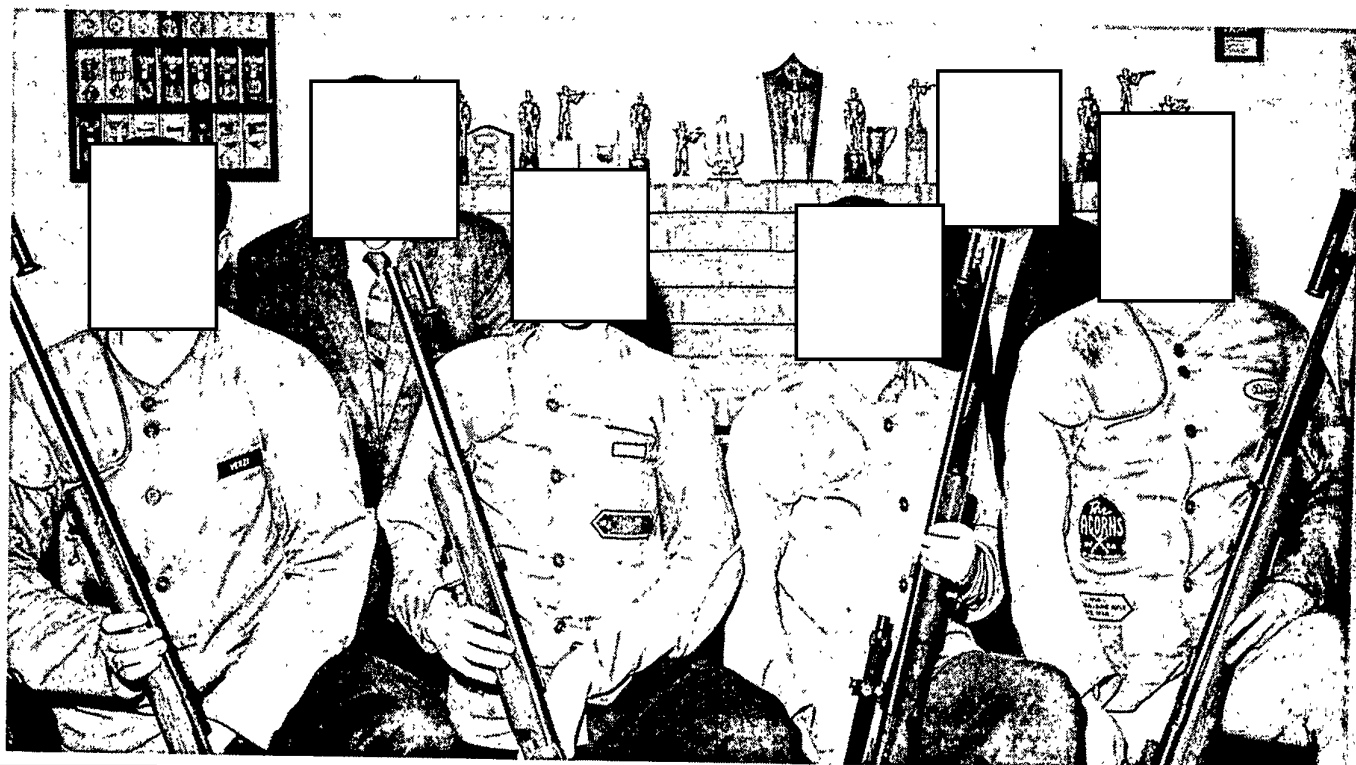
# Around the FBI

## Foreign Visitors

Inspector General [redacted] of the Peruvian Police of Investigations recently visited the New York Office where he was welcomed by SAC Harvey G. Foster (right) and SA Victor A. Lemaitre (left). Inspector [redacted] was accompanied by his son, Captain [redacted] who is following his father's footsteps in the field of police work.



## Sharp Shooter



[redacted] (third from left), son of Inspector Robert E. Wick of the Crime Records Division, is a member of the Acorn Junior Rifle Club which recently won the 1961 National Junior Indoor Rifle Championship. [redacted] who was employed at the Seat of Government during the past summer, is shown above with team members (from left) [redacted]

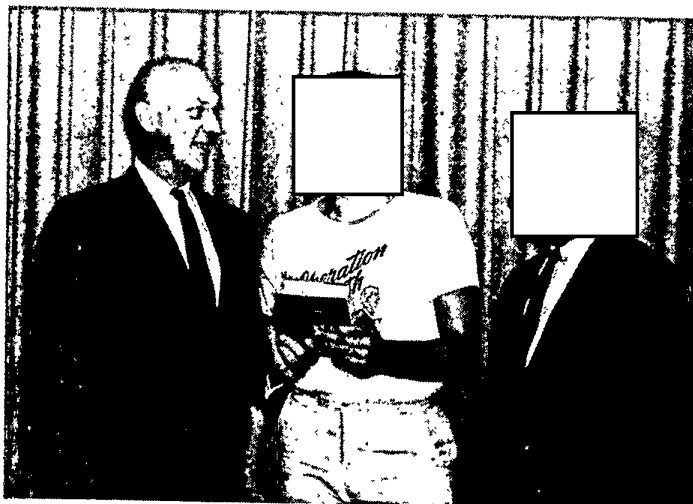
## Classmates

Five alumni of the New Agents' Class of August 25, 1941, who are all now assigned in the Washington area, held a reunion recently to commemorate the 20th anniversary of their class. Shown here are (from left) SA



Washington Field Office; SA Richard J. Gallagher, General Investigative Division; Inspector Edward C. Kemper, Jr., Crime Records Division;

Inspector [redacted] Mr. Belmont's Office; and SA [redacted] General Investigative Division. [redacted] also members of the class who are signed at SOG, were not present.



## Operation Youth

SAC E. D. "Ed" Mason of the Cincinnati Office is shown at left with [redacted] (right) presenting an autographed copy of the Director's book, "Masters of Deceit," to [redacted] the 1961 Mayor of "Operation Youth." [redacted] is the Director of Operation Youth, a program sponsored by Xavier University of Cincinnati. The goal of the program is to guide youngsters of high school age towards a better understanding of the meaning of American citizenship.

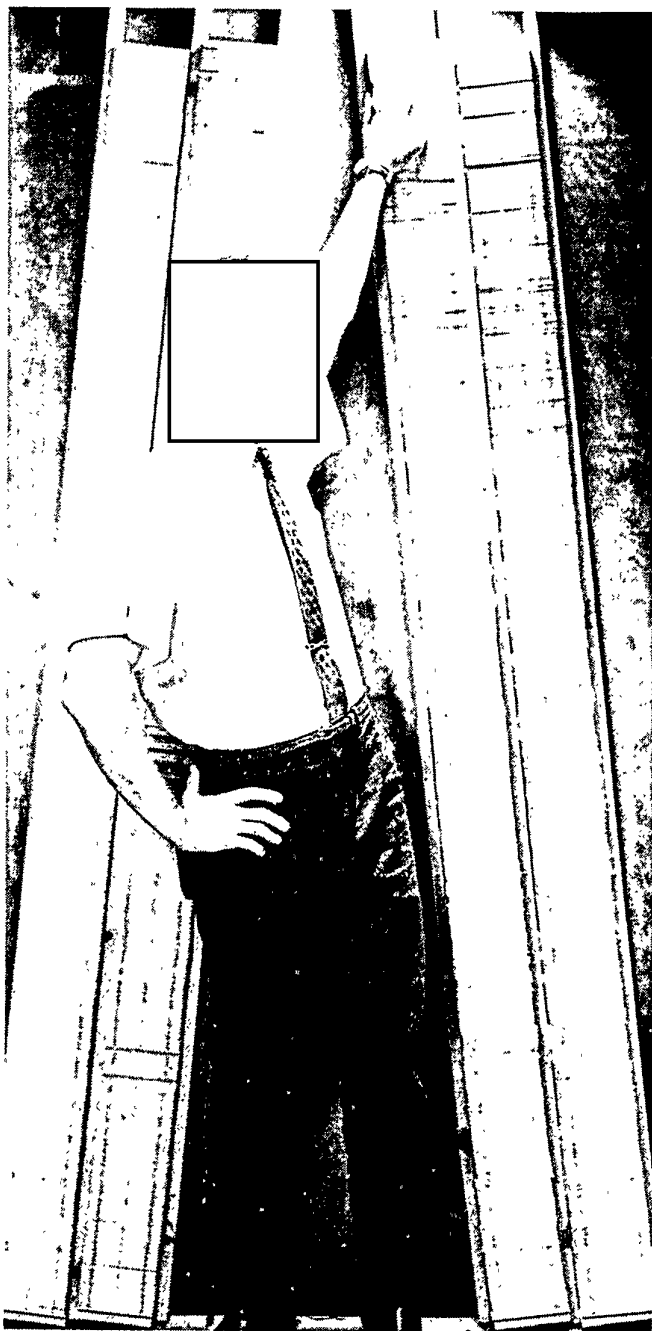
## SCUBA Search

Agents of the Buffalo Office, through the cooperation of the Erie County, New York, Sheriff's Office, were recently able to recover a valuable piece of evidence in an Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Case. Investigation revealed that a check protector used in the offenses had been thrown into the old Erie Barge Canal at a point where the canal was 15 feet deep. A member of the underwater team of the Erie County Sheriff's Office began diving for the lost machine but his search was hampered by poor visibility in the murky waters. After nearly two hours of combing the canal bottom by touch alone, the diver emerged with the check protector in hand.

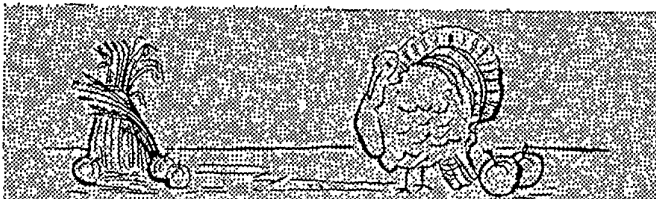


SCUBA diver [redacted] (second from left), who recovered the check machine with (from left) SAs Francis Conners, James L. Lalime, and Charles W. Badgley.

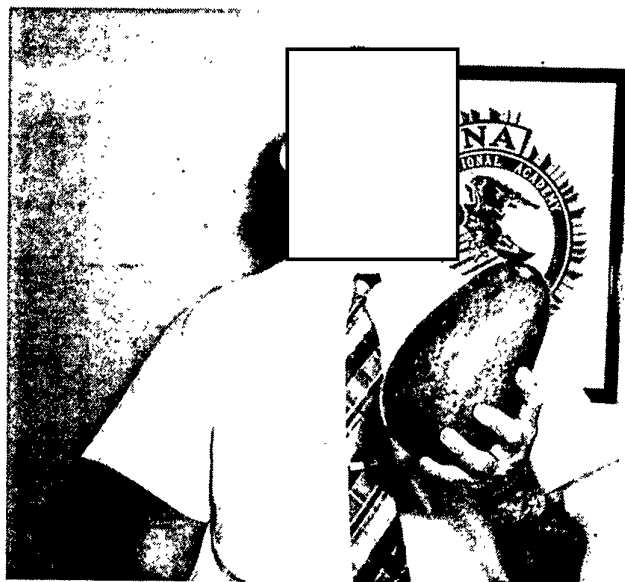
## End of the Indices



son of SA John Hay, Sr., of the El Paso Office, sizes up some of the fruits of his labor during his 90-day summer employment at the El Paso Office. The converging stacks contain nearly 35,000 index cards extracted from the general indices representing files destroyed under the 20-year rule. is now a student at Abilene Christian College, Abilene, Texas, and plans to enter the profession of dentistry.

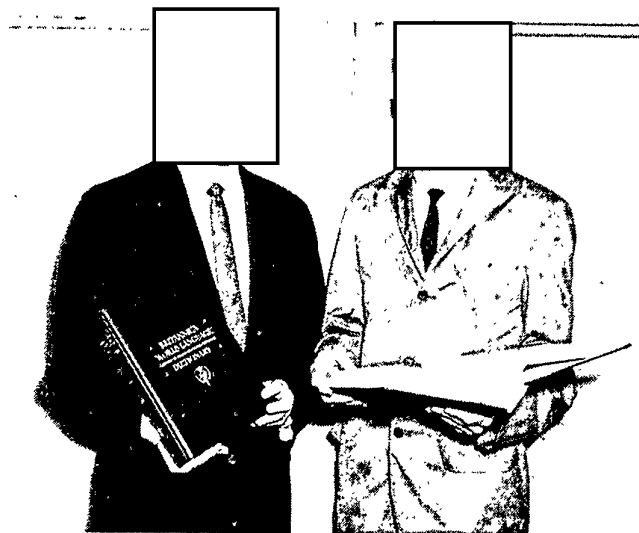


## Garden of Eatin'



SA [redacted] of the Miami Office proffered a four-and-a-half pound avacodo grown in his own "garden of eatin'." SA [redacted] remarkable garden also produces litchi nuts, loquats, mangos, limes, pineapples, rose apples, raspberries, sapodilla, and Barbados cherries. Editor's Note: INVESTIGATOR readers will recall that in the September issue we reported that SA [redacted] had once claimed to have taught a horse to play the ukulele.

## Eyes for Eyes



A Norfolk television station recently sponsored a contest asking viewers to identify the eyes of a famous star or celebrity. Assistant Chief Clerk [redacted] (now SA assigned at Indianapolis), correctly identified the eyes of one noted celebrity and the following day Security Patrol Clerk [redacted] immediately identified the subject of a new contest. [redacted] (left) and [redacted] are shown above with their prizes - a set of Britannica World Encyclopedia.

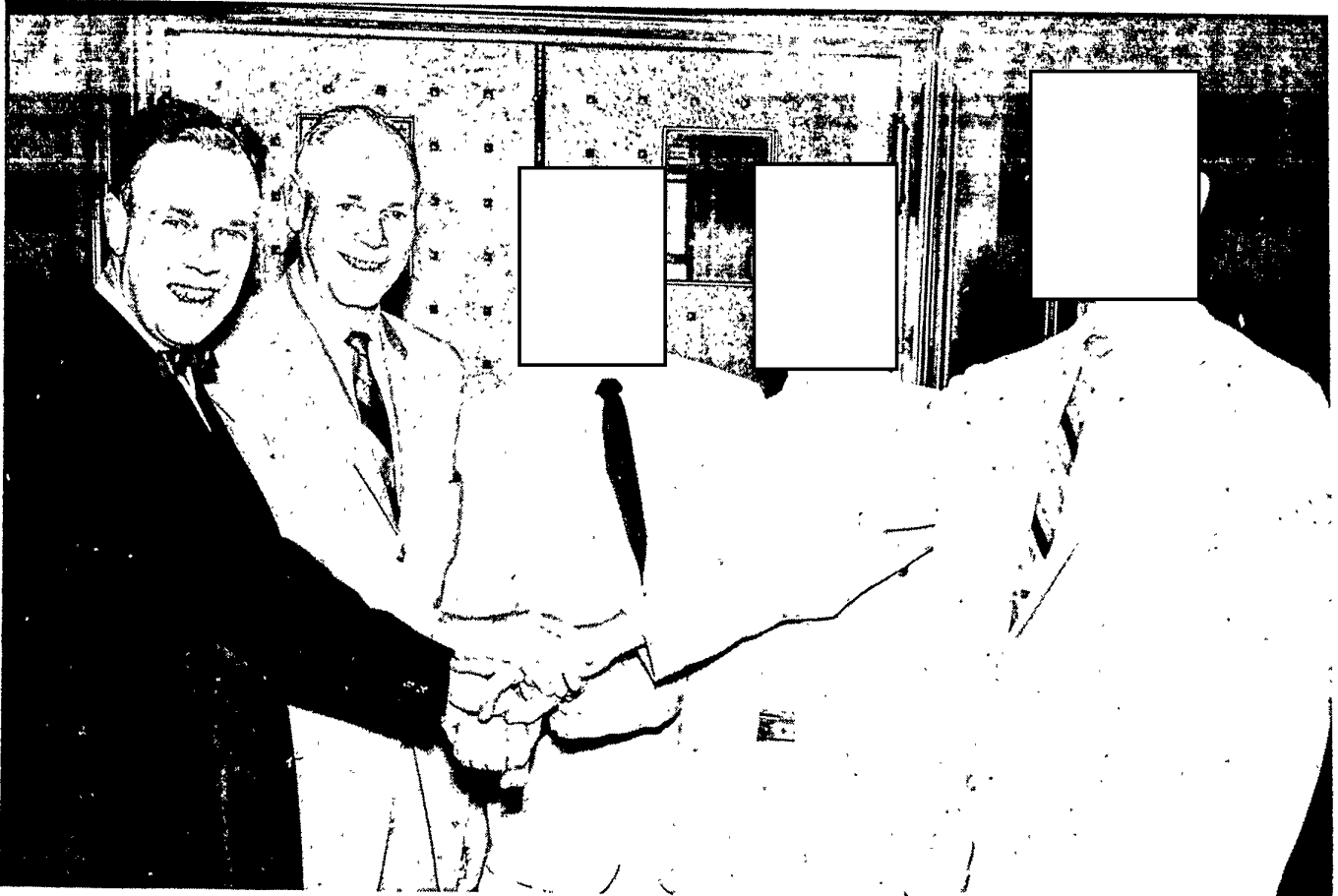


## Rebuilt Roadster



[redacted] Security Patrol Clerk of the Birmingham Office, is shown here with his 1942 Studebaker "Champion" which has recently been restored to like-new condition. The car underwent a complete reconstruction, which included a mechanical overhaul, refinishing exterior, and re-upholstering interior.

## Boston Barristers



The five Agents shown above, all assigned to the Boston Office, offer mutual congratulations upon being admitted to the Federal Bar at Boston. From left are SAs Charles F. Ahern, James M. Kennedy, [redacted] (since retired), [redacted], and [redacted].

## Lavoie's Luck



SE [redacted] of the Detroit Office, shown above with Manager Bob Sheffing of the Detroit "Tigers" baseball team, was among 24 winners in a contest sponsored recently by a radio station at Windsor, Ontario, Canada. As the 1961 baseball season drew to a close, Radio Station CKLW asked baseball fans in its audience to send postcards cheering on the Detroit Tigers in the pennant race. More than 69,000 cards were received, enough to circle Tiger Stadium 19 times if all the cards were placed end-to-end, and from this mountain of mail, SE [redacted] card was one of 24 selected to receive a prize of an autographed baseball and two free tickets to a double header between the Tigers and the New York Yankees. Above, [redacted] receives his autographed baseball from Manager Sheffing in front of the Tigers' dugout.

## Dad Dances Double

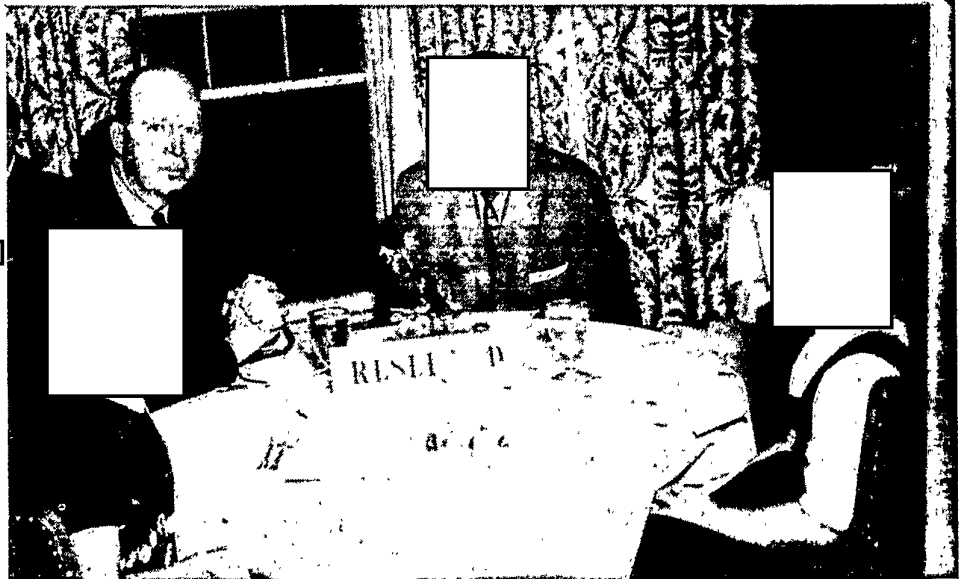


SA [redacted] of the Denver Office attended a weekend dad-daughter dance at Loretto Heights College at Loretto, Colorado, recently, and was faced with the obvious pleasure of dancing with two daughters, [redacted]. Both girls are enrolled at the college. Above, SA [redacted] and daughters demonstrate their solution,

## Miss Kennedy and Friends

At a recent Federal Judicial Conference at Lake Placid, New York, SAC H. A. Fitzgibbon (left) and SA [redacted]

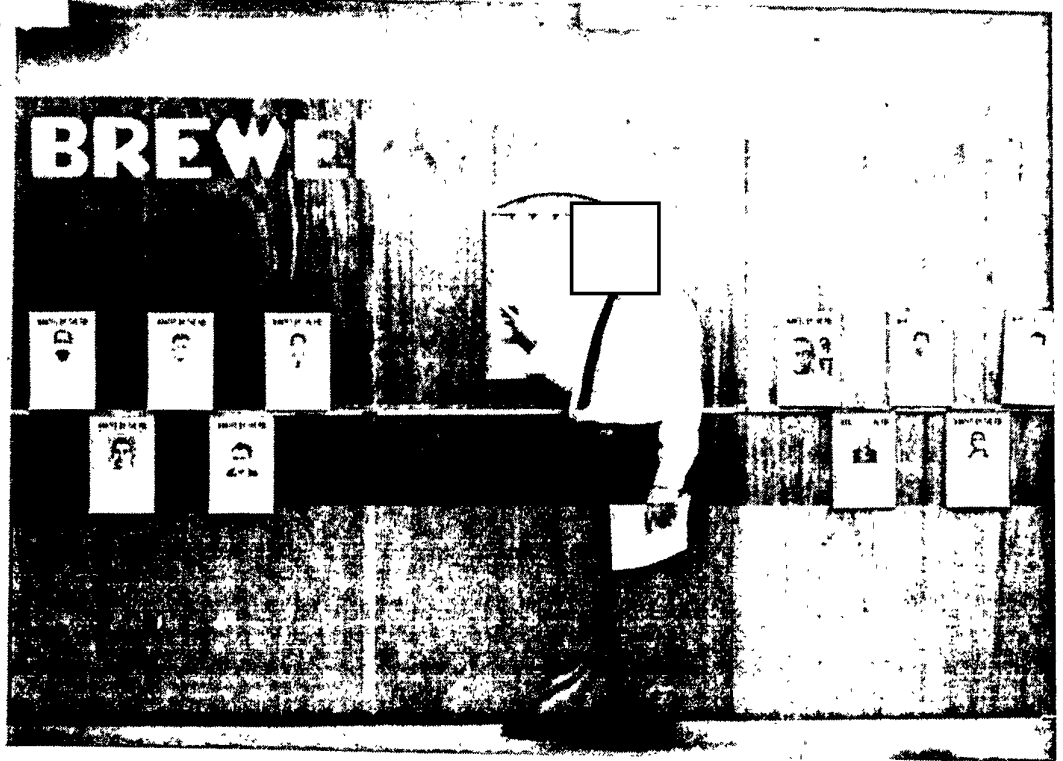
[redacted] of the Albany Office had the pleasure of dining with [redacted] (left), ten-year-old daughter of the Attorney General, and her friend [redacted] also ten. The girls accompanied Attorney General Kennedy to the conference at Lake Placid where he delivered the principal address.



## Pappy's Prop

SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] of the Phoenix Office stands in front of the Hollywood-style background setting which he designed and built especially for a series of bank robbery conferences to be held throughout the State of Arizona this fall. The prop has been installed in the Phoenix Office and has been acclaimed for its uniqueness by various law enforcement agencies and the local press.



## Convention Delegates



The photograph above was taken at Denver, Colorado, during the recent National Convention of the American Legion. From left are SA [REDACTED] of the Denver Office; [REDACTED] of Washington, D. C.; [REDACTED] widely known as "Roscoe" of "77 Sunset Strip"; SA [REDACTED] of the Domestic Intelligence Division; and SA [REDACTED].

# Distinguished



# Service

SA [redacted]

Assigned as the Resident Agent in San Jose, California; since 1948, SA [redacted] has also served in Baltimore, Denver, SOG, Chicago, and San Francisco since becoming an Agent in 1940 following four years' service as a clerk at FBI Headquarters. On September 1, [redacted] reached the 25-year mark in his distinguished Bureau career. [redacted] came to Washington, D. C., from Marion, North Carolina, his home town. He studied at The George Washington and Southeastern Universities, receiving his LL.B. degree in 1940, at which time he received his appointment as a Special Agent. He has been a Police Instructor since 1944, and police departments throughout northern California have benefited immeasurably from his thorough and capable instruction.

The [redacted] [redacted] have five sons. [redacted] the youngest boys, are enjoying their pre-high school days. [redacted] hopes to attend the Air Force Academy, and [redacted] is a Sophomore at Johns Hopkins University. [redacted] their oldest son, is a Senior at Harvard.

Golf and tennis add to [redacted] leisure hour enjoyment, and he is also a trout fishing enthusiast.

## SA Ted DeV. Beach

SA Ted Beach completed his 25th year of service in the FBI on September 4, 1961. A native of Lakeport, California, Ted returned to his home state in 1957 after 21 years' service in the Laboratory Division at the Seat of Government. He is assigned in the San Diego Office.

In 1936, Ted entered the Bureau with a Ph.D. degree from Tulane University, New Orleans, in parasitology and was assigned as a laboratory

held the position of Chief of the Bureau's Physics and Chemistry Section before moving to San Diego. His official assignments in San Diego

include serving as a police instructor on laboratory matters, a task which Ted handles skillfully. He commented recently that during his tenure with the Bureau he has worked so many interesting cases it would be exceedingly difficult to single out any specific case as being "the most interesting" of his career.



SA Beach

Ted, his wife [redacted] and their son [redacted] reside at Pacific Beach, an ocean-side suburb of San Diego. Their two daughters, [redacted]

are both married, and the Beachs have three grandchildren. When time and the grandchildren permit, Ted enjoys ocean fishing and assembling small steam engines built to operative scale.

SA [redacted]

One of the stalwart legion of former fingerprint classifiers in the Identification Division who has made his mark as a Special Agent, [redacted]

[redacted] attained the distinction of completing a quarter of a century of service with the FBI on September 5, 1961.

Born a Pennsylvanian, [redacted] has lived in the Nation's Capital since he was a small boy. He worked at Ident and in Records Section before transferring to the field as a new Agent in 1943. He served in Atlanta, Savannah, and New Orleans before beginning his assignment in Washington Field Office 15 years ago. He holds a B.C.N. degree from Benjamin Franklin University in Washington which he received in 1936. [redacted] is one of our most versatile investigators and is currently dealing with matters vital to the security of our country.

[redacted] is very skillful in the use of tools.

SA [redacted]  
his son [redacted]  
wife [redacted] and  
daughter [redacted] with  
Director Hoover.  
His daughter [redacted]  
was not able to be  
present.



remodeled and rejuvenated due to his efforts. He is quite a fan of the Washington area teams and follows all the major sports. [redacted] and his wife [redacted] have two daughters, both of whom are former summer employees of the Bureau, and a young son.

SA [redacted]

From September 8, 1936, to the present time, SA [redacted] career has been marked by devoted service in a wide variety of assignments. He began his FBI career in the Identification Division as a clerk and became an Agent in 1943. [redacted] served in Pittsburgh for a few months before his transfer to Cleveland in 1944 where he continues to be assigned. [redacted] hails from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he attended Temple University. He also studied at Benjamin Franklin University before becoming an Agent. An experienced, seasoned Agent of 25 years, [redacted] is a master at analyzing and sizing up situations, and his contributions in the Internal Security field have been outstanding and invaluable. [redacted] and his wife [redacted] have four sons. [redacted] their oldest son, has recently graduated from Dartmouth University and will study in graduate school on a fellowship at NCTA.

One of the mainstays of the Identification Division, [redacted] is a pioneer in the field of fingerprint identification and he has devoted his entire Bureau career to the improvement and increased efficiency of that Division. His name was added to the rolls of the FBI on September 14, 1936.

[redacted] was born and educated in Ridgway, Penn-



[redacted] receives his 25-Year Service Award Key from Director Hoover.

sylvania. He attended Pennsylvania State University in State College, Pennsylvania, before starting his FBI career as a fingerprint clerk. A competent, ambitious employee, [redacted] has worked his way up through the ranks. Today, he holds the position of Clerical Supervisor of the entire Identification Division Night Force and has proven to be a most efficient and outstanding supervisor.

S-  
an  
go  
a  
n  
a  
-  
e  
y  
-  
u  
y  
t  
y  
e  
:  
:

enthusiast and has played inter-Bureau softball. He and his family enjoy their leisure hours at the Town and Country Club in Falls Church, Virginia. [ ] one of [ ] two daughters, is a senior in high school, and [ ] is married and resides in [ ]

SA [ ]

An enthusiastic, competent Agent, SA [ ] of the San Francisco Office passed the 25-year mark in his gratifying Bureau career on September 16, 1961. Born in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, [ ] is a bona fide Kentucky colonel. He attended Western Kentucky State College in Bowling Green, Kentucky, before entering on duty as a student fingerprint classifier in Washington, D. C.

While working at Seat of Government, [ ] earned a B.C.S. degree at Strayer College. In 1940, he became an Agent and his first two offices of assignment were Des Moines and Milwaukee. Since April, 1941, [ ] has been attached to the San Francisco Office where he is the relief supervisor of the Accounting Squad. His unusual investigative finesse and his many successful case conclusions have earned him the respect and admiration of his co-workers.

[ ] and his wife [ ] have a [ ] year-old son, [ ] a married daughter, [ ] and a granddaughter, [ ]. His hobbies include fishing, gardening, and woodworking. [ ] is also noted as the possessor and user of a dry penetrating wit.

SA [ ]

On September 22, 1936, SA [ ] of the Identification Division embarked on his Bureau career. During this 25-year span, [ ] has seen service in the offices at Bureau Headquarters, Milwaukee, New York, and Chicago.

A native of Bloomington, Illinois, [ ] studied for two years at Illinois State Normal University before entering the Identification Division. He continued his education at Benjamin Franklin University, receiving his B.C.S. degree in 1939, at which time he was appointed a Special Agent. [ ] returned to SOG from the field in 1947, and is currently serving as Agent in Charge of the Recording and Assembly Sections in the Identification Division.

A member of the highly specialized and widely-known Disaster Squad, [ ]



SA [ ] and his wife [ ] with the Director

FBI's most outstanding fingerprint experts. [ ] serves as treasurer of SAMBA, and is well known for his keen sense of humor and witty remarks.

When he is not fishing for bass or enjoying baseball, football, or basketball as a spectator, he is working in his yard. [ ] celebrates another silver anniversary this year also, his wedding anniversary. He and his wife [ ] have a daughter [ ] who is a Junior at Illinois Wesleyan University in Bloomington.

[ ] of the Washington Field Office has taken his place among those who have completed 25 years of service with the FBI. [ ] began his mutually rewarding association with the Bureau on September 23, 1936.

A native of Bridgeton, New Jersey, [ ] came to Washington, D. C., after graduating from South Jersey Business College in his home town and joined the Bureau as a Student Fingerprint Classifier in the Identification Division. During the 1940's, he furthered his education at Benjamin Franklin University, earning a B.C.S.



SE [ ] and his wife [ ] with Ma

degree, and continued to serve in the Identification Division where he assisted in the difficult task of identifying the war dead. In 1951, [redacted] was assigned to the Liaison Section of the Identification Division where he remained until being designated a Special Employee in 1954 and transferred to the Washington Field Office.

[redacted] his wife [redacted] and their two sons are avid travelers. They have crisscrossed most of the eastern half of the United States and parts of Canada, from Nova Scotia to New Orleans.

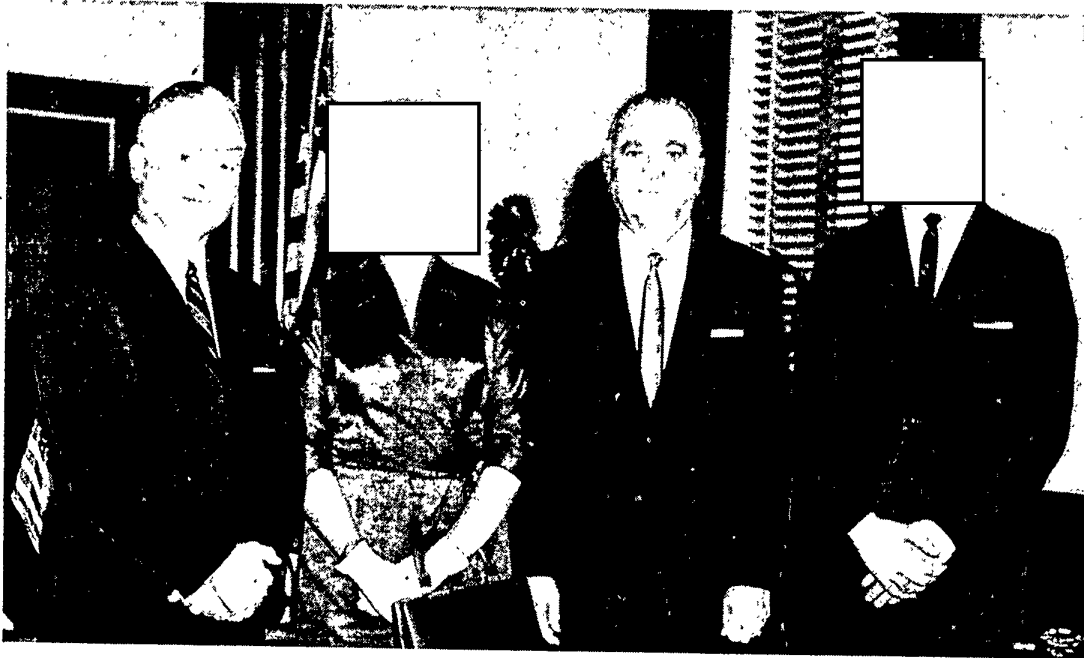
### SA Paul E. Ertzinger

SA Paul Ertzinger of Washington Field Office launched his career of service to the FBI on September 8, 1936.

Huntington, Indiana, is Paul's home. [redacted] earned an A.B. degree from Manchester College, Indiana in June, 1934, and, after joining the Bureau as a student fingerprint classifier, [redacted] attended Benjamin Franklin University. Paul attained a B.C.S. degree in 1939, and arrived at his first office, San Antonio, as a new Agent that same year. Service at Philadelphia and New York followed and he arrived in WFO in 1947.

One of the highlights of Paul's career occurred while on an assignment in Germany in 1946 where he participated in interviews with Goering, von Ribbentrop, and Fritsch, three top Nazi officials on trial at Nuremberg.

Paul's principal interests are in his family, his wife [redacted] and son [redacted] aged [redacted]. Richard is a former summer employee of WFO and is currently a student at Duke University.



SA Ertzinger, his wife [redacted] and son [redacted] with Mr. Hoover.

~ Twenty Years ~

Anniversary:

9/2/61

Assignment:

San Francisco

Anniversary:

9/2/61

Assignment:

St. Louis

Anniversary:

9/2/61

Assignment:

Anniversary:

9/2/61

Assignment:



SA Bernard R. DeCook



Anniversary:  
9/8/61  
Assignment:  
Denver

Anniversary:  
9/8/61  
Assignment:  
General Investigative

SA Edwin F. Dooley



Anniversary:  
9/8/61  
Assignment:  
San Diego

SA Vernon J. Goertz



Anniversary:  
9/8/61  
Assignment:  
Washington

Anniversary:  
9/8/61  
Assignment:  
El Paso

Anniversary:  
9/8/61  
Assignment:  
Minneapolis

SA Harold M. Tobin



Anniversary:  
9/8/61  
Assignment:  
Boston

Anniversary:  
9/14/61  
Assignment:

Anniversary:  
9/14/61  
Assignment:

SA Johnnie W. Dyer



Anniversary:  
9/15/61  
Assignment:

Anniversary:  
9/15/61  
Assignment:  
Administrative

Anniversary:  
9/15/61  
Assignment:  
Dallas

Anniversary:  
9/15/61  
Assignment:  
Identification

Anniversary:  
9/15/61  
Assignment:  
Knoxville

SA Bryon C. Wheeler



SA Wade W. Aulic



Anniversary:  
9/15/61  
Assignment:  
Honolulu

Anniversary:  
9/15/61  
Assignment:  
San Francisco

Anniversary:  
9/16/61  
Assignment:  
Foreign Assignment

Anniversary:  
9/22/61  
Assignment:  
Cincinnati

Anniversary:  
9/22/61  
Assignment:  
Charlotte

Anniversary:  
9/22/61  
Assignment:  
San Francisco

Anniversary:  
9/22/61  
Assignment:

Anniversary:  
9/22/61  
Assignment:

**SAC Thomas J. Gearty**

Anniversary:  
9/22/61  
Assignment:  
Omaha

**SA Beryl M. Goodenow**

Anniversary:  
9/22/61  
Assignment:  
Honolulu



Anniversary:  
9/22/61  
Assignment:  
San Francisco

Anniversary:  
9/22/61  
Assignment:  
Administrative



Anniversary:  
9/22/61  
Assignment:  
Los Angeles

Anniversary:  
9/22/61  
Assignment:  
Philadelphia

Anniversary:  
9/22/61  
Assignment:  
Albany

Anniversary:  
9/22/61  
Assignment:  
General Investigative

**SA Thomas F. Ring**

Anniversary:  
9/22/61



Anniversary:  
9/22/61

Anniversary:  
9/22/61

Anniversary:  
9/22/61

SA J. Richard Butts



Anniversary:  
9/22/61  
Assignment:  
Kansas City

Anniversary:  
9/22/61  
Assignment:  
General Investigative

Anniversary:  
9/26/61  
Assignment:  
Washington

Anniversary:  
9/29/61  
Assignment:  
Phoenix

SA John A. Hebenstreit



Anniversary:  
9/29/61  
Assignment:  
Chicago

Anniversary:  
9/29/61  
Assignment:  
Administrative

Anniversary:  
9/29/61  
Assignment:  
Chicago

Anniversary:  
9/29/61  
Assignment:  
Cincinnati

### Assistant Director William S. Tavel

Twenty years after its passing, September 8, 1941, stands out among the important dates in the life of Assistant Director William S. Tavel. On that day, he began what has developed into a career of remarkable achievement with the FBI.

As Assistant Director in charge of the Files and Communications Division, Mr. Tavel is keeper of the Bureau's vital records system and communications network, often described as the "nerve center" of the FBI. Mr. Tavel meets the heavy responsibilities of his post with guidance based on two decades of experience in nearly every phase of Bureau operations.

"Sax," as he is known in Bureau circles, is a native of Sumter, South Carolina. He received his early education in Florida and Connecticut and entered Washington and Lee University where he was valedictorian of his class and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. After receiving his B.A. degree, Mr. Tavel continued his education at Harvard Law School.

Following several years' employment by a New York City insurance firm, Mr. Tavel joined the Bureau as a Special Agent and was first assigned to the Buffalo Office. Later service took him to New York City and, in 1945, he was transferred to South America under the SIS program. Through the

Anniversary:  
9/29/61  
Assignment:  
Cincinnati

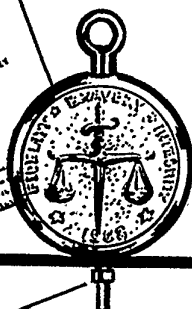
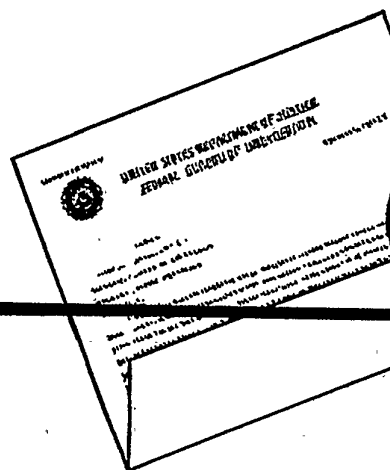
remaining years of World War II, Mr. Tavel served in this delicate undercover assignment, remaining until 1947 when he returned to the New York Office.

In July, 1950, Mr. Tavel came to SOG as a supervisor. His unlimited energy and native talent for administrative matters brought him added responsibilities, and by January, 1960, he had risen to the post of Number One Man of the

Administrative Division. He was later appointed Number One Man to Assistant to the Director, P. Mohr, and began serving as an Assistant Director in March, 1961.

Mr. Tavel is married and the father of daughters, [redacted]. His favorite pastimes are golfing and fishing, and he is a skilled artist, as anyone who has admired paintings in his office will attest.

Mr. Tavel, his wife [redacted] and their daughters [redacted] (left) and [redacted] with Director Hoover.



## TEN-YEAR SERVICE AWARD

Robert O. Johnson, New York

Richard G. Kinsey, New York

Alden C. McCray, Foreign Assignment

Thomas J. Sullivan, San Francisco

inted  
John  
Di-

twin  
rite  
is a  
the

# MARINA CITY

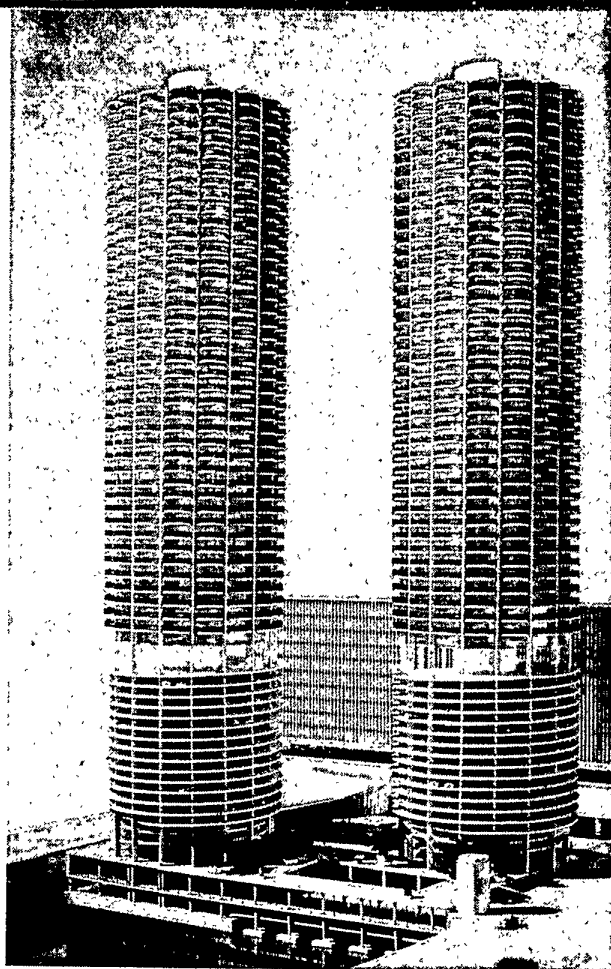
CHICAGO, long noted for its Stock Yards, the Loop, and the "Magnificent Mile" of Michigan Avenue, is now on the way to adding another to its list of unusual attractions. On the north bank of the Chicago River, not far from famous old State Street, a spectacular downtown housing project called "Marina City" is underway.

Just a short step from the heart of Chicago, the Marina will consist of twin circular apartment buildings, a ten-story office building, marina for 700 small craft, restaurant, skating rink, health club, bowling alley, shops, and a sculptured garden.

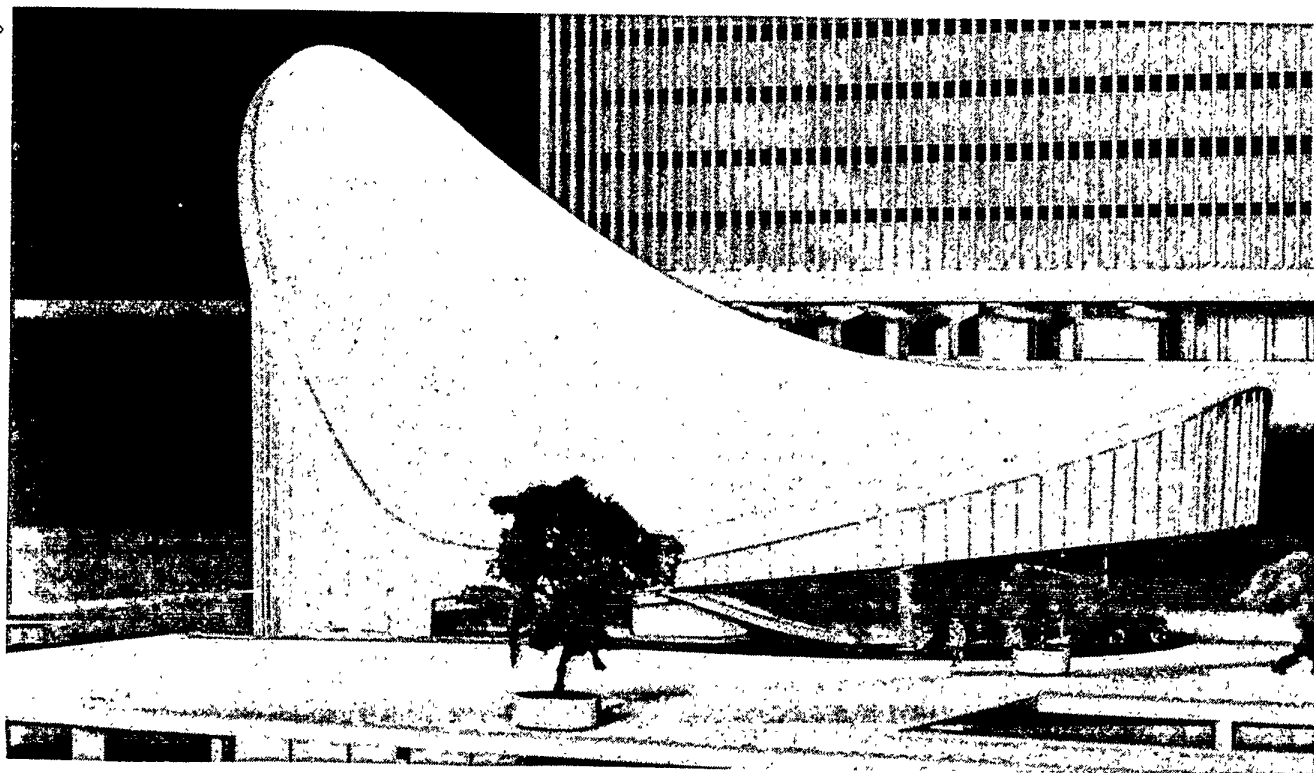
The twin, 60-story apartment buildings, the crowning feature of Marina City, will rise more than 550 feet and will be surrounded by curved balconies, one for every room on every apartment floor. When completed, these unique towers will be the tallest apartment house structures in the world and the second tallest buildings on the Chicago skyline. The first 18 floors of the twin towers will be devoted to helical parking ramps with facilities for 900 cars. The towers will contain 40 residential floors, boasting a total of 900 apartments, with each unit surrounding a 35 foot central core containing all utilities and mechanical equipment.

Marina City - Chicago's first city-within-a-city - will cost an estimated \$36,000,000 and is scheduled for completion next year.

*(Photos courtesy Bill Engdahl, Hedrich-Blessing)*

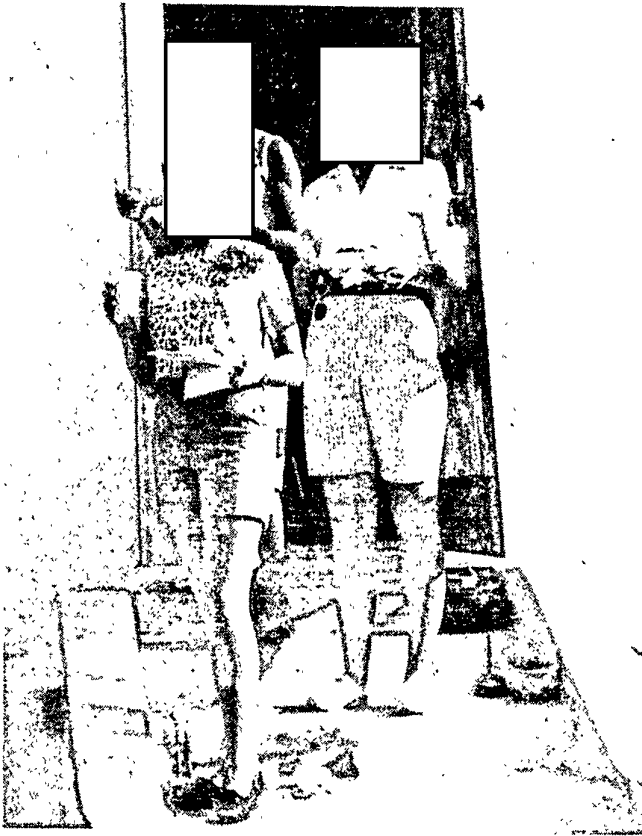


Marina City as it will look upon completion. The dominating feature of this project is the two circular apartment buildings which will tower above the Chicago skyline.

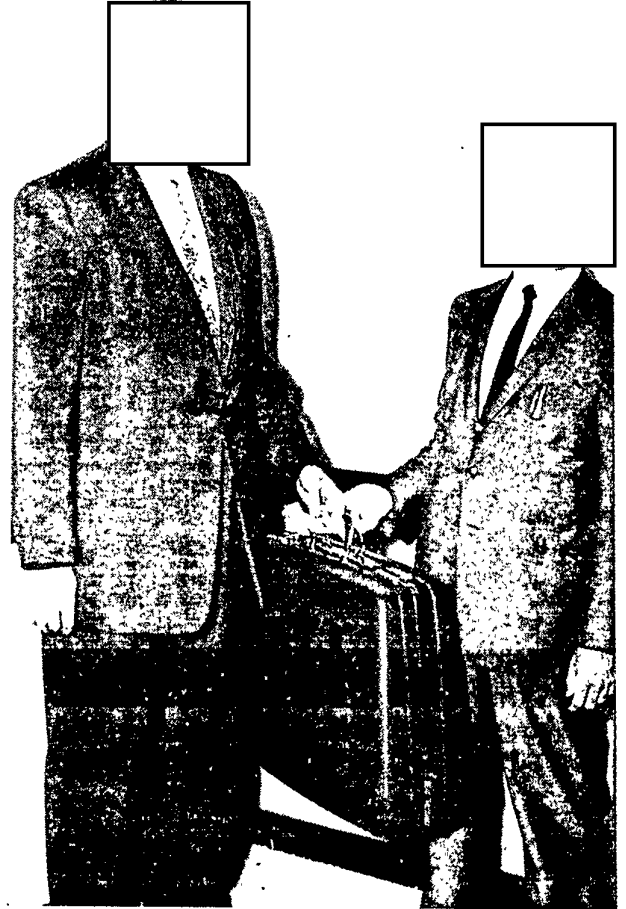


The Marina Theater. The ceiling of this saddle-shaped structure will be covered with plastic dome inflated with air; acoustics will be controlled from the theater projection booth by inflating c

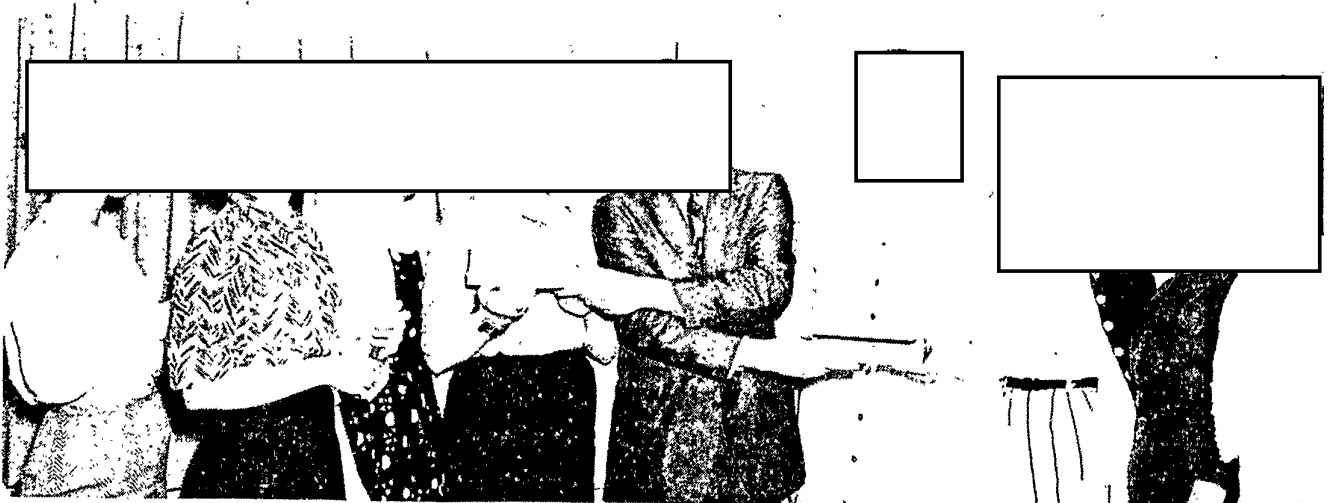
# Comin's and Goin's



To honor [redacted] who was transferred to San Juan not long ago, the Minneapolis Office clerks and secretaries combined their cooking efforts to display a very enjoyable barbecue dinner. It was a farewell lawn party and was held at the home of [redacted] (front) is shown here with [redacted] (left) and [redacted]

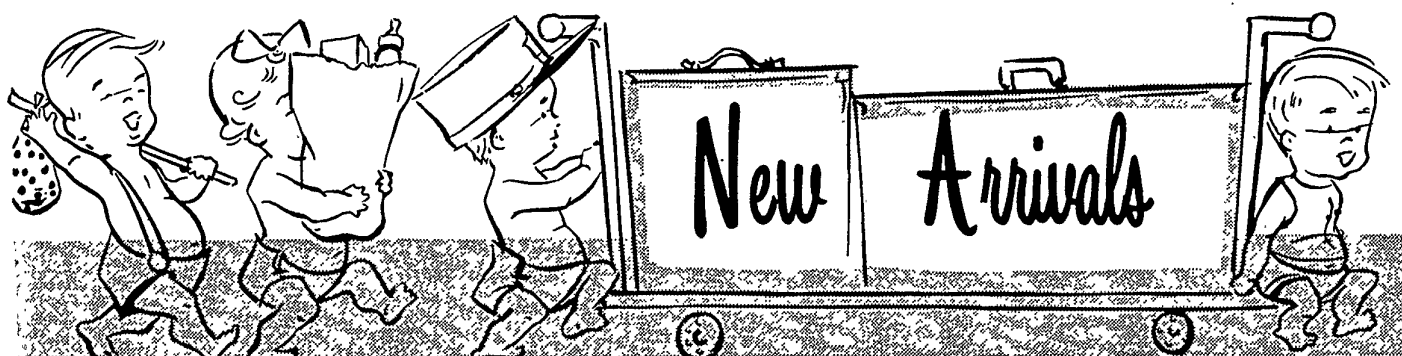


On the eve of his transfer to the Memphis Office SA [redacted] (right) was presented a portion of luggage by Detroit employees. SA [redacted] makes the presentation.



Treating the Springfield girls to sweets and the men to cigars, SA [redacted] b. [redacted] farewell to his many friends before departing for the Chicago Office. From left he is surrounded by [redacted]





THE INVESTIGATOR  
Published by the  
FBI RECREATION ASSOCIATION  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

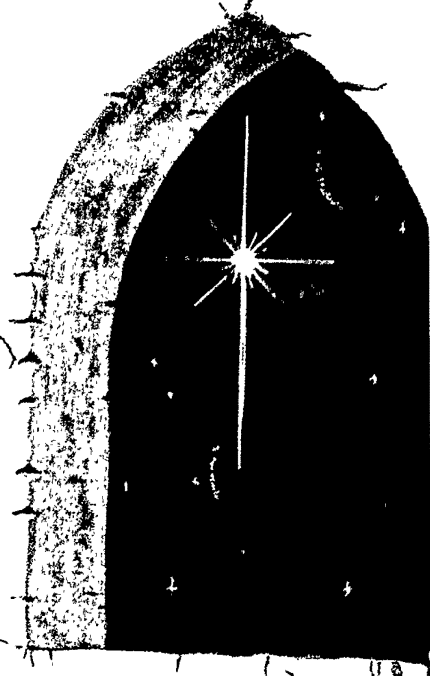
Investigator Staff

EDITOR: M. A. Jones  
ASSISTANT EDITOR   
MANAGING EDITOR   
WOMEN'S EDITOR:   
DESIGN AND LAYOUT: Exhibits Section

FBIRA Officers

PRESIDENT: C. Ray Davidson  
VICE PRESIDENT: Donald E. Moore  
SECRETARY:   
TREASURER: R. C. Renneberger  
ACTIVITY PROMOTER: Carl A. Harris

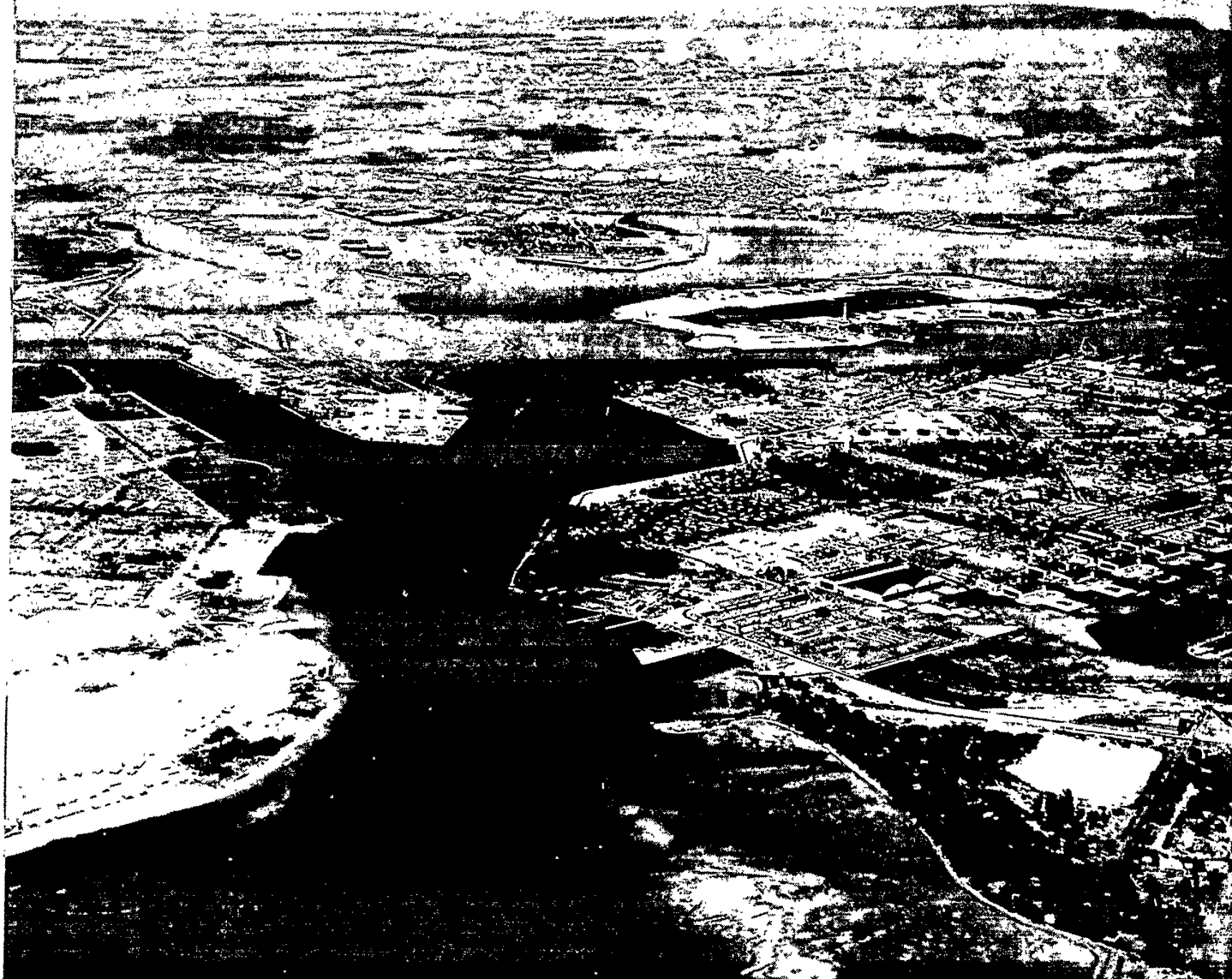
The



Investigator

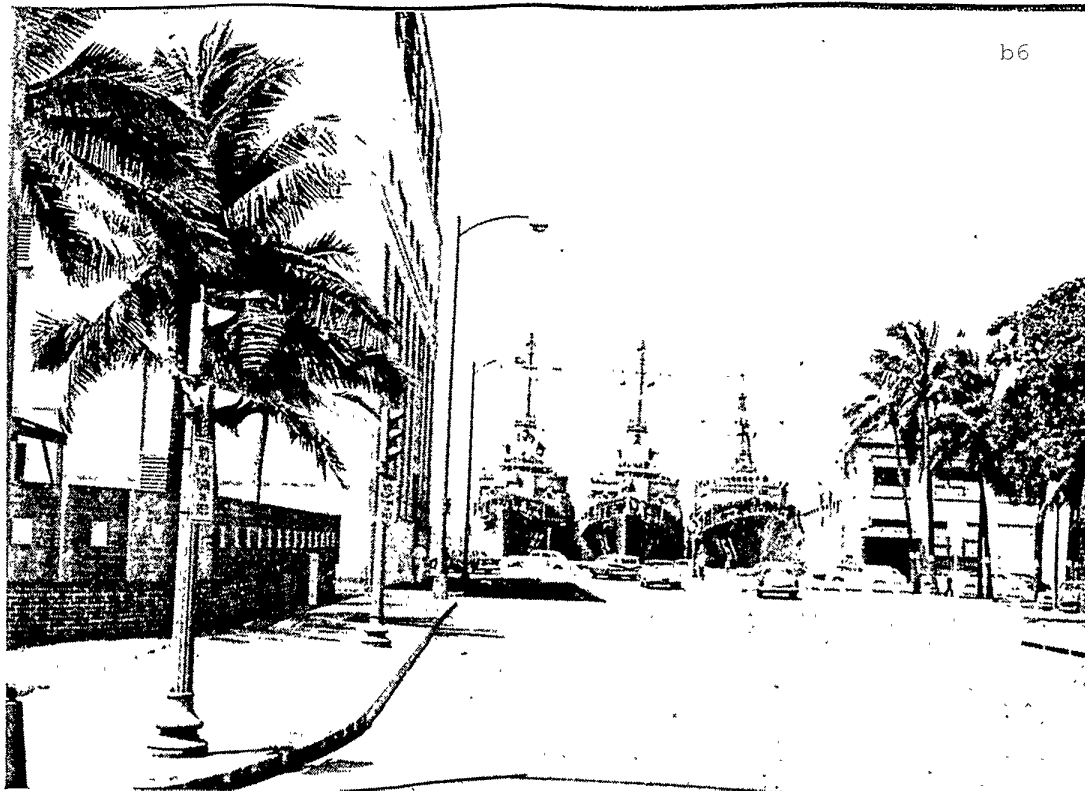
CHRISTMAS 196

SUL  
AREY-



TARGET OF ATTACK. AERIAL VIEW OF PEARL HARBOR LOOKING INLAND FROM THE SEA. HICKAM AIR FORCE BASE IS IN THE FOREGROUND. (U. S. Navy Photo)

# 20TH ANNIVERSARY ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR



Three Japanese destroyers on friendly visit were docked within sight of the Honolulu FBI office in August, 1961. The scene contrasts sharply with that of two decades ago.

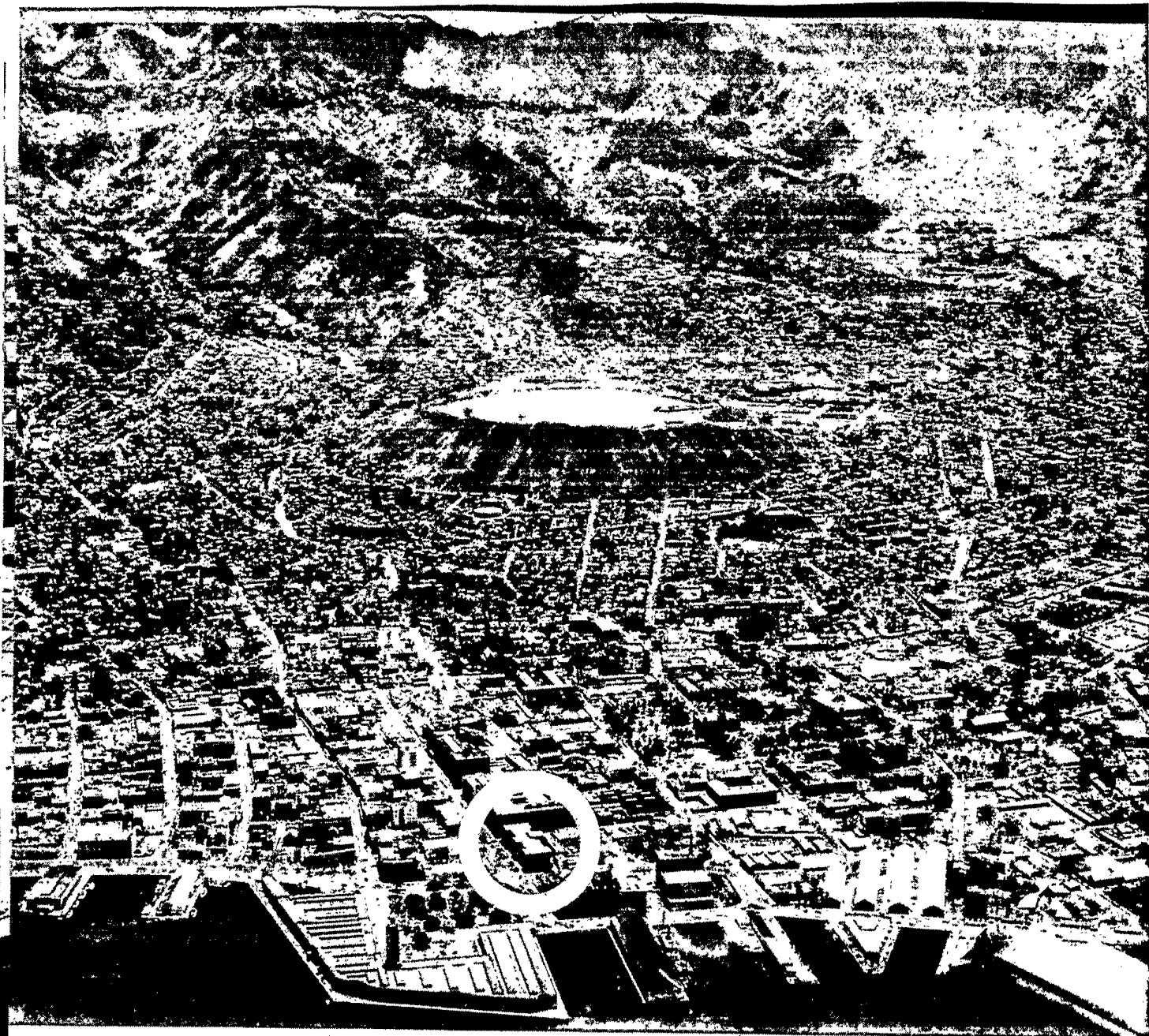
*...Americans stunned by first reports of the attack on Pearl Harbor will never forget those early hours of World War II. Readers' memories of that day two decades past will be sharpened by these human episodes in that drama-packed period in the history of the FBI.*

THREE Japanese destroyers docked abreast at the foot of Bishop Street were framed in a window of the Honolulu FBI office on a late summer day in 1961 as SA [redacted] sorted out his memories of events associated with a date almost twenty years past - December 7, 1941 - Pearl Harbor Day. The three destroyers, rocking gently against the wharf in the bright sun, had traveled to Hawaii on a peaceful mission signifying the friendly relations which exist today between Japan and the United States. The scene contrasted sharply with that of two decades ago when [redacted] stood at the same window with SAC Robert L. Shivers (since deceased) watching in disbelief as three Japanese fighter planes bore down on the Dillingham Building at

tree-top level and suddenly veered off toward their targets at Hickam Air Force Base and Pearl Harbor.

#### FBI PERSONNEL

In addition to SAC Shivers, Honolulu FBI personnel consisted of ASAC Wayne S. Murphy (also deceased), 14 Special Agents, one radio operator, 8 clerical and stenographic employees and one Japanese translator. Of the 5 who are still in Bureau service, [redacted] alone is assigned today to the Honolulu Office, having returned to the Island State in July, 1960, following 9 years of mainland assignments. SA Samuel G. McEldowney is now assigned at San Francisco; SA Ernest Van Loon is located in the Phoenix



Aerial view of Honolulu showing Punchbowl National Cemetery in center. Dillingham Building housing FBI office is encircled in foreground. *(Hawaii Visitors Bureau photo)*

Office; and SA John H. Polkinhorn is assigned to WFO. Dwayne L. Eskridge, sole radio operator in Honolulu on December 7, 1941, is today a Special Agent serving as Resident Agent at Martinez, California, in the San Francisco Division. Of the remaining, several are deceased and all others have resigned or retired.

#### FIRST REPORT

Dwayne Eskridge was in the Honolulu Office early on the morning of December 7, 1941, testing the newly installed radio circuits to San Diego. With him was Frank V. Sullivan, then a clerk, who later became a Special Agent and passed away in 1960 while assigned to the San Diego Office. The tests were begun at about 7:30 a.m. Several had been completed when just before 8 a.m., Sullivan suddenly rushed to the office vault where

the radio equipment was installed to blurt out that Pearl Harbor was under attack by Japanese planes. Eskridge and Sullivan ran to the room where they saw low-flying Japanese aircraft.

Scrambling back to the still warm transmitter, Eskridge rattled out the message, "WFO from WFBN, if you're still there, stand by for very urgent and important message." For a few seconds the receiver was silent, then the steady response of standard operational signals came from the San Diego operator. Eskridge flew back with the news of the attack. World War II was underway.

#### AS BOMBS FELL

Shortly after the attack began, while many aircraft shells were exploding near the Dillingham Building, SAC Shivers was talking with

# ATTACK ACCOUNT

THE Japanese attack was launched at 6 a.m. on December 7, 1941, from a task force of six aircraft carriers, two battleships, two cruisers, nine destroyers, and three submarines located 200 miles north of Oahu. The first wave of 50 fighters, 50 horizontal bombers, 40 torpedo bombers, and 50 dive bombers was followed 45 minutes later by a second wave of 50 horizontal bombers, 80 dive bombers, and 40 fighters.

Almost simultaneously with the sighting of single-engine planes southeast of the Hickam Field hangar line at 7:55 a.m., the Naval Base and Hickam Field came under attack. Wave after wave of enemy planes subjected units of the Pacific fleet to low and high altitude bombing. At its end, the Navy had suffered a devastating blow.

The battleship force was most severely hit. The "Arizona," the "California," and "West Virginia" were sunk; the "Oklahoma" capsized; the "Nevada" and three others damaged. Other class vessels received damages of varying degree. Fortunately no carrier was in port.

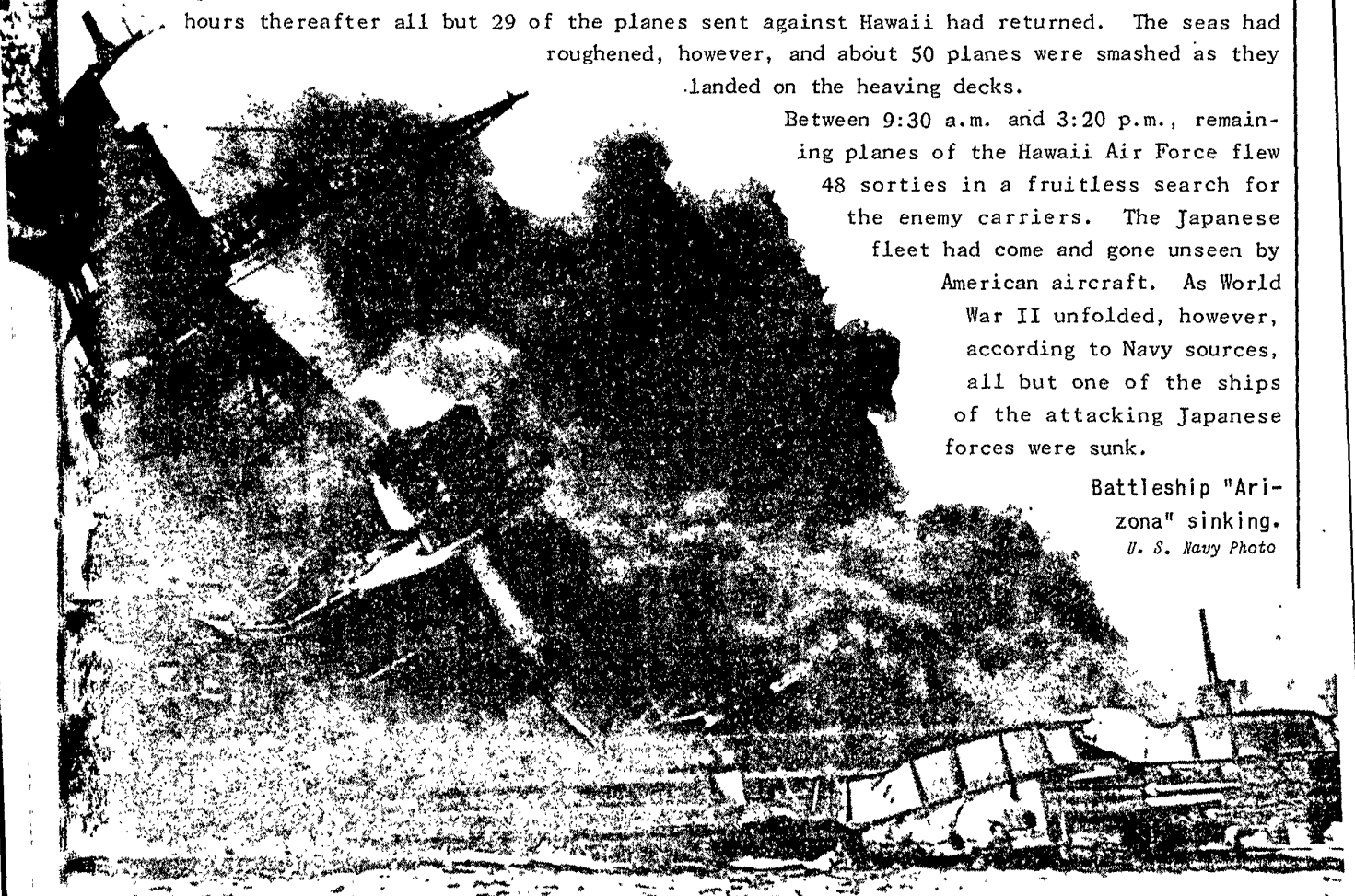
Of the approximately 169 Naval aircraft in the Oahu area, 87 were destroyed. Personnel losses of the Navy and Marine Corps were also heavy. A total of 2,086 officers and men were killed or fatally injured and an additional 749 were wounded.

To prevent effective reaction, bombing and strafing raids were made at Hickam, Wheeler, and Bellows Fields, resulting in the destruction of 64 of the 231 aircraft assigned to the Hawaii Air Force. Only 79 of the remaining planes were reported as useable.

Japanese flyers in the first wave had returned to their carriers by noon, and within 2 hours thereafter all but 29 of the planes sent against Hawaii had returned. The seas had roughened, however, and about 50 planes were smashed as they landed on the heaving decks.

Between 9:30 a.m. and 3:20 p.m., remaining planes of the Hawaii Air Force flew 48 sorties in a fruitless search for the enemy carriers. The Japanese fleet had come and gone unseen by American aircraft. As World War II unfolded, however, according to Navy sources, all but one of the ships of the attacking Japanese forces were sunk.

Battleship "Arizona" sinking.  
*U. S. Navy Photo*





Director Hoover advising him of office operations and the safety of Bureau personnel and equipment. All personnel of the office immediately began the performance of duties demanding round-the-clock effort. Still vivid in the memories of those assigned to Honolulu during those hectic days are the week-old beards and the long periods when sleep was possible only in brief cat naps on army cots installed in the office.

Tension during the early hours was greatly relieved by the quick action taken by the Bureau to notify all parents or next of kin on the mainland of the safety of Bureau personnel in Honolulu. In some instances this news reached loved ones simultaneously with the first news of the attack.

#### AFTER THE ATTACK

The FBI and military intelligence agencies were soon engulfed in rumors and false reports which required immediate checking. One fanciful report that persisted following the attack held that "cane swatches" had been cut in the sugar fields in the vicinity of Pearl Harbor in the shape of arrows pointing the way to targets. In reality, the swatches were not cut in the shape of arrows but as crosses which served as precautionary firebreaks since the fields were burned in the course of normal harvesting.

Following the initial attack, while enemy planes were still in the area, numerous reports were received through the deluged Honolulu Office switchboard that parachute troops were landing, particularly in the Nuana Valley area leading to the Pali Road which connects Honolulu and Windward Oahu. When the reports were checked out, it developed they were based on the billowy white puffs of smoke from anti-aircraft shells over the Island, which, in the day's excitement, closely resembled parachutes.

One local woman, in an excited but rational voice, telephoned to report that the dog in the yard next door was "barking in code." Another reported that the water supply had been poisoned and in corroboration of her claim noted that her canary had just died. When the canary was autopsied, it was revealed it had not been fed or

watered for such a long period that when it was given water, it just blew up and literally exploded.

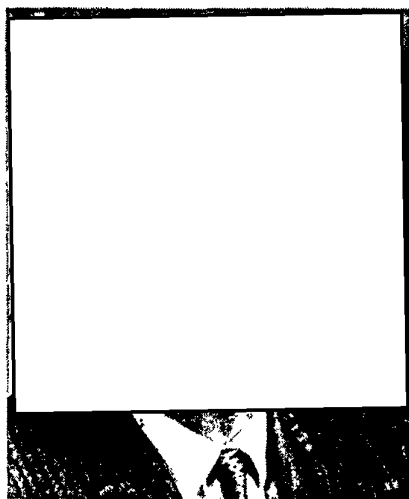
During the late morning of the attack, Kazuo Sakamaki, aged 24, a lieutenant in the Japanese Navy, was brought to the FBI Office and momentarily held under military guard following his capture on the beach at Waimanalo Oahu. His was one of two Japanese midget submarines which had arrived in the hours just prior to the attack to chart ship positions. Lt. Sakamaki's only crewman was drowned after the submarine had run onto a reef off Waimanalo shore. Through an interpreter, while sitting in the Honolulu Office space, Sakamaki stated: "The greatest mistake was being captured. This is the first time I have failed. Please do not advise Japan about this. Please kill me."

The Honolulu Office not only had contact with the first prisoner of war in World War II but investigated and figured prominently in the trial of the first civilian to be tried by a fully constituted military commission in World War II. Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn was convicted on three counts of espionage occurring prior to December 7, 1941, and was sentenced to death before a firing squad. This sentence of the military commission was later commuted to fifty years' imprisonment, and Kuehn was ultimately returned to Germany.

#### CAUTIOUS MOMENTS

On the night of December 7th, and on a few nights following, all available members of the National Guard, reserve police, ROTC cadets, and other volunteers were utilized to perform guard duty in areas of vital communication, electric and power facilities. Many were situated near the Honolulu Office, since the power plant of the Honolulu Electric Company is in an adjoining building. There were some harrowing moments as FBI personnel approached the office on those dark, blackout nights, when voices out of nowhere would issue sharp commands: "Halt, who goes there." Occasionally, before receiving a response, the nervous guards cut loose with a rifle and sometimes a scatter gun. Fortunately, and miraculously, no one was hurt.

Tight military precautions caused some risks in moving about the Islands on necessary business. A "blackout" 40-mile ride from Kahuku, Oahu, to Honolulu, via the old Pali Road, leading a three-car convoy is still vivid in the memory of SA [redacted]. Honolulu police reserve officer was driving the second car and a Naval intelligence officer the third. The route followed narrow rural roads and the precarious Pali Road. Since there had been no time to install blackout lights, the convoy proceeded in darkness. Army trucks, loaded with fully armed soldiers, were rushing about the Island to take up defensive shore positions. Commercial radio stations had time and again warned that no car



THE INVESTIGATOR is grateful to SA [redacted]

[redacted] Honolulu, for the enthusiastic spirit in which he accomplished the collection and preparation of material for this account of a dramatic period in the history of the Bureau. The cooperation of the many Associate Editors who probed the memories of other personnel for additional details is also appreciated.



ct  
II  
he  
a  
ld  
ed  
to  
:-  
.-  
y  
y

四



The old Pali Road cut into the mountain. Scene of "blackout ride" episode related by SA [redacted] (Honolulu Star-Bulletin photo)

were to be on the streets except military and police vehicles. [ ] convoy was shouted to a halt on no less than six occasions while GI's surrounded the civilian vehicles. With rifles repeatedly thrust against his temple by nervous GI's, [ ] used extreme care to identify himself before making any moves which might be misinterpreted. While keeping his hands in evidence on the steering wheel, he prayerfully stated his identity and purpose. Only when the light of understanding dawned on the GI, did he reach for and display his credentials.

## DOMESTIC RELATIONS

SA [redacted] now in the Phoenix Office, arrived in Honolulu on transfer December 3, 1941, four days before the attack. He was accompanied by [redacted] his wife of three weeks. What began as a honeymoon trip to Honolulu was brought to an abrupt end December 7th, and [redacted] did not see his bride for several days. [redacted] was conscripted into service as a

clerk in the Honolulu Office, working days while [ ] was working a night schedule. [ ] had enjoyed visiting Waikiki Beach only once before he was subpoenaed to testify in New York on February 1, 1942. While there, he was transferred to Los Angeles and never returned to Honolulu. A month passed before [ ] joined [ ] in Los Angeles.

Another Agent approached SAC Shivers several days after the attack to request permission to be married that day. Shivers, noting that it was then about 11:45 a.m., shot back without a smile, "Yes, but be back by 1 o'clock." With the marriage ceremony completed, the Agent returned to the office to receive an assignment lasting far past midnight.

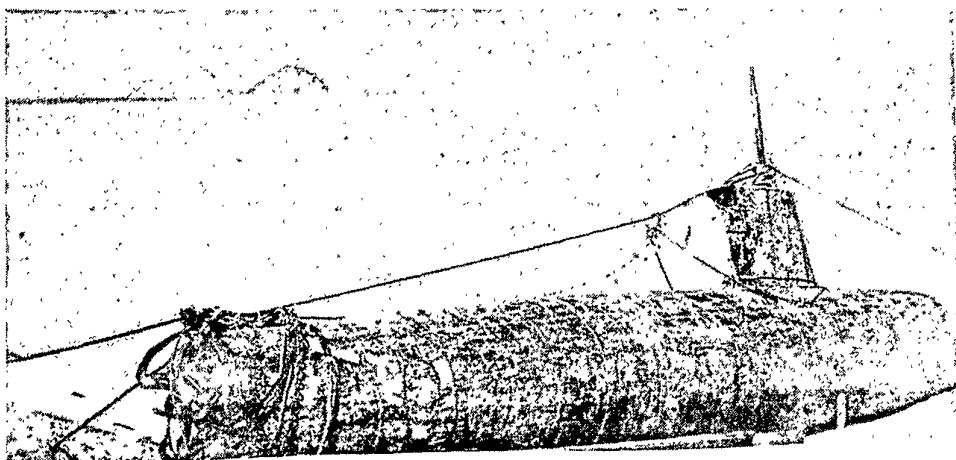
## HELP ARRIVES

George Lewis is now SRA at Bremerton, Washington, in the Seattle Division. On December 7, 1941, he was stationed in Huntington, West Virginia, under transfer to Honolulu with orders to report en route at Washington to pick up codes for Honolulu. On December 8, George boarded a plane in Washington, D. C., but was awakened about 3 a.m. in the night by the stewardess who reported the plane would make an emergency landing in Belen, New Mexico, in order that navigational gear might be removed as a precaution to prevent foreign planes from establishing fixes on our coast line. All passengers were removed and required to travel by train to Los Angeles. On arrival, George took a plane to San Francisco and delivered the codes to Inspector Myron Gurnea (since deceased) who was standing by for transportation to Hawaii. Ultimately, George and four other Agents were passengers on the first convoy out of San Francisco made up of the Matson vessels "Lurline," "Matsonia," and "Monterey."

## VITAL COMMUNICATIONS

Early in 1941, as war drew near, the Bureau initiated preparation of an emergency radio communications link between the Washington Head-

Midget Japanese submarine which took part in Pearl Harbor attack. (U. S. Army Photo)

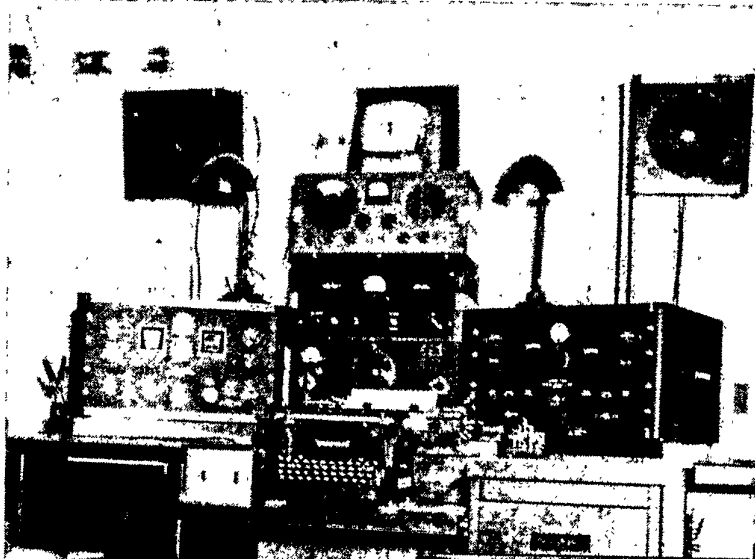


quarters and strategic field offices, particularly the outlying offices of Honolulu, San Juan, and Juneau. Following installation of the main control station in the vicinity of Washington, a series of tests were conducted in the vicinity of Los Angeles by then Special Agent, now Assistant Director, I. W. Conrad to determine power and frequency requirements for a relay station on the West Coast which would link Alaska and Honolulu with Washington. Interestingly, the tests were conducted using a powerful amateur radio station which the owner, [redacted] kindly placed at Bureau disposal in his California home.

Based upon the results of these tests, Conrad and Radio Operator Dwayne L. Eskridge, together with SA [redacted] now assigned at Seattle, installed a major relay station on a high hill overlooking the Pacific Ocean just north of San Diego. Completing the job in early November of 1941, Conrad and Eskridge were assigned to proceed immediately to Honolulu to install there the terminal radio station. Because



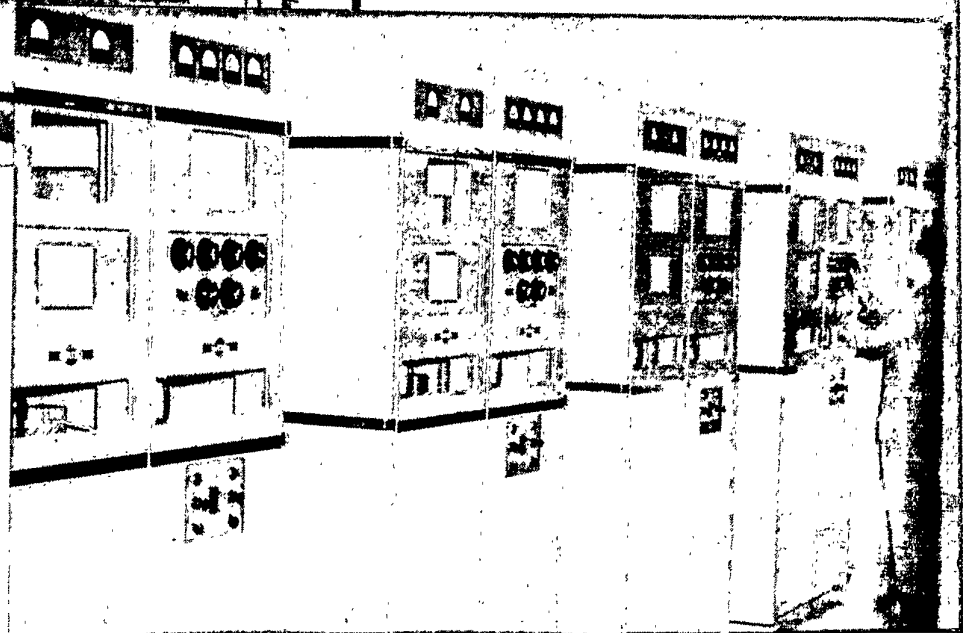
I. W. Conrad en route to Hawaii in November, 1941, to install communications link with Bureau.



of the unavailability of air transportation, the trip was made by steamer.

With newspaper headlines reading "UNEASY PEACE HANGS OVER THE PACIFIC," the station installation proceeded with emergency speed. Lacking time to locate an outside site, the station was constructed in the field office space in the Dillingham Building. Successful radio communication with Washington via the San Diego relay station was effected in the latter part of November, 1941. With the completion of outlying stations at Juneau and San Juan, the entire planned network

The San Diego Radio Relay Station as it appeared in 1941 and as it looks now.



was operational before the outbreak of war.

The testing complete, Conrad departed Honolulu to arrive in Washington just prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor. Eskridge remained in Honolulu, and it was he who first flashed the news of the attack to the Bureau, even as the bombs were falling. The Bureau's radio circuit many times was the only available secure means of communication during the early days of the war when military facilities were completely saturated with their own communications traffic and the commercial facilities were frequently disrupted.

Dwayne L. Eskridge at controls of Honolulu radio station in 1941.



#### MEMORABLE DATE TO MANY

Shock, moments of doubt, and grave meditation, in that order, characterize the recollections of most Americans who heard the terse radio reports on December 7, 1941, of the attack on Pearl Harbor. Accounts of events on that day, as they affected present Bureau employees, will undoubtedly direct the thoughts of many readers to that unforgettable date in their own lives.

SA [redacted] Los Angeles, was on December 7, 1941, a second lieutenant with the Hawaiian Interceptor Command at Wheeler Field, eight miles south of Pearl Harbor. While dressing to attend church service at about 7:55 a.m., he heard commotion which he first attributed to practice dive bombing. Sighting the rising sun on planes passing so low over the field that the grins on the pilot's faces were visible, he swiftly changed his mind. [redacted] recalls that as the attack ended, a heavy rain fell and the muddy red clay on the field added to the general hardship and confusion.

During the Fall of 1941, SA [redacted] Chicago, was a seaman first class aboard the aircraft carrier, "USS Lexington." As the Japanese Naval Force approached Hawaii, the "Lex" left Pearl Harbor on December 5 en



SA [redacted] Chicago, when assigned to the U. S. Navy carrier "Lexington."

route to Midway Island to deliver a squadron of marine fighter planes. On the morning of the attack, [redacted] recalls the announcement aboard ship "Now hear this... hostilities with Japan have commenced... Pearl Harbor has been attacked by Japanese aircraft." The "Lex" and her escort returned to Pearl Harbor on December 9, to find the naval base littered with smoldering hulks of once proud warships. The berth where the "Lex" had been docked was now occupied by a target ship with a half-dozen Japanese torpedoes through her. The target ship had been outfitted with heavy wood planking on the top deck as protection from practice bombs. Japanese airmen apparently thought her to be the "Lex," as years later it was reported that the Japanese believed they had sunk the ship. The "Lex" was to participate in many missions against the Japanese before she was sunk on May 8, 1942, in the Battle of the Coral Sea.

SA [redacted] WFO, was a radioman striker aboard the US Navy oiler Ramapo which was docked at Pearl Harbor on December 7. The ship carried approximately 80,000 barrels of oil, aviation gasoline, and a normal supply of ammunition. Miraculously, the ship was not hit. George watched the direct hits which sank the battleships "Arizona" and "Oklahoma."

On September 10, 1941, SA John F. Ganley, Philadelphia, enlisted in the Navy. On December 7, he was ordered to return from leave to his ship at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. While waiting with a shipmate for a train at South Station in Boston, they were asked by a reporter to pose for a picture with two unknown but attractive girls. John was startled on seeing the picture in the newspaper with the caption "Sailors Leave

# Loved Ones To Go To War."

SA [redacted], Detroit, was assigned with another Agent on December 7, to escort the then Attorney General Francis Biddle who was in Detroit to attend a dinner. During the dinner, Attorney General Biddle was handed a message advising him of the Pearl Harbor attack. He excused himself and [redacted] drove him, with siren blaring, to the airport to return to Washington.

SA Frank R. Southerland, Atlanta, was at the Polo Grounds in New York watching a professional football game starring the New York Giants and the Chicago Bears. The game was interrupted with the announcement of the Pearl Harbor attack. Frank immediately reported to the office and did not return home for four days. When news of the attack was received, SA Carl E. Claiborne, Atlanta, was on duty as a clerk in the Identification Division. He recalls the general excitement and confusion as top ranking military personnel converged on the Bureau to receive news through one of the few communication systems open to Hawaii.

SA Arthur W. Pejeau, Cleveland, had received orders on December 6, 1941, transferring him from Los Angeles to Cleveland. He vividly recalls the transfer was canceled on December 7, 1941, shortly after news of the attack was received and that he spent from the morning of December 7 through December 9 in sports clothing and unshaven.

SA James M. Underhill, Charlotte, was in new Agents' training class on December 7 as was SA [redacted] Philadelphia. Underhill recalls several hours of feeling "useless" while class instructors and counselors performed emergency assignments. Hagan remembers the excitement on the base as hundreds of marines prepared to depart that night. It later developed these men were in the first assault on Guadalcanal where most of them lost their lives.

SA [redacted] who was also in new Agents' class on December 7 and assigned to prac-

tical training at WFO, was ordered to report for an assignment at the Japanese embassy. He remembers that embassy employees were burning papers while thousands of stunned Americans passed in front of the embassy finding it difficult to believe that war had come.

The first Agent to arrive at the Seattle

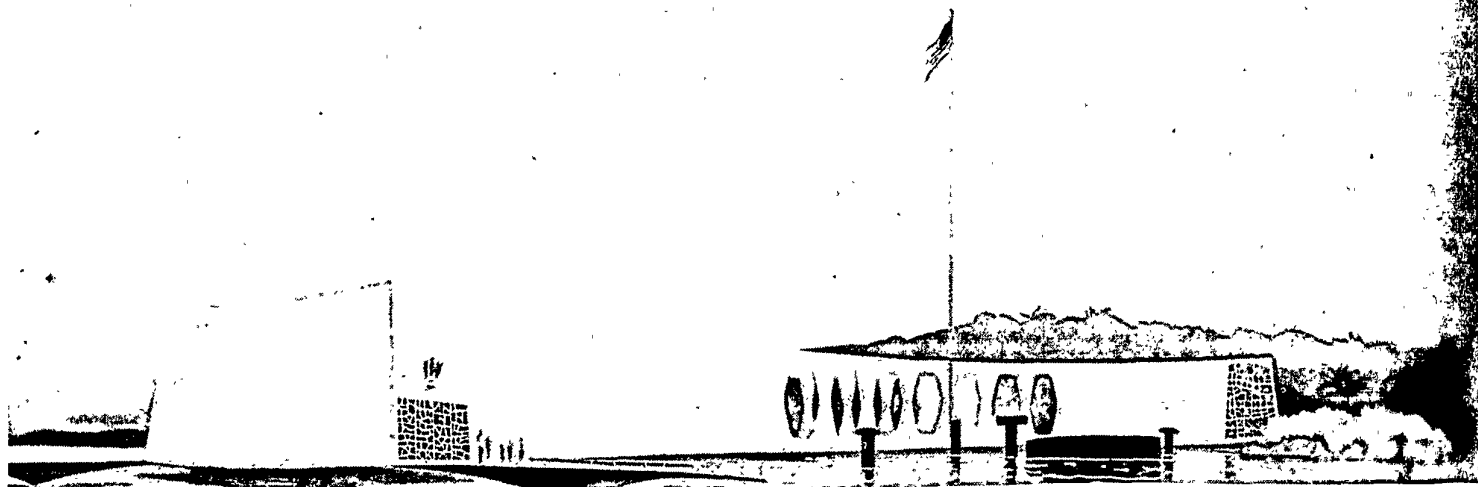
Office on December 7 was SA Joseph P. MacFarland. He is still assigned in Seattle. Rumors were spreading throughout the Seattle area soon after the attack that the Japanese fleet, Japanese submarines, and Japanese balloons had been sighted on and near Puget Sound. Reports of all types flooded the Seattle switchboard. MacFarland checked one report that a Japanese spy was signaling from an apartment window. His inquiries developed that the young working girl living in the apartment had simply hung her laundry to dry in front of the window, and the

December 7, 1941, was also an important day for [redacted] now a stenographer in the Chicago Office.

stockings on either end of the line looked, from the street, like moving arms. MacFarland's parting suggestion to the young lady was to pull her shades down.

December 7, 1941, was particularly important in the life of [redacted] a stenographer in the Chicago Office--she was born that day.

Architect's drawing of memorial to the "U. S. S. Arizona" marking 20th anniversary of attack on Pearl Harbor. The memorial is constructed directly over the bridge and superstructure of the sunken battleship. (U. S. Navy photo)



## IN MEMORIAM

### SA William A. Temple

WILLIAM A. TEMPLE, one of the oldest and best known Agents in the Bureau's service, died on November 6, 1961, at Springfield, Illinois. He was 72 years of age and his career with the FBI was one of unique distinction.

Mr. Temple had served the Bureau for more than 35 years. He had been assigned to the Springfield Office since 1939, but his duties in earlier years took him to ten offices, from New York to New Orleans. A native of Mississippi, he earned a law degree from the University of Mississippi and worked as an attorney until he joined the Bureau.

On July 26, 1926, Mr. Temple was sworn in as a Special Agent at New Orleans and almost immediately was sent to the Pittsburgh Office. Later assignments took him to New York, SOG, Oklahoma City, New Orleans, Atlanta, Birmingham and Peoria. Mr. Temple served as one of the earliest supervisors at SOG, and he took part in the investigation of practically every type of Bureau case.

With the death of SA Temple, the FBI has lost both a devoted employee and a stalwart part of its past. Throughout the Bureau, he was known as "Pop" Temple, a name which reflected the respect and affection of his associates. His dedication to the Bureau symbolized the highest traditions of the FBI.

Mr. Temple is survived by his wife, [ ] and their three children. The heartfelt sympathy of his friends and associates is extended to the family.



b6

# 1961 FBIRA Elections

DURING the month of December, members of the FBI Recreation Association will elect officers for the coming year. FBIRA posts to be filled are those of the President, Vice-President, Assistant Activity Promoter, and two members of the Board of Directors. A brief biographical sketch of each of the candidates is presented here to acquaint voters with those nominated for office.

## PRESIDENT

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR WILLIAM S. TAVEL

Assistant Director William "Sax" Tavel is a native of Sumter, South Carolina. He joined the Bureau on September 8, 1941, and came to SOG in July, 1950. He served as Number One Man to Assistant to the Director John P. Mohr before he was placed in charge of the Files and Communications Division in March, 1961.



INSPECTOR EDWARD C. KEMPER, JR.

Inspector "Ed" Kemper, who is a native of Washington, D. C., joined the Bureau in August, 1941. He was transferred to SOG in 1946 and now serves as Number Two Man of the Crime Records Division. Mr. Kemper was designated an Inspector in September, 1961.



## VICE-PRESIDENT

SA WILLIAM V. CLEVELAND



SA "Bill" Cleveland is a native of Mississippi. He entered the Bureau in December, 1939, and served as ASAC at Norfolk and Indianapolis before his transfer to SOG in 1951. Bill presently serves as Chief of the Employees Security and Special Inquiry Section of the Special Investigative Division.

SA CHRISTOPHER J. MORAN

SA "Chris" Moran came to the Bureau in December, 1938, from his native state of New Jersey. He was appointed a Special Agent in August, 1941, and has served at SOG since 1951. An expert accountant, Chris utilizes his vast knowledge in this field as an instructor in the Training and Inspection Division.



## ASSISTANT ACTIVITY PROMOTER

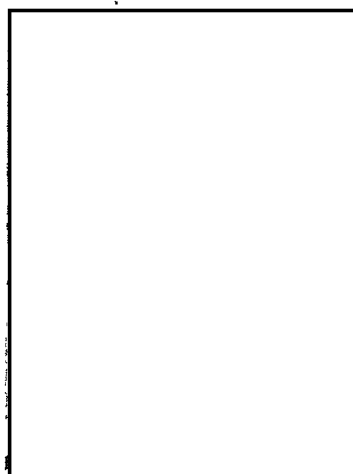
SA RICHARD J. GALLAGHER

SA "Dick" Gallagher hails from Providence, Rhode Island. Beginning his career with the Bureau in August, 1941, he was assigned to Cleveland, New York, and Boston before being transferred to SOG in 1953. Dick presently serves as Number One Man in the Criminal Section of the General Investigative Division.



SA [REDACTED]

SA [REDACTED] was born at Genoa, Nebraska. He entered the Bureau in September, 1941, and served at Newark, New York, and Detroit before his transfer to SOG in 1951. [REDACTED] is assigned as a supervisor in the Domestic Intelligence Division.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SA FRANK W. WAIKART



SA Frank Waikart, who is Number One Man of the Files and Communications Division, is a veteran of more than 27 years of Bureau service. A native Washingtonian, he joined the Bureau as a clerk and has served at SOG since 1940. Frank's long association with records matters qualifies him as an expert in this field.

SA CARL A. HARRIS



SA Carl Harris is a native of Washington, D. C. He joined the Bureau in May, 1947, and was transferred to SOG in April, 1952, after several years' service in the Field. Carl is presently serving as a supervisor in the Identification Division.

SA [redacted]

SA [redacted]

SA [redacted] has served as Chief of the Document Section of the Laboratory since 1958. A native of Wyoming, he joined the Bureau in July, 1942, and served as ASAC of the Buffalo Office prior to his present assignment.

SA [redacted] was born at Woodhull, New York. A veteran of more than 20 years of Bureau service, he was transferred to SOG in 1946 where he served in the Domestic Intelligence and Investigative Divisions before beginning his present assignment in the Special Investigative Division.



Alexander

May your stocking be brimful  
of all you desire.  
May your heart be as warm  
as a pine-needle fire.  
May the Star cast its light  
through the deep midnight blue.  
Bringing missiles of love  
from the Manger to you.





# RETIREMENTS

## Richard L. Johnson

The retirement of SA Richard L. Johnson of the San Antonio Office took an accomplished and capable investigator from the rolls of the FBI. Dick had served the Bureau for more than 24 years.

A native Texan, Dick earned an LL.B. degree from Baylor University at Waco and served as County Attorney of San Saba County, Texas, for four years. In 1937, he joined the Bureau as a Special Agent and was first assigned to the St. Louis Office. Later service took him to Omaha, Little Rock, and New York before his assignment to San Antonio in 1944. Dick had served as Resident Agent at Lampasas, Texas, since 1951.

He and his wife [redacted] have two children. They reside at 601 South Arnold Street, Lampasas, Texas.



Mr. Johnson

October 4, 1961, marked the retirement of SA [redacted] of the Indianapolis Office. He was a veteran of more than 23 years of service and was one of the Bureau's outstanding criminal investigators.

[redacted] hails from Indianapolis, Indiana. He earned A.B. and J.D. degrees from Indiana University and practiced law in Indianapolis until he joined the Bureau in 1938. [redacted] served at Boston, Louisville, and Indianapolis until he was transferred to SOG in 1948. The following

year, he began his second tour at the Indianapolis Office where he remained until his retirement.

The [redacted] his wife [redacted] and their three children--reside at [redacted] Indiana.

## John E. Edwards

The long and dedicated career of SAC John E. Edwards of the Buffalo Office came to a close with his retirement on October 19, 1961. His service to the Bureau spanned more than 20 years.

A native of New York City, John earned an A.B. degree from Fordham University and later attended The George Washington University Law School in Washington, D. C. In January, 1941, he joined the Bureau as a Special Agent and was assigned to the Milwaukee Office. He served at Detroit and SOG until his appointment as ASAC of the New York Office in 1957. A year later, he assumed the duties of SAC at Buffalo.

John and his wife [redacted] have three children. They reside at 1817 Bayou Grande Boulevard, Shore Acres, Pinellas County, Florida.



Mr. Edwards

SA [redacted] retired on October 19, 1961, after having served the Bureau for more than 20 years. He had been assigned at the St. Louis Office since 1946, and was one of the Bureau's most capable investigators. [redacted] was born in Joliet, Illinois, but received his early education at St. Louis, Missouri. He earned an LL.B. degree from Washington University in St. Louis and

employed as an insurance investigator by a local firm until he joined the Bureau in September, 1941. Following his training, [redacted] was assigned to the Milwaukee Office. Later service took him to Springfield, San Diego, and Los Angeles before he began his assignment at St. Louis. [redacted] and his wife [redacted] reside at [redacted]

A Bureau career that spanned more than 20 years came to a close on October 17, 1961, with the retirement of SA [redacted] who was one of the Bureau's top criminal investigators, had served at the New York Office for many years. Born and reared at Walsenburg, Colorado, [redacted] earned an A.B. degree from the University of Notre Dame and subsequently entered St. Johns University in Brooklyn, New York, where he was graduated with an LL.B. degree in 1937. Following several years' employment by a New York City firm, he came to the Bureau as a Special Agent and served at Pittsburgh and Washington Field before his assignment to the New York Office in 1942. [redacted] his wife [redacted] and their five children reside at [redacted] New York.

Leonard Auguston

The Kansas City Office lost one of its most experienced Agents on October 20, 1961, when SA Leonard Auguston retired. He was a veteran of 20 years of Bureau service.



Mr. Auguston

years at the Santa Monica Resident Agency. Leonard began his assignment at Kansas City in

A native of Illinois, Leonard attended the University of Southern California at Los Angeles where he earned a B.S. degree and then worked for an insurance company for several years before joining the Bureau in 1941. Following his training, Leonard was assigned to the Knoxville Office. Later service took him to Milwaukee and Los Angeles where he served for several

December, 1959.

He and his wife [redacted] have two sons. They reside at 3343 Shelby Drive, Los Angeles 34, California.

Clarence M. Kelley

The long and distinguished career of SAC Clarence M. Kelley of the Memphis Office came to a close with his retirement on October 24, 1961. His service spanned more than 21 years.

Mr. Kelley was born and reared at Kansas City. He earned an A.B. degree from the University of Kansas and an LL.B. degree from the University of Kansas City in 1940. In October of that year, he joined the Bureau as a Special Agent and was first assigned to the Huntington, West Virginia, Office. Later assignments took him to Pittsburgh, Washington Field, Des



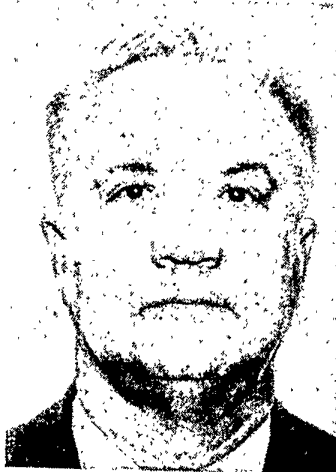
Mr. Kelley

Moines, Kansas City, and SOG. In June, 1953, he was designated ASAC of the Houston Office and later at Seattle and San Francisco. He served as SAC at both Birmingham and Memphis.

Mr. Kelley and his wife [redacted] have two children and reside in Kansas City.

Adrian W. Maguire

SA Adrian Maguire of the New Orleans Office retired on October 24, 1961, and thus closed his career of more than 20 years.



Mr. Maguire

Adrian was born and reared at Denver, Colorado. In 1929, he earned a B.A. degree from Regis College at Denver and later attended the Denver University Law School and the Westminster Law School. Subsequently, he had taught school and worked as a fireman in Denver until he joined the Bureau in July, 1941. Bureau service took Adrian to Philadelphia, New York, Indianapolis, Washington Field Of-

fice, SOG, and Albuquerque. In March, 1961, he began his assignment at New Orleans where he remained until his retirement.

He and his wife [redacted] reside at 2309 North Early Street, Alexandria Virginia.



## FROM BACK INVESTIGATORS

### DECEMBER 1936

On December 15, Director Hoover personally led a squad of Agents and local officers who captured Harry Burnette, notorious bank robber and kidnaper, in New York City.

SA Robert Leon Moore arrived at Birmingham, his first office of assignment, in 1936. Bob is now located in Detroit.

Norman H. McCabe moved from the Charlotte Office to the Little Rock Office in 1936. He is now ASAC in New York.

### DECEMBER 1941

[redacted] now of the Administrative Division, was pictured in the December, 1941, issue of THE INVESTIGATOR at the age of three and one-half months. Her proud papa, retired SAC Fred Hallford, claimed she could then talk; the only problem was no one could understand her.

### DECEMBER 1946

The FBIRA Flying Club added something new - a sparkling 1946 Ercoupe plane with a 75 h. p. engine.

The Director received the American Legion's Distinguished Service Medal at the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Legion at San Francisco.

### DECEMBER 1951

Jimmy Durante entertained a group of more than one thousand employees of the New York Office, their families and friends, at the roof garden of the Hotel Astor.

SA [redacted] of the Salt Lake City Division, with the help of another Agent, apprehended a deserter fugitive via handcar who was working on a railroad extra gang on a high railroad trestle out over the salt flats.

SA's [redacted] conducted investigations in Soddy, Tennessee, where the "Johnson Boys," a ring of car thieves, were apprehended. Both Agents are still in the Knoxville Office.

The December, 1951, issue of THE INVESTIGATOR, featured an article concerning Special Agent

Joseph C. Alston, who was then assigned to Minneapolis Office. Joe was the number one minton player in the country, held the U. S. Singles title, and shared the U. S. Doubles title with Wynn Rogers. Now in Los Angeles, Joe is still a champion badminton player.

### DECEMBER 1956

[redacted] received a letter of commendation with medal pendant for meritorious achievement during the Korean conflict. It was presented by Lieutenant Samuel Wotherspoon, officer in charge of the United States Army induction station in Los Angeles. [redacted] was SA in Los Angeles Office at the time and is assigned to the New York Office.

Agents in the Cincinnati Office made their debut as actors when a local TV station filmed and later televised a firearms training session at that office.

SA's Durley Davis, Jr.; Clarence Brittain; Cur E. Thompson; Richard W. Flach; and Fred Webb, of the Laboratory Division, formed a car partnership and bought a 1940 Buick which they called "The Green Hornet I." Later "The Green Hornet I" was succeeded by a '49 Packard.

SA Don Stewart was pictured in the December, 1956, INVESTIGATOR emerging triumphantly from the Atlantic Ocean after recapturing the 10 annual Absecon Island, New Jersey, swimming championship. He had won this particular event on three previous occasions, 1948, 1949, and 1953. In his 1956 effort, Don shattered the record for the mile and one-half event, completing it 17 seconds faster than the previous record. Don is now assigned in the Domestic Intelligence Division.

SA [redacted] captured the New Jersey American Men's Singles tennis crown in 1955. [redacted] was then assigned as Resident Agent in Red Bank, New Jersey, but is now located in Cincinnati where he recently won that city's tennis championship.

SA [redacted] and his brother battled a 410-pound bear while hunting near Pendleton, Oregon, where [redacted] is Resident Agent.

# Presents....

SA [ ] held his annual art show in mid-September this year. For the "genial gentleman from North Carolina," this was his 28th one-man exhibit and, like its predecessor this year's show drew many appreciative comments.

On exhibit this year were 18 of [ ] works. Most were completed this year, but there were also some well-established favorites, such as "Going Home." A specialist in landscapes, [ ] captures both the scene and spirit of nature in his paintings and with vibrant effect. The Autumn is a particularly appropriate season for his art show since many of his paintings dwell on the rich colors of the Fall.

Among those who attended the exhibit were Mr. Hoover and Associate Director Tolson, as well as many of [ ] friends from both in and out of the Bureau.



SA [ ] known to many as "the genial gentleman from North Carolina," has been on the Director's staff for more than 34 years.



Above - "Bend in the Road" illustrates [ ] ability with the brush.



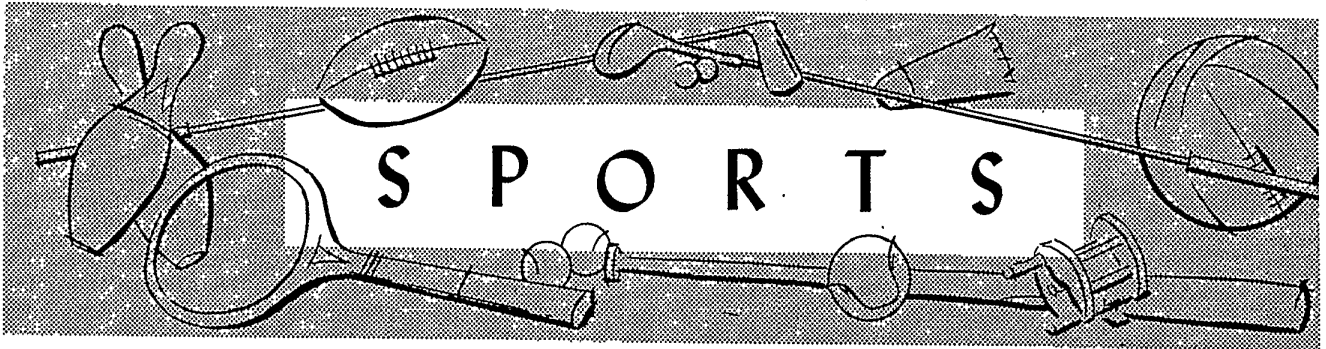
Left - "Twin Willows," one of [ ] recently completed paintings, drew much attention at the exhibit.

the  
ad-  
S.  
tle  
is

n-  
a-  
as  
f-  
's  
an  
ow

it  
id  
f

8  
l  
l  
y  
n



## The Horse Hobby

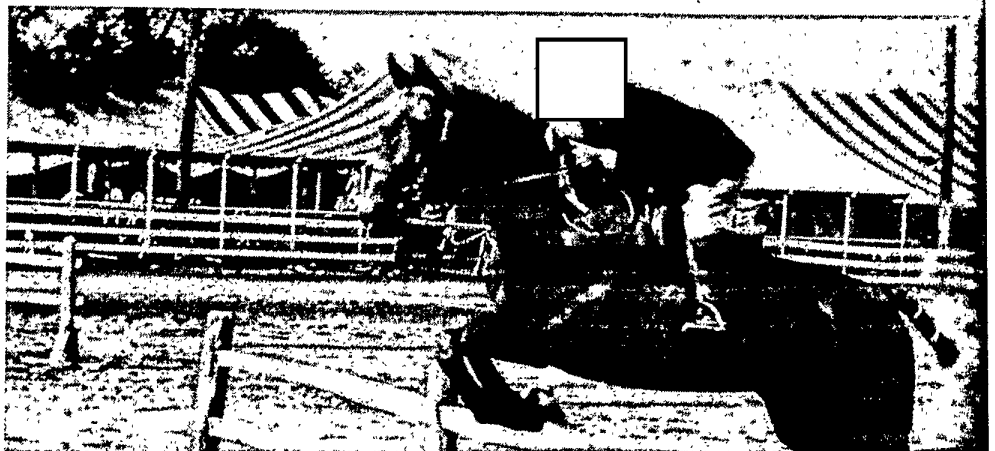


SA David W. Murray, SRA at Boise, Idaho (Butte Office), and his son [redacted] prepare for a morning jaunt.



[redacted] has "gone native" since moving to Flagstaff, Arizona, where her father, Floyd W. Brown, is assigned to the Resident Agency (since transferred to Los Angeles). [redacted] is shown above with the pony she is training.

[redacted] year-old [redacted] son of SA [redacted] of the Albany Office, puts his horse "Coffee Break" through his paces at a recent horse show. "Coffee Break" is a thoroughbred hunter and took third place in the show's open-working hunter class.



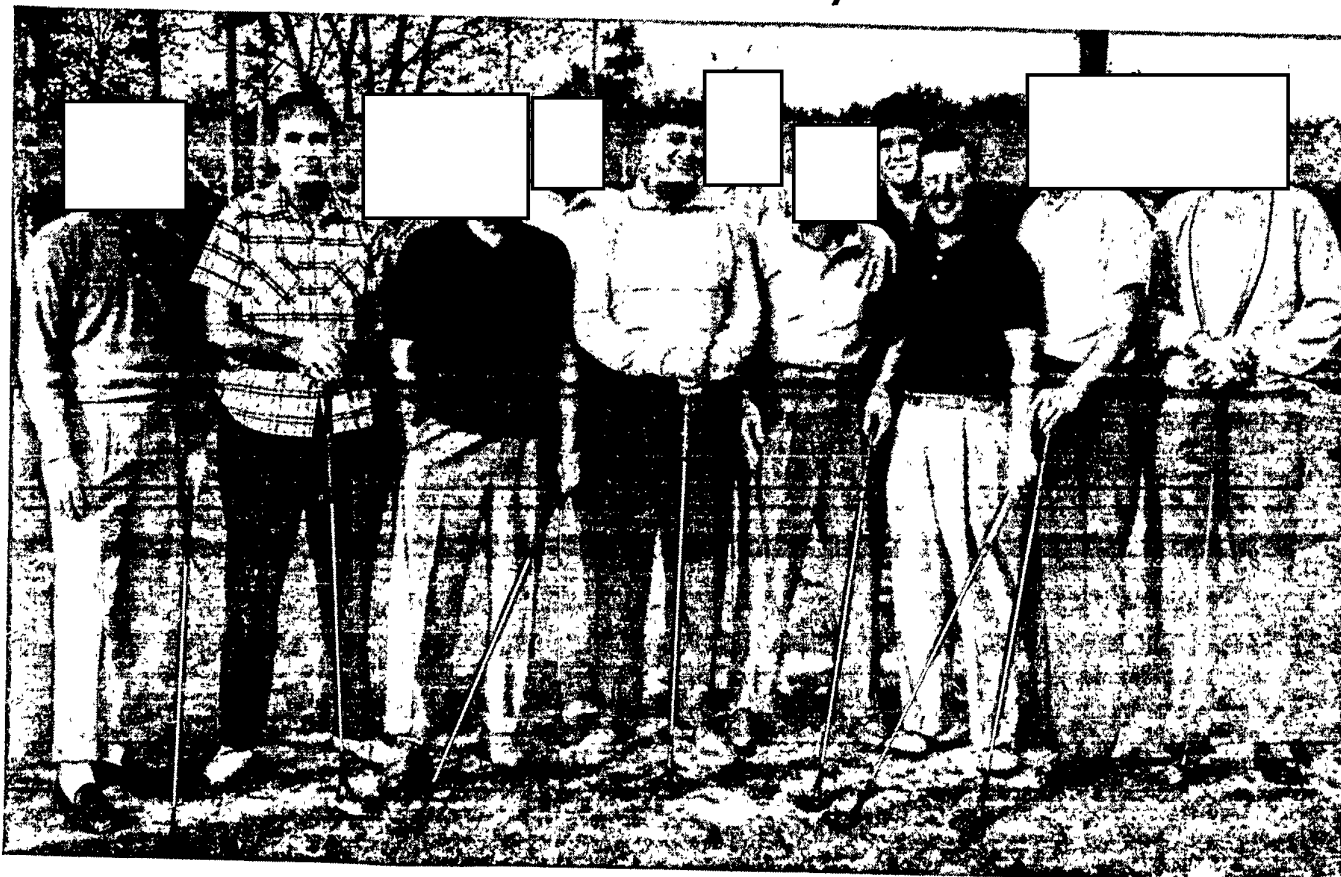


Steno [redacted] of the Albany Office is shown above with her chestnut gelding "Jubilee." [redacted] who has been riding for 12 years, lives on a 20-acre "ranch" near Albany.



[redacted] year-old daughter of ASAC [redacted] of the Albany Office, poses astride her horse "Corky." This year, [redacted] rode in the St. Jude Horse Show near Albany, one of the largest and best known horse shows in the East.

### Division Divot Day



Agents of the Crime Records Division recently competed in a Division golf tournament at Mt. Vernon Country Club near Alexandria, Virginia. About to tee off are (from left) SAs [redacted] Gordon E. Malmfeldt, [redacted] [redacted], Assistant Director C. D. DeLoach, [redacted] Jack E. Harington, Donald C. Morrell, [redacted] [redacted] (since resigned), and [redacted]



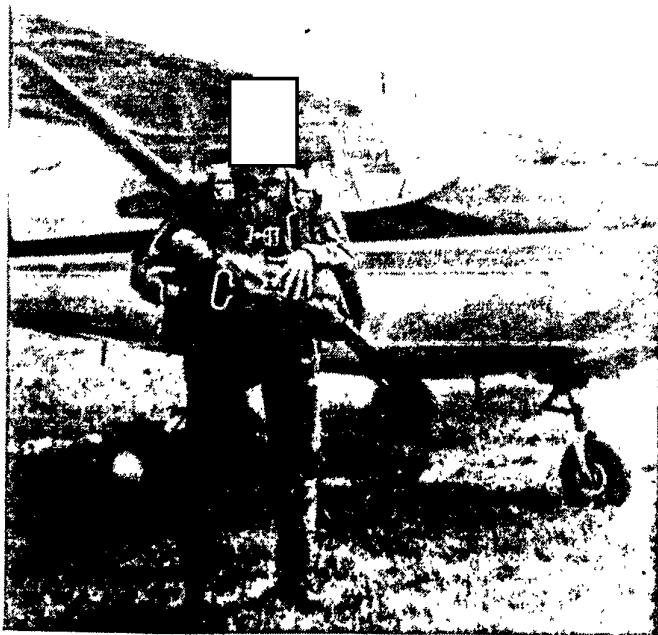
## Good Golf



SA [redacted] (left), Resident Agent at Niagara Falls, New York, congratulates SA "Pat" Glennon on having attained "low gross" score in a recent golf tournament for personnel of the Buffalo Office.

## Skydiver

Everyone is familiar with the old saying, "What goes up must come down." Following that theme, [redacted] of the Files and Communications Division, who is a member of the Capitol Skydiving Club in Washington, demonstrates regularly



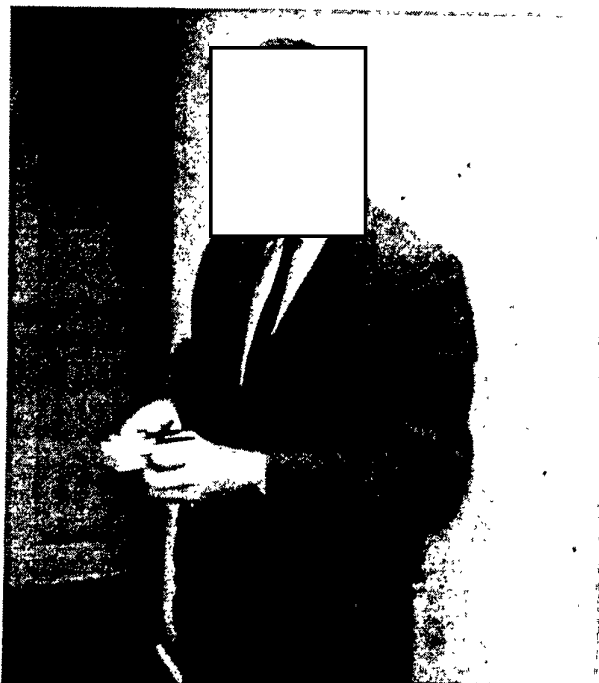
Skydiver [redacted] outfitted in his diving regalia.

that there is more than one way to "come down." [redacted] began skydiving shortly after he came to Washington in 1960, and he dives every Sunday, weather permitting, at Delplane, Virginia. The object of skydiving is to land on a specific target and perform delaying maneuvers during a period of free fall. The maneuvers usually consist of tracking horizontally and making various turns and rolls.

Skydiving is not a sport for daredevils. Every precaution is taken and club safety rules are rigidly followed. [redacted] diving equipment consists of two parachutes - one main and a reserve - coveralls, jump shoes, helmet, instruments, and goggles. Each new diver must train extensively to perfect landings and emergency procedures before his first jump.

For those who are bored with conventional sports, skydiving is the answer.

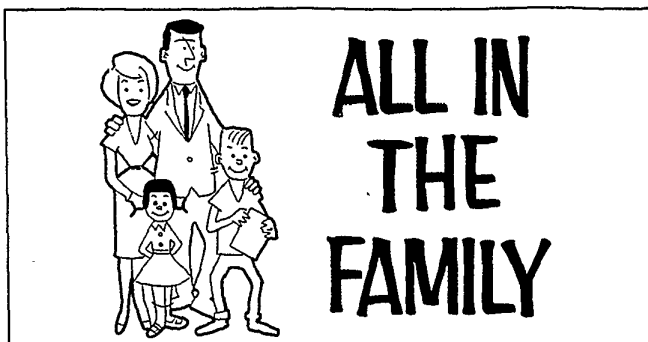
## Volley Ball Champ



SA [redacted] of the San Diego Office admires a pen and pencil set awarded him for his participation in the "Professional Men's Team," the champions of the San Diego Municipal Volley Ball Association.

Again this year, Bureau employees gave their enthusiastic support to the United Givers Fund Campaign which began on October 2, 1961. The campaign had been under way only three days when over-all Bureau contributions exceeded the quota, reaching 101% of our goal. Every Seat of Government Division and many field offices surpassed their quota, reaching 102% at last report.





The husband of [redacted] of the Files and Communications Division was loading several large bags of groceries into his small foreign car one day as a little boy looking on in amazement inquired: "Why did you buy such a small one, didn't you have enough money to buy the rest of it?"

[redacted] the [redacted]-year-old son of SA Nellis E. Manson, was selected from the Kansas City area to participate in a forthcoming Northwestern University medical program shortening the time required for an M.D. degree by two years. Under the program, the students will take accelerated medical training and special courses the first two years in science and humanities, assuring entrance into the medical school in what would normally be the junior year at college. [redacted] is one of 25 high school graduates who have been chosen to participate.

[redacted] wife of SA [redacted] was engaged in explaining to their three children that they would be leaving Birmingham to live in Miami. As a flush of understanding crossed the face of [redacted] aged [redacted] he exclaimed, "Un-huh, My-ami, and Your-ami, and Daddy-ami."

A Cleveland Agent almost fell off his chair recently when he read in typed form this dictation he had given a new steno a few minutes earlier regarding hijacking of airplanes: "In connection with subject matter, LEE AZON has been affected with the following airlines...." It seems the new steno was not familiar with Bureau terminology and misinterpreted the phrase "liaison was effected with...."

[redacted] while busy one afternoon late in the summer keeping her children and a few neighborhood friends entertained, discovered that the house immediately adjacent to theirs was on fire. She gathered all the children together and after what seemed to be an eternity of knocking on their front door, she was finally able to arouse the two elderly occupants and warn them of the impending danger. She then notified the fire department and in a matter of minutes three fire trucks were on the scene and had the flames under control. Thanks to [redacted] wife of SA Arnold J. Kuta of the Davenport, Iowa, RA, no extensive damage was done and she very possibly saved the lives of her neighbors.

## In The FBI We Trust

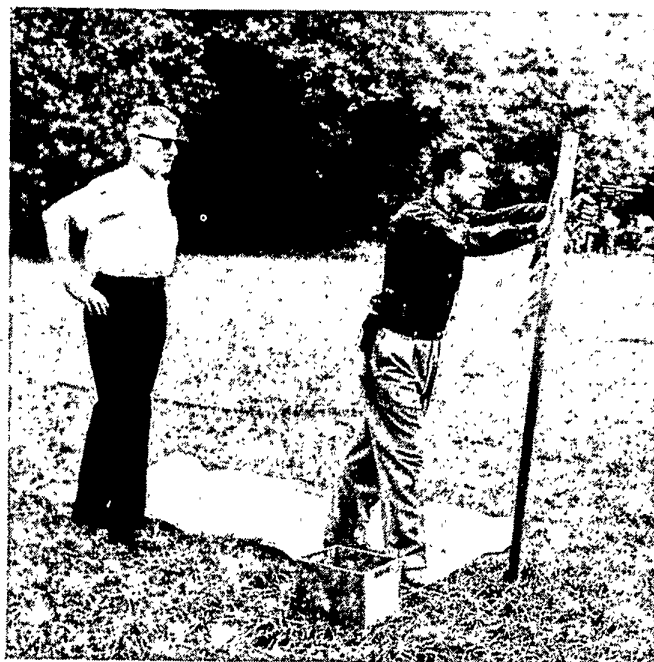
The old adage about "honesty among thieves" was recently tested by the inhabitants of a Charleston, South Carolina, jail and completely discredited. It happened like this.

SA Robert T. Moran, Resident Agent at Charleston, received a phone call one morning from the subject of an ITSMV case who was residing in the local jail. The subject, without identifying his motive, beseeched SA Moran to visit him.

Responding, the puzzled Agent arrived at the jail and was there confronted by a solemn-faced group of prisoners who seemed mysteriously relieved by his presence. The ITSMV subject explained. One of the prisoners had received an income tax refund check which he was unable to cash at the jail. To solve this problem, the prisoners held a community meeting and, after much discussion, it was unanimously agreed that if any one of them were released to cash the check, he could not be trusted to return with the money. Thus, said the prisoner, they had decided to call SA Moran and request that he cash the check, since in all their past dealings with the FBI, the prisoners had found Bureau representatives to be completely trustworthy.

Needless to say, SA Moran declined, with expressions of regret and deep appreciation for the prisoners' vote of confidence in the FBI.

## ON THE RANGE



Governor John Anderson, Jr., of the State of Kansas recently attended a firearms training session with Agents of the Kansas City Office. Governor Anderson, who is much interested in firearms training, made a very creditable score on the Practical Pistol Course. Above, the Governor fires weak hand standing position from the 50-yard line under the guidance of SAC W. Mark Felt.

All of the numerous photos submitted to THE INVESTIGATOR are considered for publication. Some of those which have not been printed in past issues still tell a timely story when the caption is changed. Three exhibits are offered in evidence.

# APT CAPS

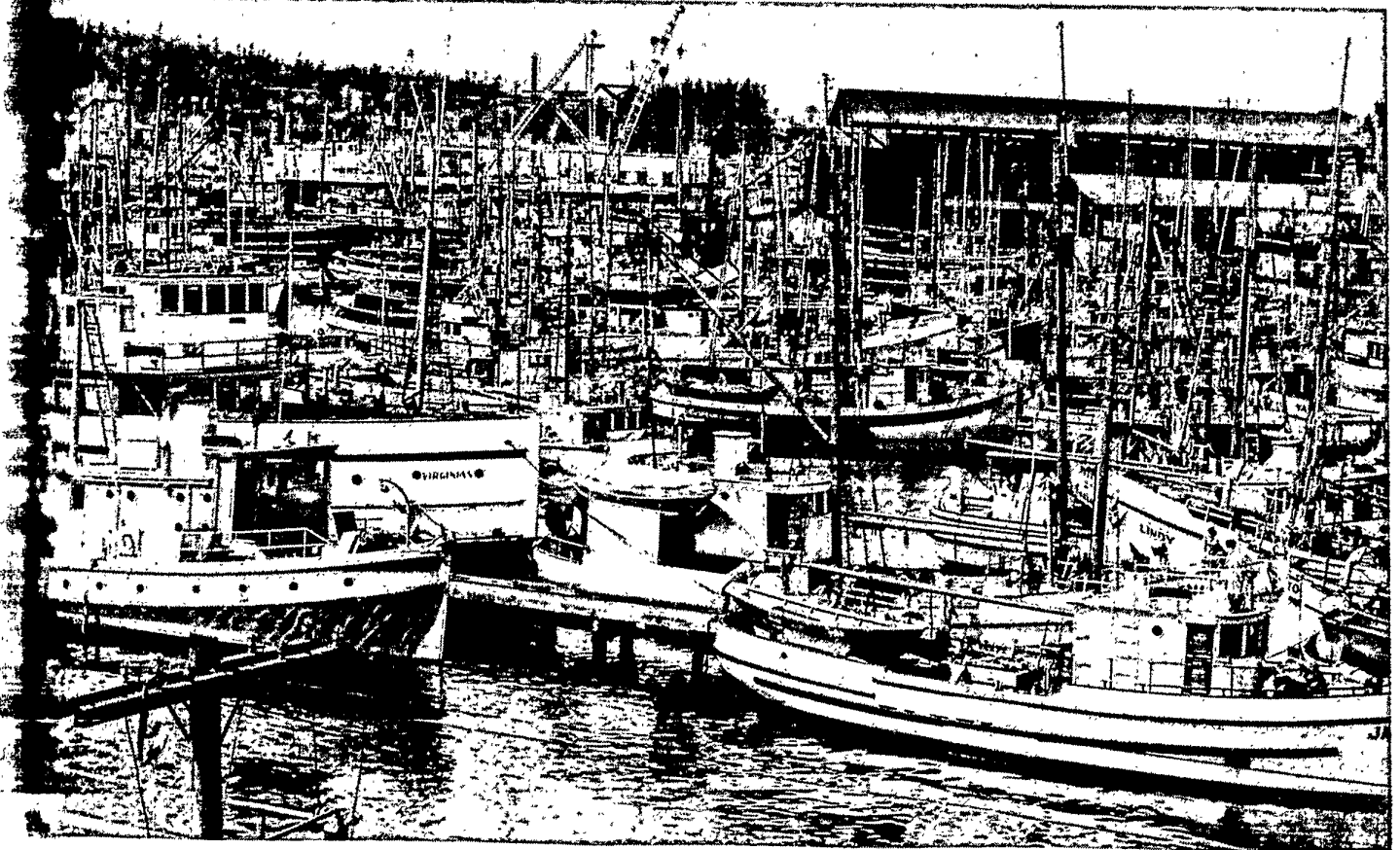


"THAT'S ONE INSPECTION I'LL NEVER FORGET!"

S



"...AND IF ANYTHING GOES WRONG, I'LL TAKE FULL RESPONSIBILITY."



"BRIEF THIS 74 PAGE MEMO DOWN TO ONE PARAGRAPH "

# Distinguished



# Service

SA [redacted]

On October 19, 1961, another name was added to the list of distinguished FBI personnel who have reached the 25-year-mark in their Bureau careers. SA [redacted] entered the FBI as an Agent a quarter of a century ago and has seen service in Bureau offices throughout the south and east.

A native of Seymour, Texas, [redacted] took pre-law courses at Texas Christian University and received an LL.B. degree from the University of Texas in 1935. He has been in Trenton, Newark, Oklahoma City, Louisville, and SOG. A personable and enthusiastic man, SA [redacted] is one of the FBI's most capable and respected Agents, and



SA [redacted] being congratulated by Director Hoover.

before becoming the SRA at Fort Worth in 1955, he was ASAC in the Louisville and Dallas Offices. On December 7, 1941, [redacted] was sent on special assignment to Honolulu where he served the Roberts Commission.

Tom and his wife [redacted] have two daughters. [redacted] is a junior at North Texas State University, and [redacted] is in junior high school. Their [redacted] is a senior in high school this year. As a family, the [redacted] are enthusiastic and excellent swimmers. [redacted] also likes to hunt. He has served as president of the Men's Club of the Meadowbrook Methodist Church of Fort Worth, and is active in church work.

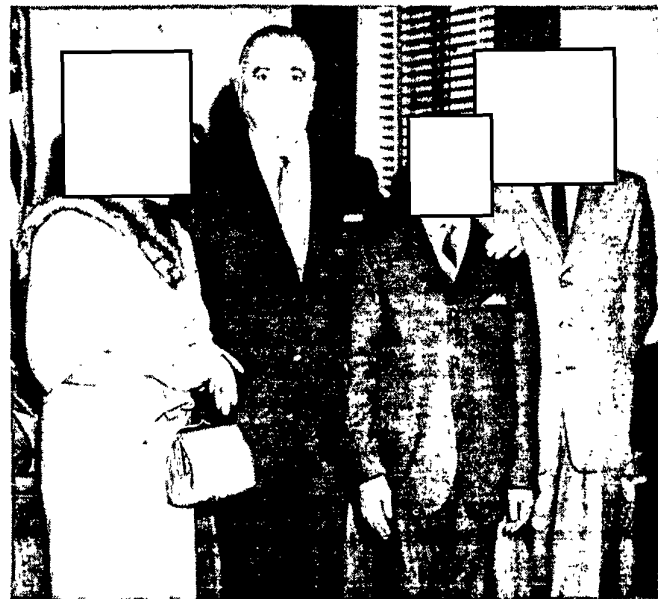
SA [redacted]

For the past 15 years, SA [redacted] has been assigned in the Washington Field Office, and on October 21, 1961, he celebrated his 25th anniversary with the FBI.

A native of Bemis, Tennessee, [redacted] attended Union University in Jackson, Tennessee, before joining the Bureau. His FBI career began in the Identification Division on February 15, 1935, and he continued his education at The George Washington University and Washington College of Law. On August 16, 1943, [redacted] was made an Agent and was assigned in Houston. From April, 1944, until December, 1945, he served with the U. S. Navy. In January, 1946, [redacted] was reinstated with the Bureau at WFO where he continues to be assigned.

A capable and versatile Agent, [redacted] has handled a variety of assignments within the Bureau's jurisdiction. He has been on assignment in the Training and Inspection Division where he served as a counselor and instructor for a New Agents' class. A most outstanding and valuable investigator, [redacted] is assigned principally in the security field.

[redacted] and his wife [redacted] are square dance enthusiasts. They have a son [redacted]



Shown above with Director Hoover are [redacted]

Twenty Years

SA Irving R. Anderson



Anniversary:  
10/1/61  
Assignment:  
Milwaukee

Anniversary:  
10/4/61  
Assignment:  
Detroit

Anniversary:  
10/6/61  
Assignment:  
New York

Anniversary:  
10/6/61  
Assignment:  
San Francisco

Anniversary:  
10/6/61  
Assignment:  
Laboratory

Anniversary:  
10/6/61  
Assignment:  
Albany

Anniversary:  
10/6/61  
Assignment:  
New York

Anniversary:  
10/6/61  
Assignment:  
Birmingham

SA Frank R. Warner



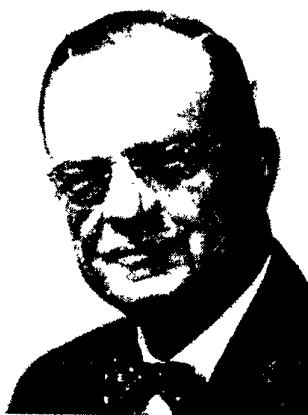
Anniversary:  
10/6/61  
Assignment:  
Baltimore

Anniversary:  
10/6/61  
Assignment:  
San Francisco

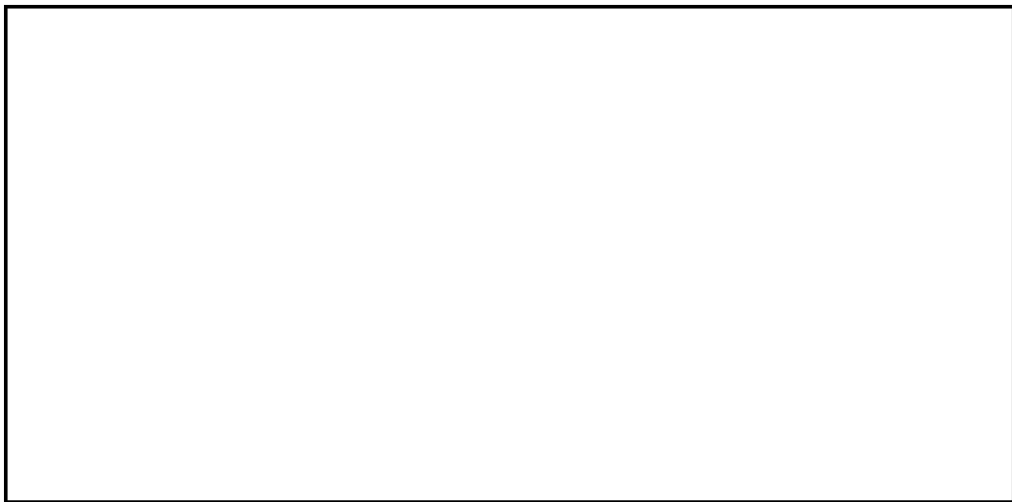
Anniversary:  
10/11/61  
Assignment:  
Special Investigative

Anniversary:  
10/13/61  
Assignment:  
New York

**SA Arthur E. Carter**



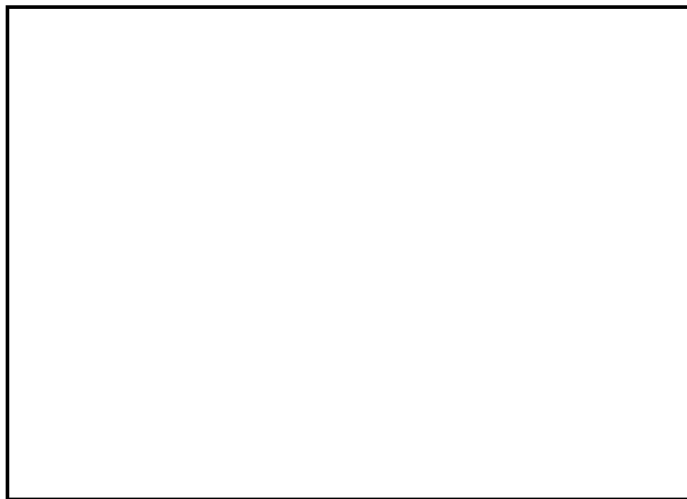
Anniversary:  
10/13/61  
Assignment:  
San Antonio



Anniversary:  
10/13/61  
Assignment:  
Identification

Anniversary:  
10/13/61  
Assignment:  
Files & Communications

Anniversary:  
10/13/61  
Assignment:  
Omaha



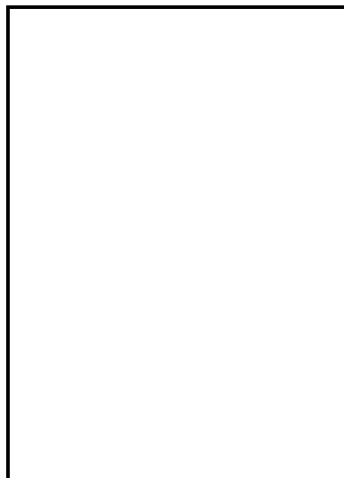
Anniversary:  
10/17/61  
Assignment:  
Foreign Assignment

Anniversary:  
10/20/61  
Assignment:  
Seattle

**SA Hugh M. Byrd**



Anniversary:  
10/20/61  
Assignment:  
Louisville



Anniversary:  
10/20/61  
Assignment:  
Milwaukee

**SA Harold R. Dobson**



Anniversary:  
10/20/61  
Assignment:  
St. Louis



Anniversary:  
10/20/61  
Assignment:  
Buffalo

Anniversary:  
10/20/61  
Assignment:  
Cleveland

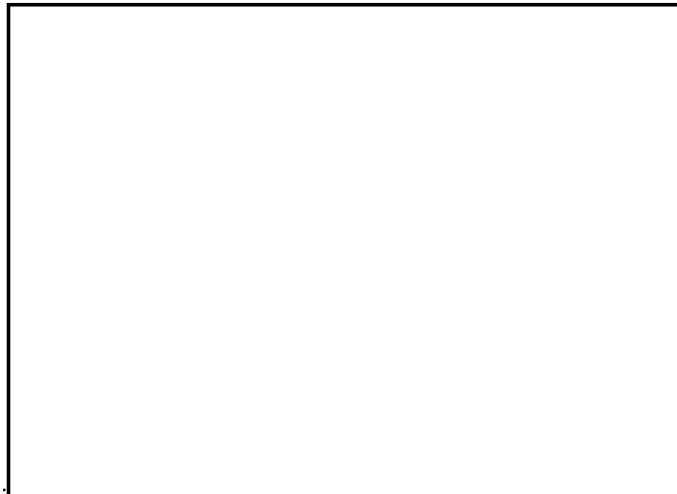
**SA Rolland O. L'Allier**



Anniversary:  
10/20/61  
Assignment:  
Domestic Intelligence

**SA Woodrow R. McCully**

Anniversary:  
10/20/61  
Assignment:  
Los Angeles



Anniversary:  
10/20/61  
Assignment:  
New York

Anniversary:  
10/20/61  
Assignment:  
Houston

**SAC James E. Milnes**

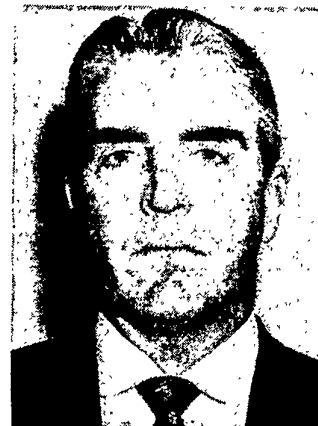
Anniversary:  
10/20/61  
Assignment:  
Seattle

**SA Roy W. Reger**

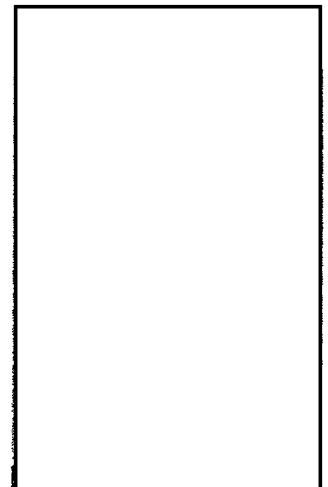
Anniversary:  
10/20/61  
Assignment:  
Phoenix



Anniversary:  
10/20/61  
Assignment:  
Knoxville

**SA John L. Roberts**

Anniversary:  
10/20/61  
Assignment:  
Minneapolis



Anniversary:  
10/20/61  
Assignment:  
Boston

**SA Melvin J. Yancey**

Anniversary:  
10/20/61  
Assignment:  
Richmond

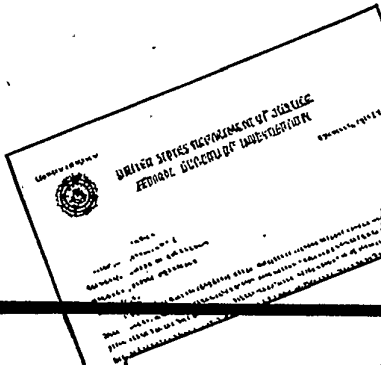


Anniversary:  
10/27/61  
Assignment:  
Miami

Anniversary:  
10/27/61  
Assignment:  
New York

Anniversary:  
10/28/61  
Assignment:  
Laboratory





# TEN-YEAR SERVICE AWARDS

|                              |                            |                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                              |                            | Floyd R. Peters, Indianapolis<br>Bryce S. Plesner, Chicago<br>Dewey LeRoy Rinaca, Crime Records |
| Charles E. Brunner, Chicago  | Russell H. Horner, Newark  |                                                                                                 |
| Joseph R. Corcoran, New York | Lloyd J. McCarthy, Detroit | Ellias Williams, Jr., Newark                                                                    |
|                              |                            |                                                                                                 |

## The Good Old Days

Among the prized possessions of the New Haven, Connecticut, Police Department is a complaint book for the year 1871, and judging from some of the entries in the daily blotter, the peacemakers of the "good old days" were faced with many of the problems of present-day police. For instance there was the "steady customer" as described by the desk sergeant of that bygone era:

"Jan. 2, Mary T. was taken into the station house last night, Jan. 1. drunk, and was discharged by the captain on her promising that she would keep sober hereafter. She was brought in tonight by Officer Phelps more intoxicated than she had been last night."

The policemen of 90 years ago were likewise faced with an occasional case of youthful criminality:

"Feb. 19, Miles F., a boy about 12 years of age, is arrested for stealing two sets of jewelry valued at \$4 from Mrs. Mary B. This boy has been arrested twice before, once for stabbing a boy (fatally) and once for breaking windows."

Sometimes, too, there was the need to restore domestic tranquility:

"March 2, the Police Patrol heard cries of murder from a home. Upon entering, found James Y.

holding his wife down and she was crying murder. They arrested both."

And while chivalry was in style in 1871, it was not practiced by everyone:

"March 5, Michael T., accused of insulting woman, described as son of man prosecuted a few days since for stealing a sled. 'Chip off the old block.'"

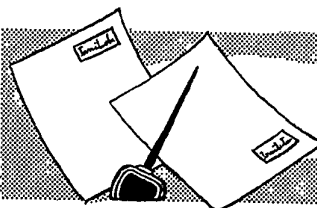
Traffic violations are not the exclusive problem of the age of the auto:

"April 3, James Y. is a drunken hack driver who ought to be deprived of his license."

"July 11, George G., Charles T., and George T. say they live in Ansonia. They drove the horse they had in their possession so that he was hardly able to stand at the time of their arrest. A case could be made against them for fast driving."

There were times, also, when even the most seasoned officer was hard put to suppress his anger:

"Aug. 2, Joseph R. was before the court this morning, and deliberately and with malice aforethought, walked out of the courtroom without much as bidding the amiable City Attorney goodbye."



## MEET YOUR ASSOCIATE EDITOR

### INDIANAPOLIS

Assigned currently in the Chief Clerk's Office, [redacted]

[redacted] has been in Indianapolis since joining the Bureau on September 12, 1960. [redacted] birthplace is Newton, Indiana. He attended Indiana University at Bloomington and served in the Army in Japan before entering the FBI. He has been the Indianapolis Associate Editor since March of this year.

### HONOLULU

Our Associate Editor in the Honolulu Office is [redacted]

[redacted] who hails from Missoula, Montana. [redacted] entered the Bureau on July 28, 1947, as a stenographer in the Seattle Office. She began her assignment at the Honolulu Office in August, 1955, where she serves as secretary to the SAC. [redacted] has served as an Associate Editor since December 13, 1960.

### KNOXVILLE

[redacted] is our Associate Editor in the Knoxville Office. [redacted] entered the Bureau on March 24, 1958, and worked in the Identification Division before his transfer to Knoxville in 1959, where he serves as a storekeeping clerk. Waynesboro, Tennessee, is where [redacted] was born. He and his wife [redacted] have two children, a daughter [redacted] and a son [redacted]

### KANSAS CITY

The Associate Editor in the Kansas City Office is SA [redacted]

[redacted] who joined the FBI as a Special Agent on September 12, 1960, was born in New York City. He holds a B.S. degree in Accounting from Fordham University in New York, and attended graduate school at New York University. He and his wife [redacted] have a young son [redacted]

### JACKSONVILLE

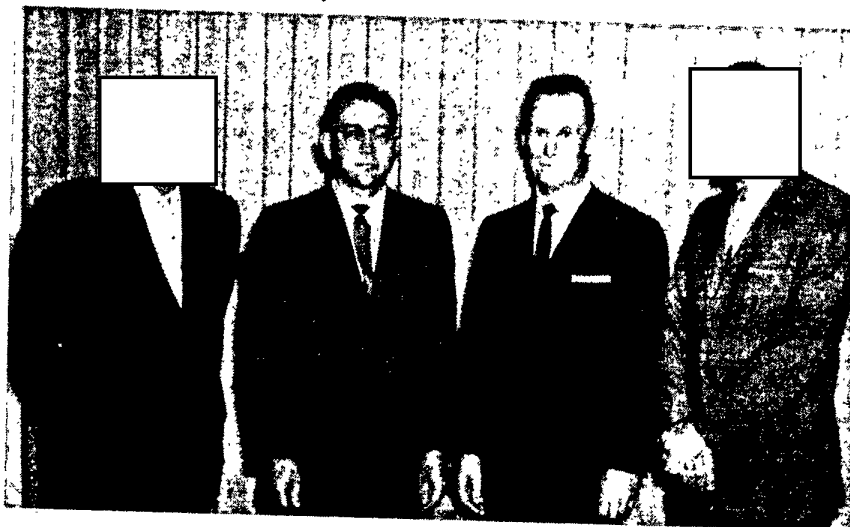
[redacted] hails from Gastonia, North Carolina, and entered the FBI in August, 1955. He was assigned in Charlotte until his transfer to Jacksonville in January, 1958. Later that year, [redacted] entered the armed forces, returning to Jacksonville in September, 1960. He is an Investigative Clerk and also handles the Associate Editorship for Jacksonville. [redacted] has a young son [redacted]

### SAN JUAN

[redacted] entered the Bureau on November 7, 1960, and serves as telephone operator and interpreter in the San Juan Office. In addition to these duties, she also serves as Associate Editor there. [redacted] holds a B.A. degree in language from the University of Puerto Rico and has visited Italy, France, Spain, Germany, Switzerland, England, Austria, Holland, and Portugal during vacations.



## Around the FBI



### Distinguished Visitor

The Las Vegas Office was recently honored by a visit from Governor Grant Sawyer of Nevada. Shown are (from left):

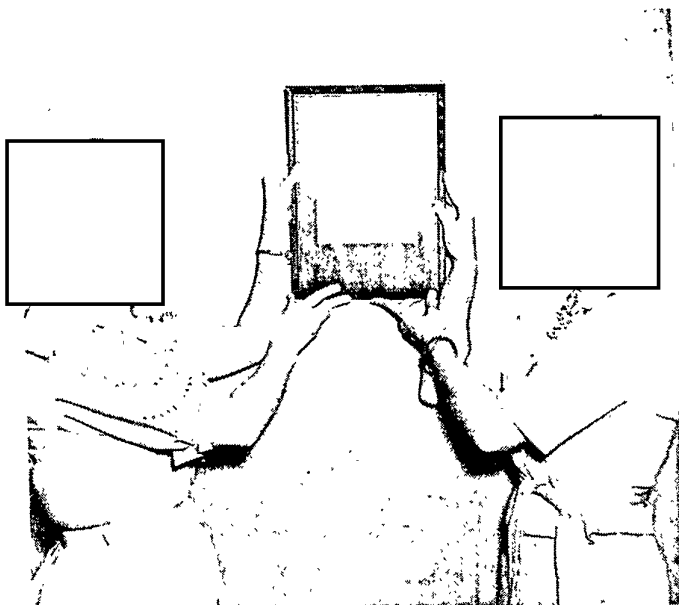
[redacted] Governor Sawyer, SAC [redacted]  
H. Williams, and [redacted]

### Director Honored



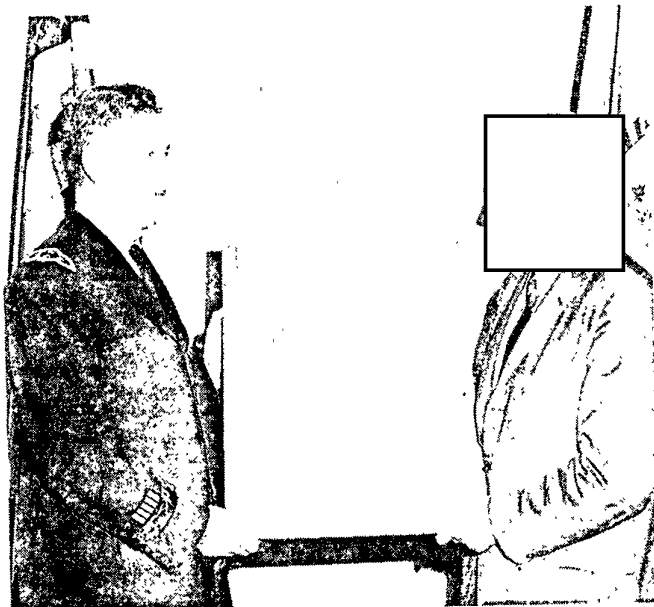
The Sons of the Revolution recently presented their "Modern Patriot Award" to Director Hoover, Honorable Pelham St. George Bissell III, First Vice President of the organization, is shown making the presentation in Mr. Hoover's Office. From left are [redacted] Vice President of the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia; Judge Bissell, Justice Municipal Court, New York City; [redacted] General Registrar; Mr. Hoover; and [redacted] Immediate President of the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia. The award, a silver replica of the famed Paul Revere Bowl, recognized Mr. Hoover "...for outstanding and dedicated service to the security of our Nation."

## Little Rock's Reward



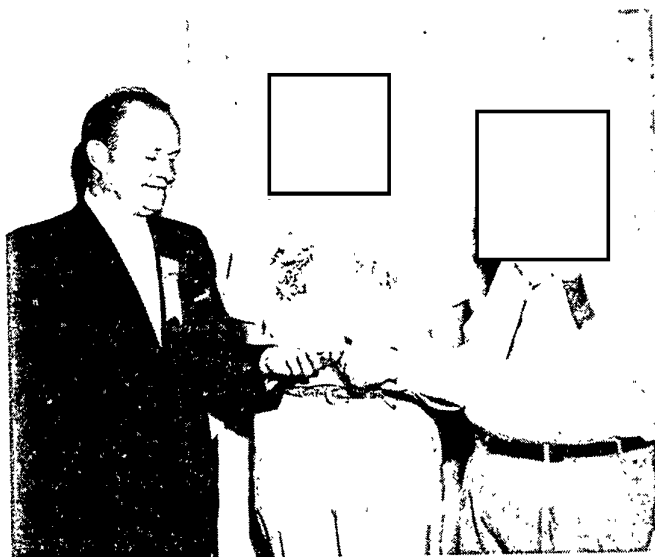
[redacted] (right) and [redacted] (since resigned) admire a plaque which was awarded recently to the Little Rock Office by the local Chamber of Commerce. The plaque was presented in recognition of the FBI's outstanding community service during the investigation of a 1959 bombing in Little Rock.

## NA News



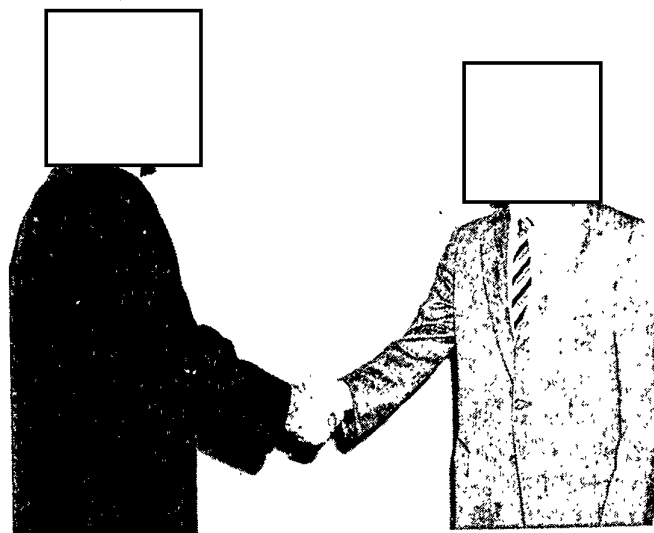
SA [redacted] (right) is shown presenting a newly-framed FBI National Academy Seal to Chief of Police Daniel Brennan of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Chief Brennan and SA [redacted] are both graduates of the National Academy.

## Lifer



At the annual convention of the International Association for Identification held this year at Denver, Colorado, Assistant Director C. Lester Trotter of the Identification Division was presented a gold card signifying life membership in the organization. Mr. Trotter (left) is shown receiving the award from [redacted] (right), Secretary-Treasurer of the California Division of the Association, and [redacted] the Association's immediate past president. Mr. Trotter was also unanimously elected Third Vice President of the Association during the convention.

## Undercover Agents



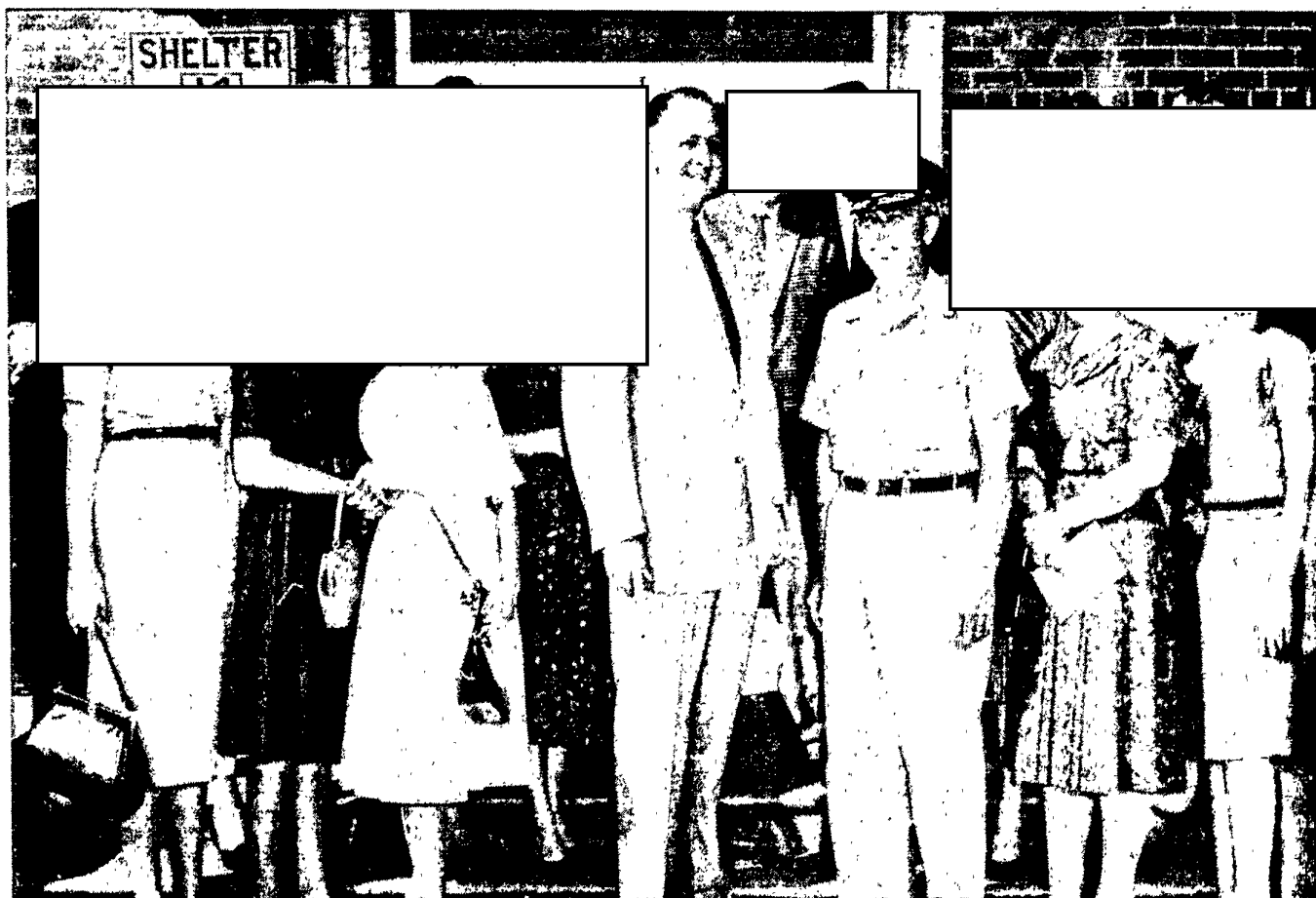
When SA [redacted] (left) arrived at the San Juan Office recently, he was mildly amazed to be welcomed to his new office by SA [redacted] (right), an old friend. SA's [redacted] and [redacted] had not seen each other since June, 1944, when they both left Occidental College at Los Angeles where they were enrolled in the Navy V-12 program. SA [redacted] subsequently went to the University of Southern California at Los Angeles and SA [redacted] enrolled at the University of California at Berkeley. Neither knew the other was affiliated with the FBI until their meeting at San Juan.



### Visit SOG

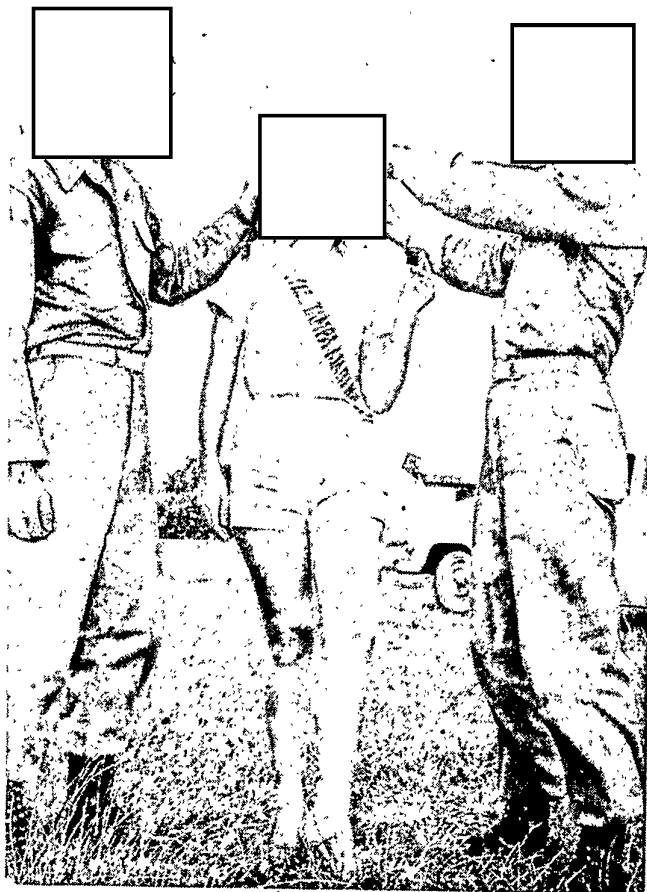
[redacted] year-old grandson of Judge Benjamin S. Schwartz, Juvenile Division, Court of Common Pleas, Hamilton County, Ohio, recently presented Director Hoover a baseball autographed by the members of the Cincinnati Reds, 1961 National League champions. Above are (from left) Judge Schwartz, Neil, Mr. Hoover, and Lieutenant Colonel Vincent A. Evers, U. S. Air Force.

### Mobile-ized



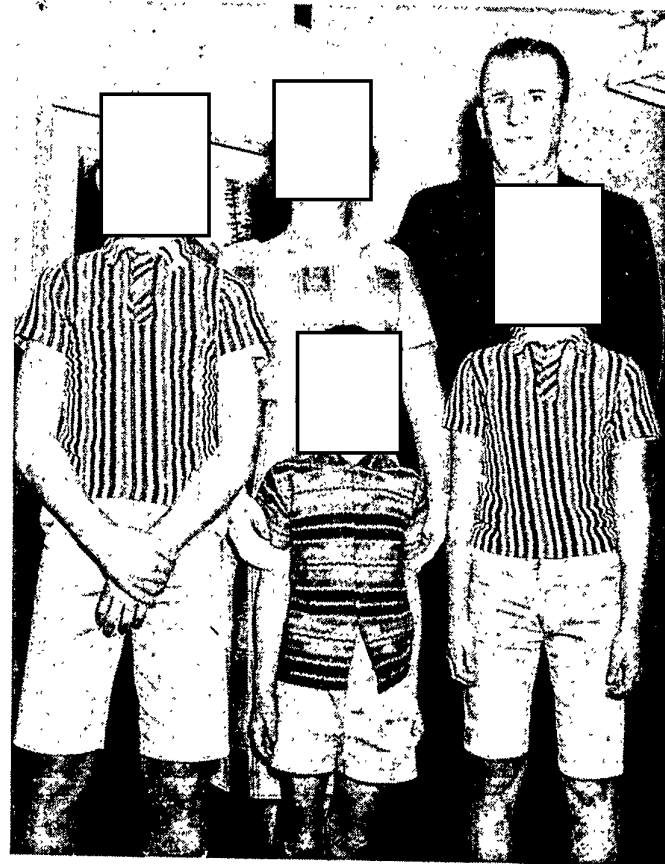
The clerical staff of the Mobile Office is shown above with SAC Richard G. Held and Colonel Raymond H. Marshall, Commanding Officer of Brookley Air Force Base. Colonel Marshall recently conducted the group on a tour of the base.

## Marine Queen



\_\_\_\_\_ crown \_\_\_\_\_ "Miss Tampa Marine Reserve" before reservists of the First Amphibian Tractor Battalion departed for their annual two-week field training. \_\_\_\_\_ is a clerk in the Tampa Office.

## The O'Clocks Stopped



At four o'clock on a recent afternoon, five of the nine O'Clocks found time to tour the Minneapolis Office while in the Twin City. Above are (left to right): \_\_\_\_\_ and SA George D. O'Clock. The O'Clock family hails from Rapid City, South Dakota, where SA O'Clock is Senior Resident Agent.

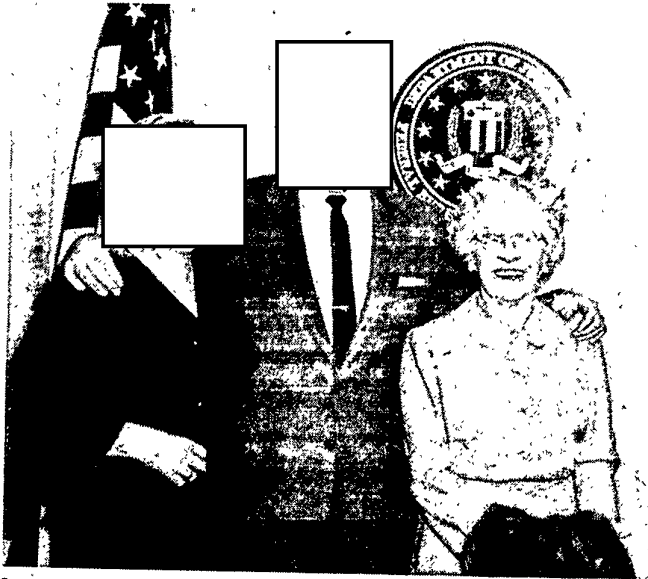


## Dinner Dance

Employees in the Accounting and Fraud Section of the General Investigative Division recently held their annual dinner and dance at the Officers' Club of Bolling Air Force Base. Shown above following the dinner are (from left): \_\_\_\_\_

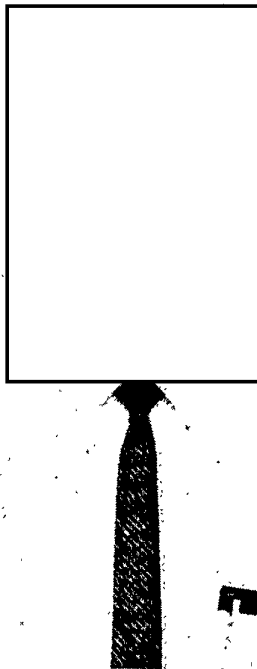
SA McGrath. \_\_\_\_\_

## Welcome Visitor



The Portland Office was recently host to Mrs. Ella Thornton (right) of Omaha and her daughter, [redacted] Mrs. Thornton, who is 88 years of age, is the mother of SAC Joseph E. Thornton (since retired) and SAs [redacted] of the Minneapolis Office and Tom Thornton of the Los Angeles Office. They are shown above with ASAC [redacted]

## Liquid Assets



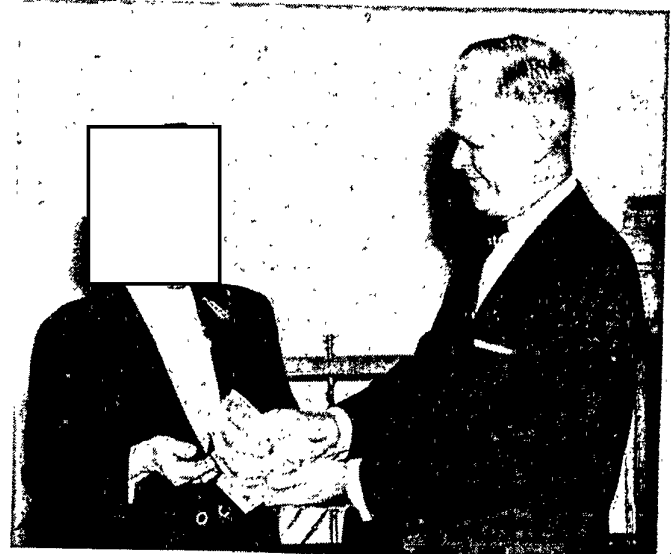
Liquid assets may be a term in finance, but to [redacted] of the Chicago Office it has a much deeper meaning. [redacted] has been unable to eat solids since a head injury required the corrective wiring of his jaws; hence, a liquid diet. So far, the score card reads 187 cans of soup and 103 milk shakes and the end is some three months away.

## IACP Visitor



SAC Wallace R. Hoaglund (left) of the Louisville Office greets former Assistant Director Quinn Tamm, who is now director of the Field-Service Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Mr. Tamm stopped at the Louisville Office while in the city on Association business.

## Happy Ending



SAC Marlin W. Johnson of the Washington Field Office returns \$16,900 to [redacted] of Washington, D.C., thus closing the case of the strayed savings. Last summer, [redacted] and her husband went to Sweden to buy a retirement home with their life savings. When the couple reached Stockholm, the money was stolen from [redacted] in a park, but was later found behind a building in Stockholm where the thieves apparently abandoned all of the U. S. currency, keeping only \$5,000 in Swedish Kroner. The finder turned the savings over to the Stockholm police who sent it to the Bureau. The money is now deposited safely in a Washington bank where it will remain until next summer when the [redacted] will try again for their retirement.

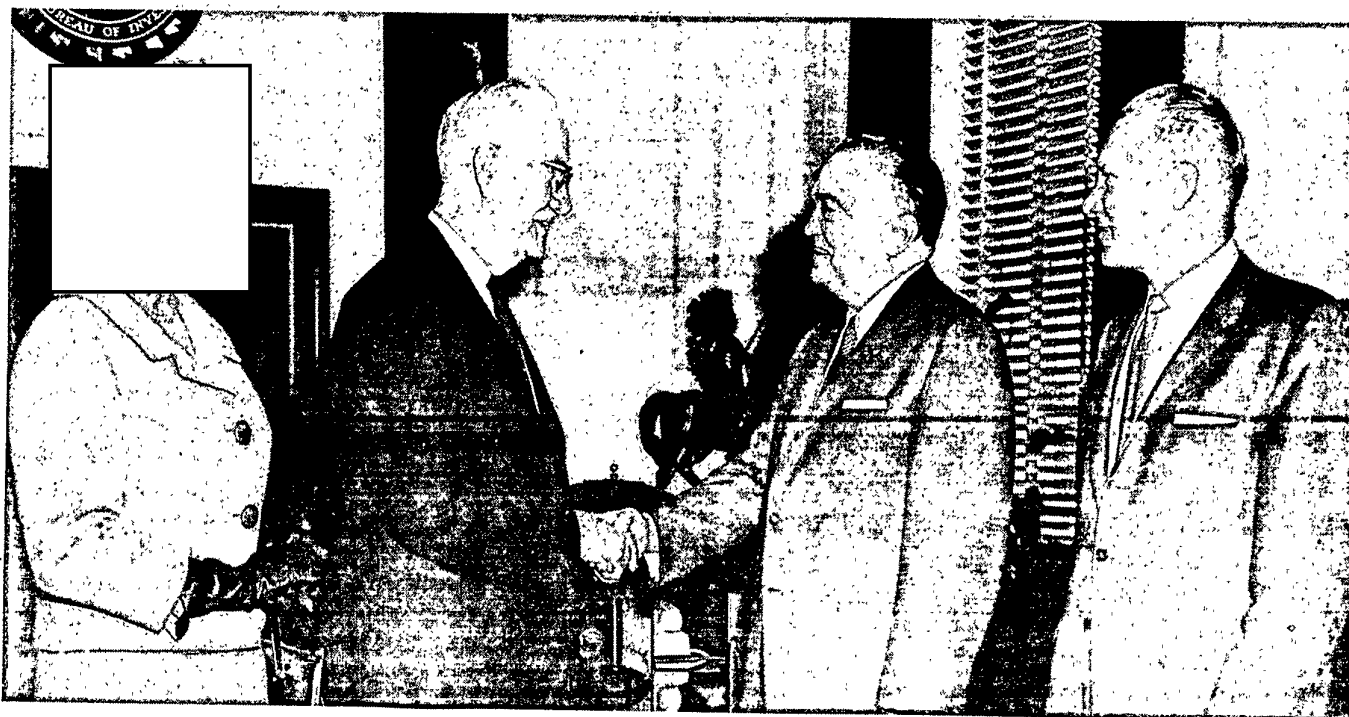




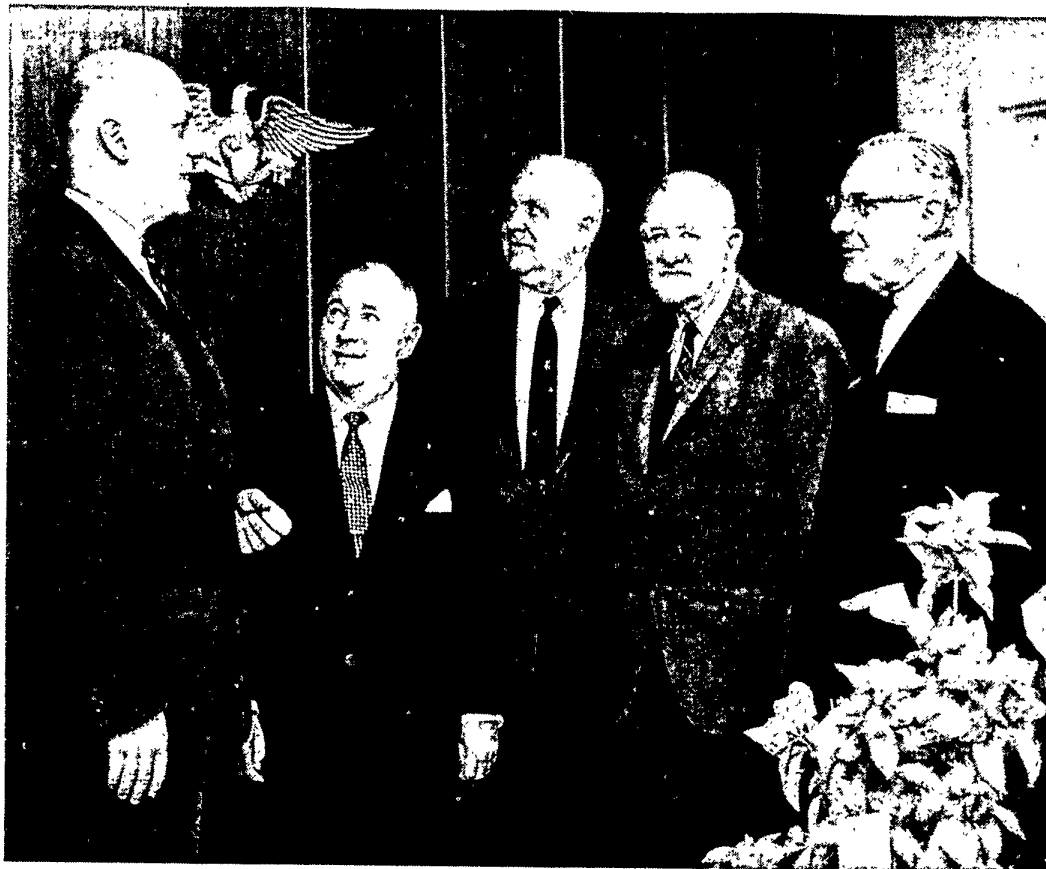
### Mountain Men

Agents of the Denver Office are shown at left as they pause during an extensive terra search in the Rocky Mountains west of Denver. From left there are SAs Glenn I. Bethel (since retired) (since transferred to New Orleans), Douglas Williams, and William J. Malone.

### Venerable Visitor



Mr. Peter T. Wick, father of Inspector Robert E. Wick of the Crime Records Division, visited FBI Headquarters recently and was greeted by Director Hoover. Shown above are Mr. Peter Wick, Mr. Hoover and Inspector Wick.

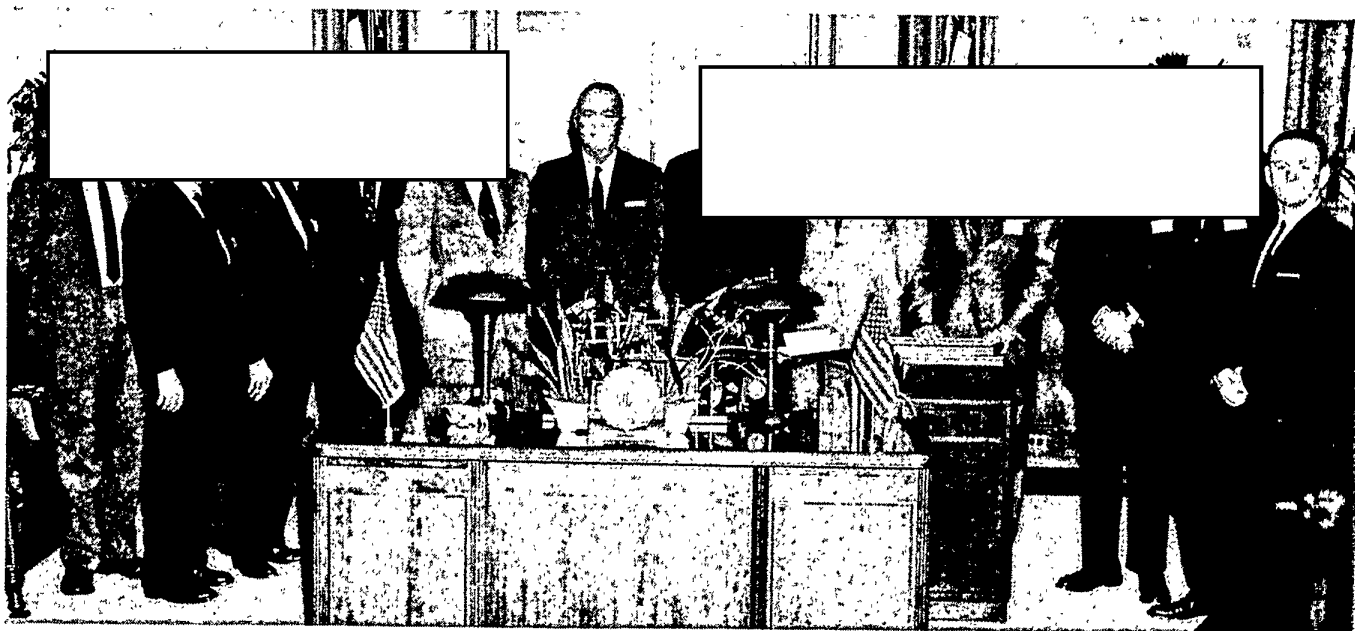


## Cincinnati Open House

SAC Edmund D. Mason was host to the judges of the Sixth Circuit of the U. S. Court of Appeals during a recent open house at the Cincinnati Office. Shown here (from left) are SAC Ed Mason, and Judges Paul C. Weick, Shackelford Miller, Jr., John D. Martin, and Lester C. Cecil. The judges were among nearly 2,000 persons who toured the office during the two-day open house.

(Photo courtesy Cincinnati Enquirer)

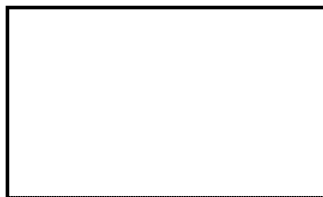
## ABA Committee Visits Director



Director Hoover recently greeted the members of the Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives of the American Bar Association. Committee members shown here with Mr. Hoover (from left)

# WE CONGRATULATE...

*Employees of the FBI take great pride in the outstanding accomplishments of their associates listed here, who have recently received cash awards under the Government Employees' Incentive Awards Program in recognition of exceptional contributions to the Service.*



**GEORGE A. BERLEY**  
laboratory

**JAMES C. CADIGAN**  
laboratory

**RICHARD L. CROMWELL**  
los angeles



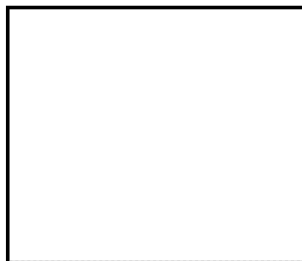
**RICHARD J. DOBENS**  
los angeles



**HARRY A. FISHER, JR.**  
newark

**THOMAS J. GREEN**  
chicago

**EMORY M. GREGG**  
domestic intelligence



**JAMES V. KINNANE**  
pittsburgh



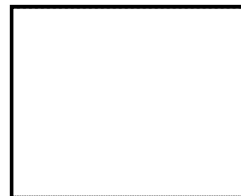
**DALTON L. MAYO**  
jacksonville



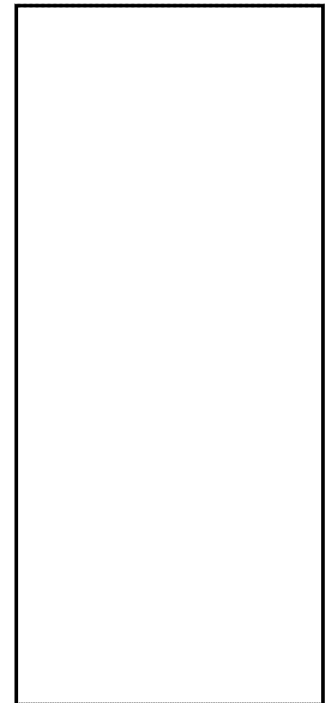
**ARTHUR F. NEHRBASS, JR.**  
new york



**PHILIP J. REILLY**  
los angeles



**WAYNE H. SHAW**  
los angeles

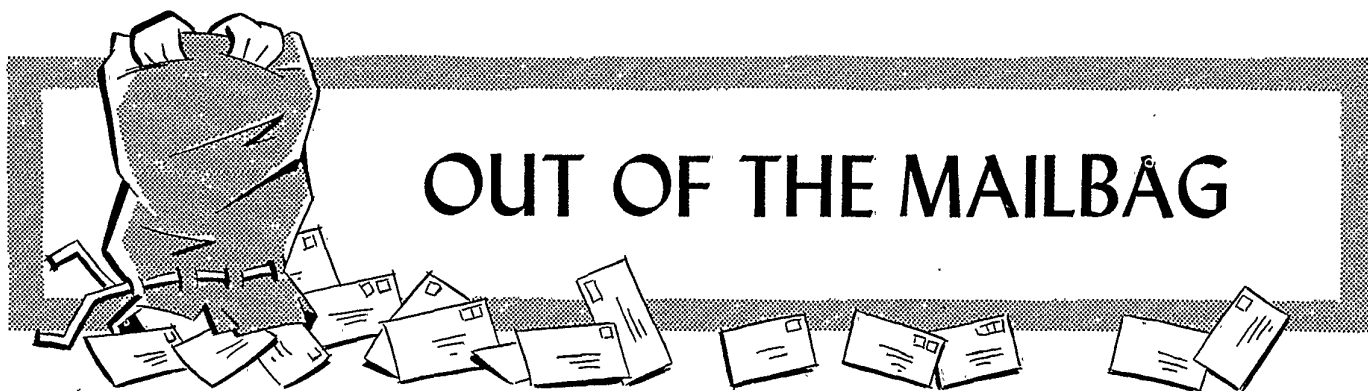


## Mrs. Grace D. Johnson Dies

MRS. Grace Johnson, a retired employee who was a well-known figure at FBI Headquarters, died on November 14, 1961, at Washington, D. C. Mrs. Johnson, 84, had served the Bureau for more than 27 years.

A native of Jersey City, New Jersey, Mrs. Johnson graduated from New York University with a B.A. degree and later earned an M.A. degree from The George Washington University. Her career with the FBI began in 1919 and she served as the Bureau's first File Reviewer. She resigned the following year but rejoined the Bureau in 1928 and was assigned to the Files and Communications Division until she retired in May, 1954.

Many will remember Mrs. Johnson as the motivating force behind the Bureau's Book Club, which was later consolidated with the FBI Lending Library. Her active interest in the Book Club was typical of Mrs. Johnson's thoughtfulness and concern for her co-workers.



All Bureau employees who left their jobs to enter military service, and who have furnished their military addresses to the Bureau, are receiving THE INVESTIGATOR each month. These columns are dedicated to news of their activities excerpted from their letters to Director Hoover.

[redacted] writes that his term of enlistment has been extended for an additional four months. [redacted] plans to return to the Bureau in February, 1962, where he was formerly assigned at WFO.

[redacted] advises that he is employed in the Administrative Section of Battalion Headquarters in Germany. He states, "During my tour here I have been assigned to various administrative positions. I have advanced from Private to Specialist Five and I am currently in the position of Administrative Supervisor."

[redacted] now in basic training at Fort Knox, Kentucky, says that he hopes to see his friends in the Identification Division in the near future. [redacted] was a fingerprint clerk at Ident.

[redacted] formerly of the Savannah Office, was chosen the "outstanding trainee" of his basic training company and was presented a trophy for his noteworthy achievement. He has been transferred to Fort Gordon, Georgia, where he will attend Signal School.

[redacted] sends word that he has started basic training at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. [redacted] was formerly assigned as a clerk in the Chicago Office.

[redacted] writes that he has had the good fortune to be stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia, where he can visit with his former Bureau acquaintances at SOG.

From Formosa, [redacted], sends word of his recent promotion to the rank of Airman First Class.

[redacted] informs us of his new assignment at Sawyer Air Force Base, Michigan. He is presently serving as a navigator on a B-52. [redacted] was assigned to the Administrative Division before he entered the military.

[redacted] previously assigned to the Files and Communications Division, is now stationed with the U. S. Army at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. [redacted] notes that he hopes to see his many FBI friends during Christmas.

[redacted] reports: "The Intelligence Staff Officers course that I have just completed was interesting, and I find that Army life in general is agreeing with me very well." [redacted] plans to return to the Bureau immediately upon discharge from the Army.

"I have now been in Korea for approximately seven months and find my tour of duty interesting," writes [redacted] formerly of the Miami Office. He also mentions that he has been promoted to Specialist Fourth Class and was recently selected to be an Acting Sergeant.

[redacted] is now stationed at Brooks Army Medical Center at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He is enrolled in a medical laboratory course that teaches the main principles and background of medical technology. "I should be at Walter Reed sometime in January for a one-year advance course," [redacted] writes. He was formerly assigned in the Identification Division at SOG.

Formerly employed in the Laboratory Division at SOG, [redacted] has been transferred to Fort Gordon, Georgia, and is now receiving Military Police training. He states that he is looking forward to returning to the Bureau when he is released from active duty in December, 1961.

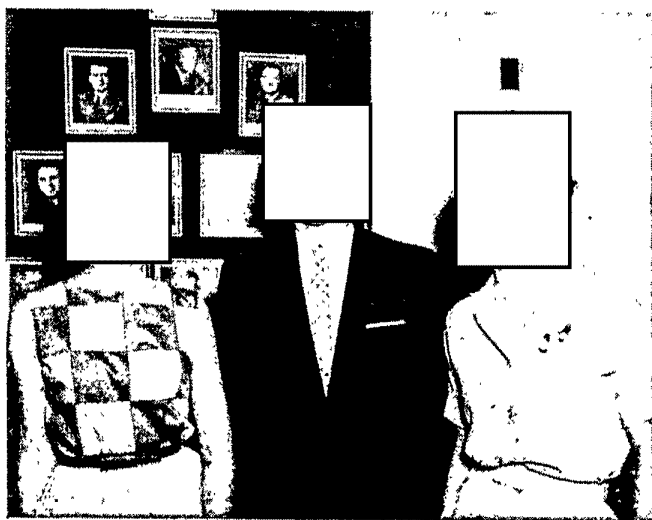
## CELESTIAL COMMOTION

Not long ago, the evening sky over the Dallas, Texas, area was split by a startling explosion, followed by a spectacular flash of light. Almost immediately, the switchboard of the Dallas Office was flooded with calls.

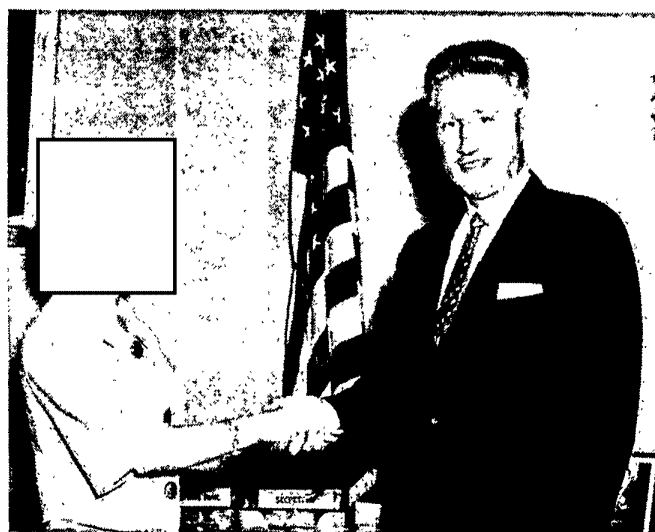
Among many excited questions and comments received were some with a humorous touch. One impatient caller asked in a quivering voice, "Lawdy, what was 'dat flash 'dat lit up all 'de elements?" Another frightened man confidently stated, "Man, all that bright light plumb nearly scared me to death." Still another caller was certain that "those ferriners have come after us."

It was soon determined by weather officials that all the commotion was caused by a meteor exploding in the atmosphere.

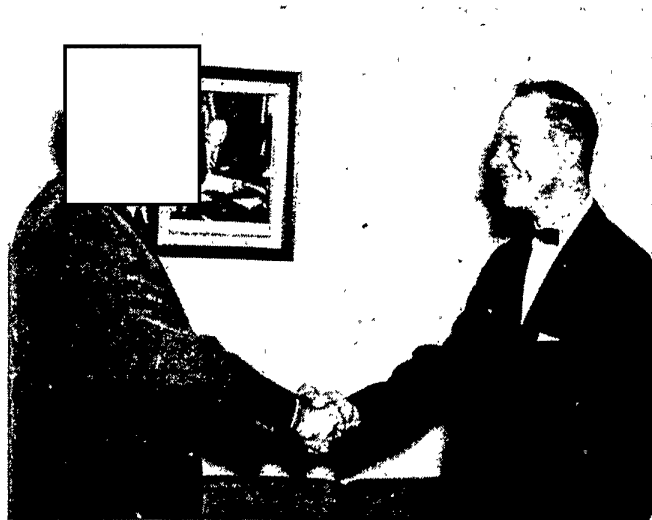
# Comin's and Goin's



San Antonio's twin stenos, [redacted] (left) and [redacted] greet SA [redacted] the latest addition to the office staff. [redacted] arrived at San Antonio from New Agents' Class.



SAC W. Mark Felt of the Kansas City Office shares a farewell handshake with Steno [redacted] upon her transfer to the Phoenix Office.



SAC Thomas E. Bishop (right) of the San Diego Office bids farewell to SA [redacted] on the eve of his transfer to SOG.



SAC J. Earl Milnes (left) of the Seattle Office extends best wishes and farewell to SA Julius L. Mattson who left Seattle recently for a foreign assignment.



SAC W. R. Hoaglund (right) of the Louisville Office acquaints SAs [redacted] (left) and [redacted] both recent arrivals at the Louisville Office, with their new territory.

# The Feminine Slant



## Ceramics Specialist

[redacted] of the Special Investigative Division has created her own idea for unusual gifts. She paints designs on china imported from Germany and Japan, then fires the articles in

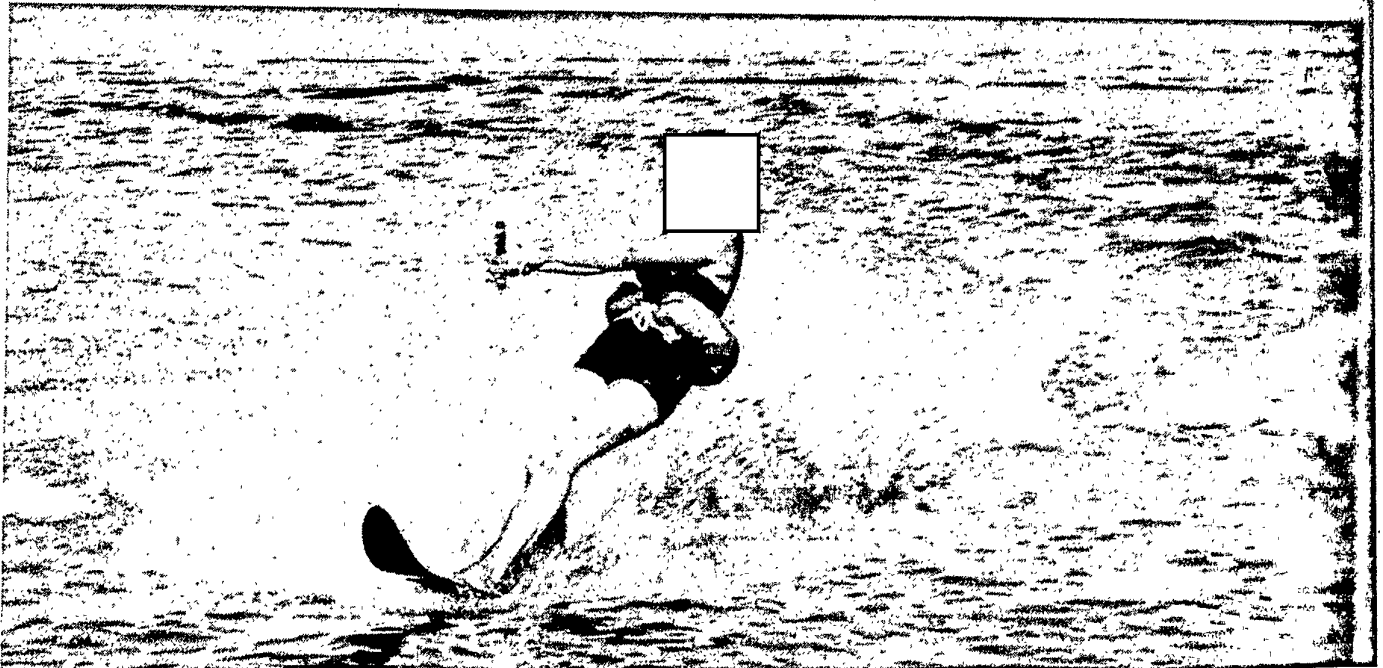
a ceramics oven called a kiln to make the design a permanent part of the china. Among the many items she has turned out are lamps, dishes, vanity sets, and jam jars. [redacted]

is pictured with a few of her creations.



## Skiing Seattleite

The pretty Miss on the water is Seattle steno [redacted] who likes to spend weekends at her parents' vacation cottage on beautiful Lake Whatcom.



## Jacksonville Wife is Honored



The wives of Jacksonville Agents gathered to wish [redacted] (fourth from right) every success in her new home in New York where SA [redacted] is now assigned. [redacted] is doing the honors with the punch. On her left are [redacted]

## BUSCH GARDENS

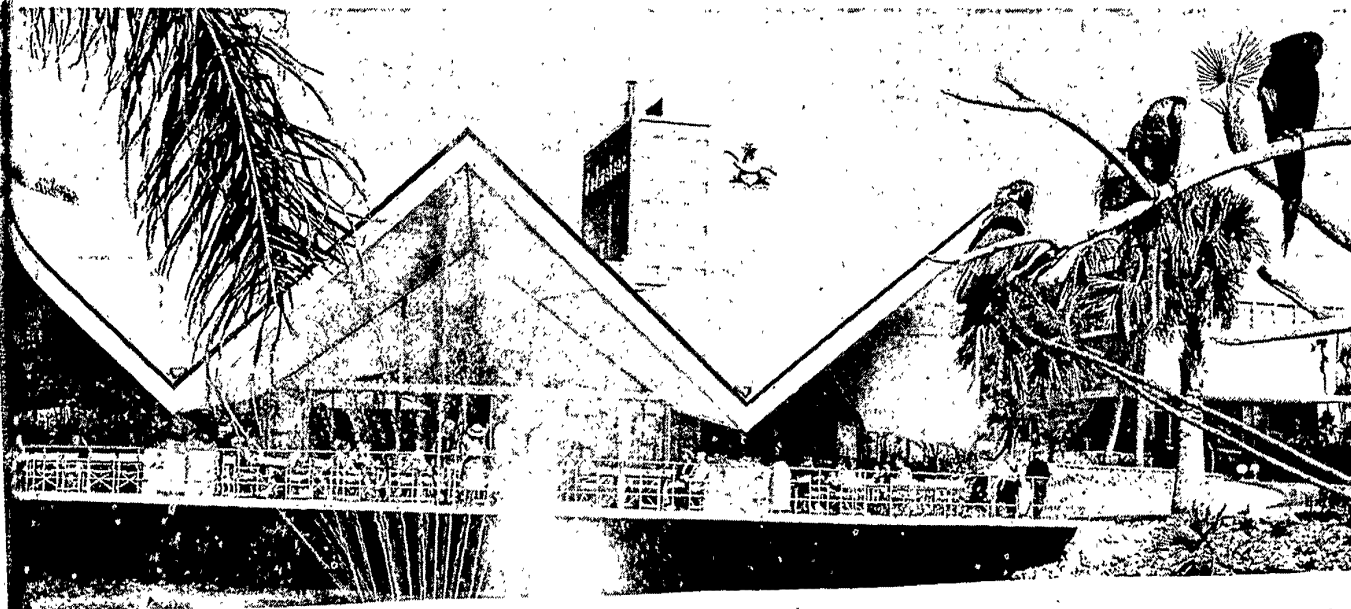
Busch Gardens is unique in American industry! This enchanting tropical park adjacent to Anheuser-Busch's brewery in Tampa, Florida, is a haven for more than 400 exotic birds, rare tropical plants, and animals which freely roam its acres of breathtakingly beautiful landscape.

High-light of a tour through Busch Gardens is the bird show in the 200-seat amphitheater. Vividly colored macaws, toucans, cockatoos, rosellas, lorikeets and finches take part in the show. They thrill spectators with their almost human antics, high wire acrobatics and entertaining acts.

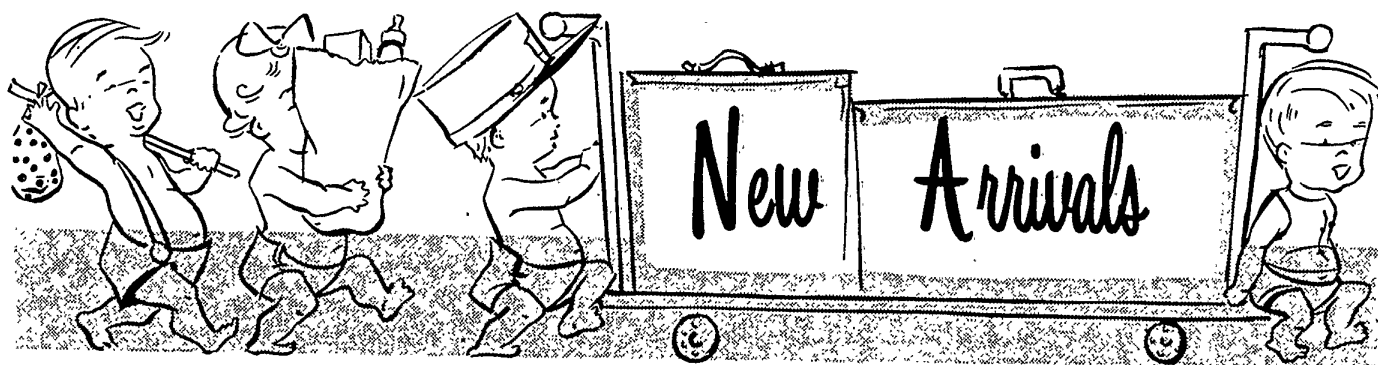
Another outstanding feature of the Gardens is Dwarf Village - a storybook enclosure amid a forest background where miniature, ceramic figurines make their homes. Dwarf Village inhabitants are featured in Butterfly Gap, Leprechaun Land, Old Whiskers Glen and Hollow Tree Tavern. The tiny houses and tavern are handcarved to scale.

A trip through Busch Gardens is a pleasant experience, long remembered.

Hospitality House overlooking the beautiful lagoon at Busch Gardens.







### *Aptly Put*

Agents investigating a bank robbery in a Mississippi town noted that the street on which the bank is located is called "Robb Street." As one passerby observed, "I guess we'll just have to change the name to 'Broke Street.'"

THE INVESTIGATOR  
Published by the  
FBI RECREATION ASSOCIATION  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

#### Investigator Staff

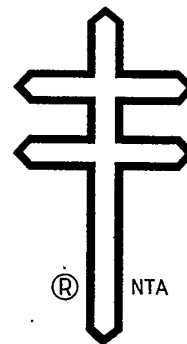
EDITOR: M. A. Jones  
ASSISTANT EDITOR:   
MANAGING EDITOR:   
WOMEN'S EDITOR:   
DESIGN AND LAYOUT: Exhibits Section  
PRINTING AND  
PHOTO REPRODUCTION: Mechanical Section

#### FBIRA Officers

PRESIDENT: C. Ray Davidson  
VICE PRESIDENT: Donald E. Moore  
SECRETARY:   
TREASURER: R. C. Renneberger  
ACTIVITY PROMOTER: Carl A. Harris  
ASSISTANT ACTIVITY PROMOTER:

318-2

# Use Christmas Seals



**Fight T B**

## Protect The Family Circle

# Christmas Message

As Christmas nears, thoughts are turning to the traditional preparation for joyful hours during which families and friends draw closer.

The holiday marks the anniversary of an event without parallel in human history. These are times of uneasy apprehension over ill-disguised evil spread by godless political philosophies. It is important that we approach the holy season resolving to vitalize our courage and reaffirm Christian purpose through strengthening faith in the truths revealed in the Birth of Christ.

The pride all in the FBI share in fulfilling responsibilities to defend and perpetuate the dignity of this Nation's Christian endowment is mirrored in our accomplishments of the past year.

You have my warmest good wishes for a Christmas full of cheer and abundant happiness during the New Year.

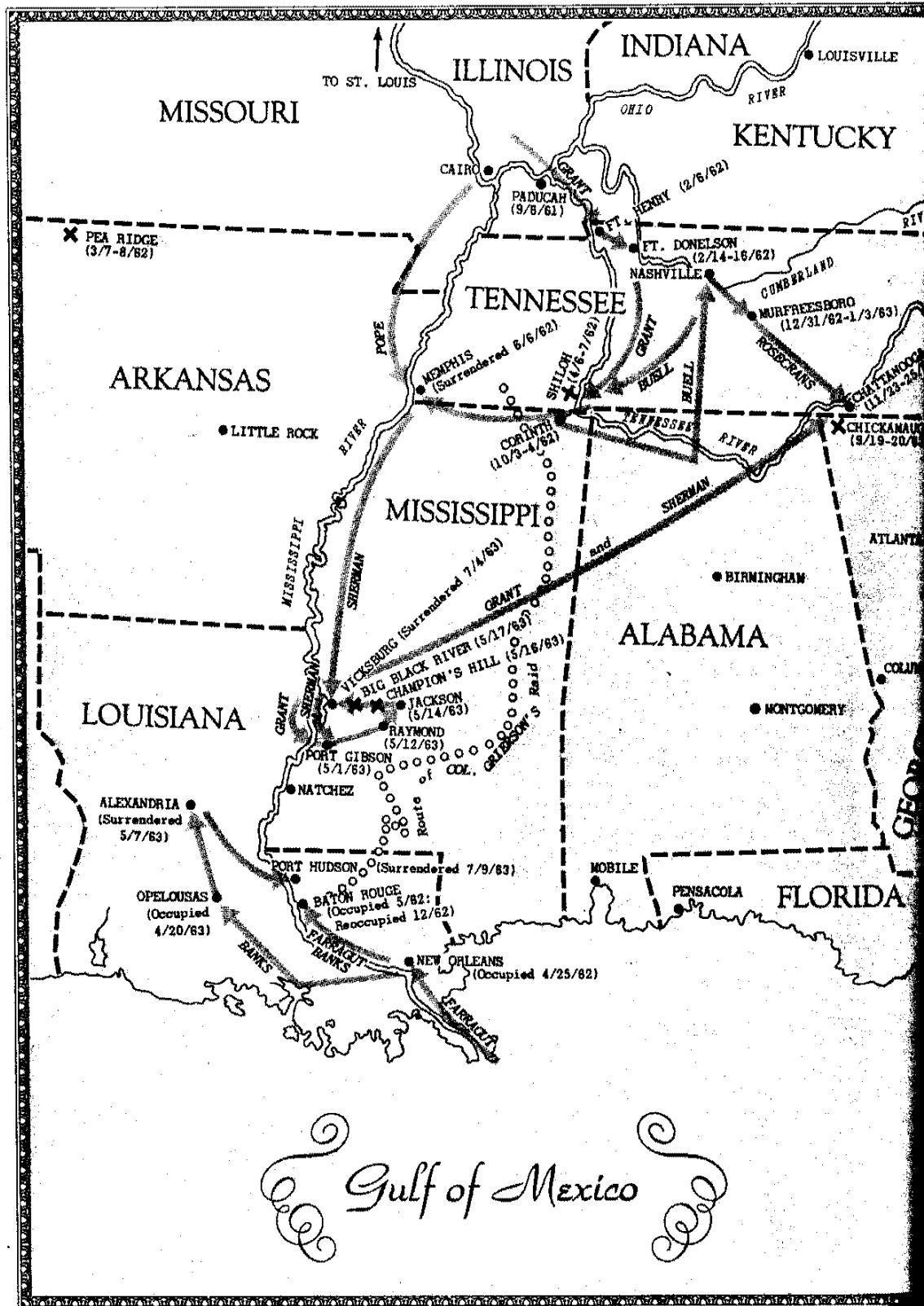
J. Edgar Hoover

# INVESTIGATOR

MAY







# THE WAR IN THE WEST

**M**ANY PEOPLE think of the Civil War as a series of battles in Virginia, the great struggle at Gettysburg, the capture of Atlanta and march to the sea, and the surrender at Appomattox. Even among those somewhat familiar with the entire war, the western campaigns are generally regarded as lacking in the classical traditions of those in the East. Rommel, for instance, is reported to have based his desert maneuvers upon Jackson's thrusts in the Shenandoah Valley. MacArthur is said to have patterned his race to the Yalu upon the Confederate flanking movement at Chancellorsville. And Patton is occasionally described as the Jeb Stuart of World War II.

Yet, out of the Vicksburg siege of the Mississippi Valley campaign came a revolutionary philosophy of warfare. Also out of the West came Grant with his cold, businesslike manner of waging and winning battles; Sherman and his now historic "March to the Sea"; Thomas, "The Rock of Chickamauga"; and Sheridan, the high-spirited infantryman who was later immortalized in poetry for his cavalry exploits in the Shenandoah Valley.



General Ulysses S. Grant  
(Photo from National Archives)

In a less savory vein, the West also presented Frank and Jesse James; the Younger brothers; "Bloody Bill" Anderson, who allegedly collected Yankee ears; Confederate Indians, who reportedly collected Yankee scalps; and Benjamin "Beast" Butler, the scourge of New Orleans.

The term "West"—like "up" or "down," "in" or "out"—is a purely relative one. To the student of the Civil War, anything beyond the Appalachian Mountains was part of the western campaign. This included battles fought as far away as El Paso, Texas, and Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Generally speaking, however, the "War in the West" involved the struggle for control of the Mississippi River Valley.

Northern war strategy in the West was governed by political, economic, and military considerations. On the political scene, Congressmen of the Midwestern states were constantly reminded that their constituents were dependent upon the Mississippi River for commerce, and they passed the reminders along to Mr. Lincoln with forceful demands for action. Economically, the loss of the Mississippi would be a death

blow to the Confederacy since much of its supplies came from the southwest. Military-wise, the capture of the Mississippi would separate the Confederate armies west of the river from those to the east.

To accomplish this split, the Federal generals late in 1861 planned a gigantic pincers movement, with one arm moving downriver from St. Louis, and the other upriver from the Gulf of Mexico.

## ● GRANT IN COMMAND

Ramrodding the northern part of the operation was an obscure Brigadier General named Ulysses S. Grant, who reasoned that the key to the Mississippi Valley lay not along the mighty river itself but along the parallel waters of the Tennessee River to the east. Thus Grant began his campaign by capturing the towns of Cairo, Illinois, and Paducah, Kentucky, on the Ohio River, and then sweeping south along the Tennessee River, which at this point flows north from Alabama. Some military experts have called Grant's decision to outflank the Mississippi by way of the Tennessee "one of the most farsighted strategical maneuvers executed during the war."

Grant also showed an awareness of amphibious operations that would have done credit to a Marine Corps General during World War II. In late January, 1862, he started up the river with 17,000 troops and a fleet of gunboats, aiming to overwhelm Fort Henry on the Tennessee-Kentucky border. The Confederate troops, however, withdrew 11 miles east to Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River, leaving a rear guard to surrender on February 6, 1862.



General William T. Sherman  
(Photo from National Archives)

Grant immediately plunged across the 11-mile watershed separating the two rivers and demonstrated still another trait which was to mark his later operations—a willingness to ignore past military axioms and traditions. Textbooks at the time recommended a five-to-one edge before conducting a siege. Grant proceeded to surround the 15,000 to 20,000 Confederates in Fort Donelson with a force of approximately 15,000 men and called for a surrender. The

Confederates not only declined, but decided to break out of the flimsy trap.

Leading the breakout were such Southern personalities as John B. Floyd, former Secretary



of War of the United States; Simon Bolivar Buckner, whose son, Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., was killed while commanding the American troops on Okinawa during World War II; and Nathan Bedford Forrest, who attributed his cavalry success to the fact that "I git thar fust with the most men," but whose admirers later embellished the statement to read "fustest with the mostest."

The breakout was successful, but, for reasons not entirely clear, the Confederate forces marched back into the fort to meet one of Grant's flank attacks. With Federal reinforcements continually arriving—including the gunboats which had switched from the Tennessee to the Cumberland—General Floyd decided to surrender. Since he was under indictment in Washington, Floyd slipped out during the night of February 15-16 and left the "honors" to General Buckner. Likewise reluctant to surrender, for military rather than legal reasons, Forrest led his cavalry regiment to safety under the cover of darkness.

The next morning, Buckner asked for terms and was told by Grant: "Unconditional Surrender." Thus the North had its first Civil War hero, and the unpretentious little Brigadier had acquired a new meaning for his initials, "U. S."

For all of Grant's daring and tenacity, it is quite possible that his advance would have come to a screeching halt in northern Tennessee had it not been for a little known battle which occurred the following month at the unlikely sounding spot of Pea Ridge, Arkansas.

Confederate strategy to the immediate west of the Mississippi River was to drive through Missouri, capture St. Louis, and then push into Illinois. If successful, this would most cer-

tainly have nullified all of Grant's gains and would have resulted in his being recalled to combat the menace in the Northern rear. On March 7-8, though, Union forces under General Samuel R. Curtis met the threatening Southern column in the northwest corner of Arkansas and drove it from the field in two days of heavy fighting.

Like many Civil War encounters, the Battle of Pea Ridge is as interesting for its sidelights as it is for its strategic values. Over one-fifth of the Southern force—or nearly 3,500 of its soldiers—were Indian warriors fighting under Stand Watie, a three-quarter Cherokee, who later rose to the rank of Brigadier General.

War, like politics, makes strange bedfellows, and one of the Indians' allies killed during the battle was General Ben McCulloch, the old Texas Ranger and Indian fighter. Legend has it that McCulloch died at the hands of a Union soldier named "Wild Bill" Hickock.

Another Southern casualty was an Arkansas farmer who marched off to war in 1861 and returned in 1862 to be wounded in his own pea patch. Recovering, he survived the war and eventually made his way back to Pea Ridge where he took up farming again.

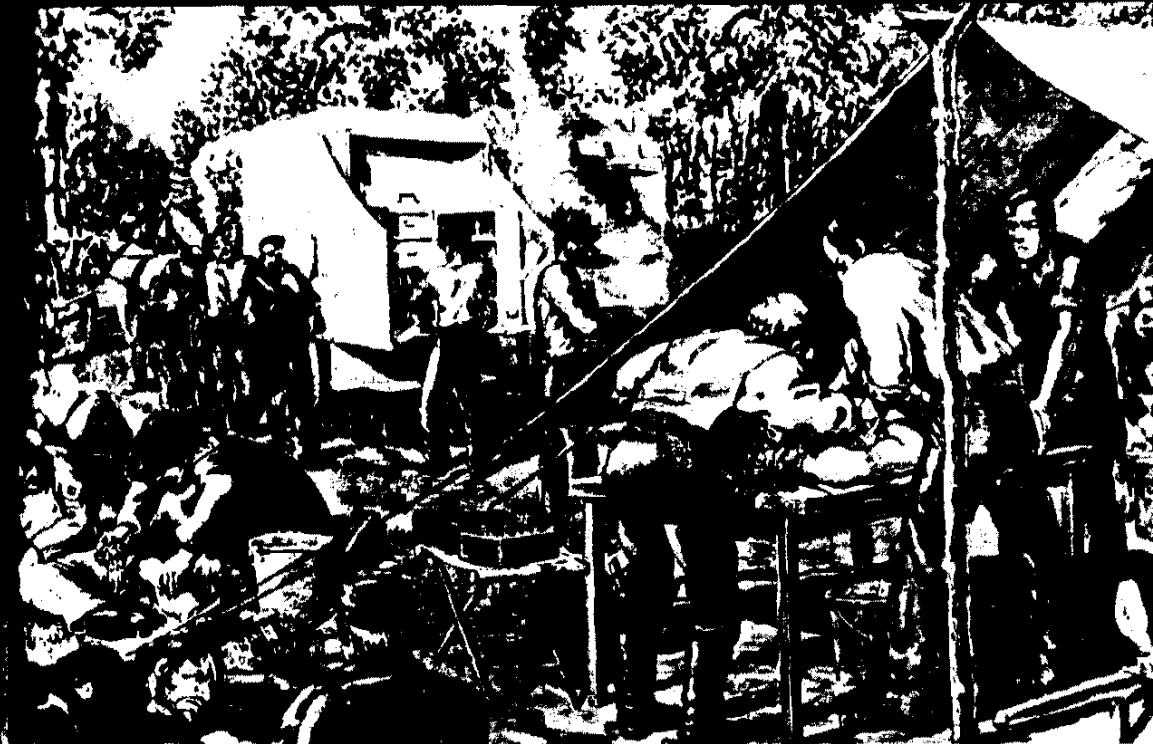
#### ● SHILOH

Grant in the meantime, with his flank and rear protected, continued up the Tennessee River to Pittsburg Landing. There he camped at

Beginning of the Battle of Shiloh—Confederate troops charge the camps of General Benjamin M. Prentiss, driving the Union forces back to the banks of the Tennessee River.

(National Park Service Photo)





The first tent field hospital ever used for treatment of those wounded on the battlefield was established at Shiloh on April 7, 1862. (National Parks Service Photo)

Shiloh Church, less than 20 miles from the Mississippi border, and laid plans for an overland march against the Confederate stronghold at Vicksburg. Before he could move, however, the Confederates struck. Moving out at dawn on Monday, April 6, 1862, nearly 44,000 Southern soldiers bore down on Grant's encampments of approximately 40,000 men.

Caught off guard, the Northerners were either slaughtered where they stood or else pushed back in furious hand-to-hand combat through such landmarks as "sunken road," "bloody pond," "hell's hollow," and the "hornet's nest." By nightfall, the Union forces were poised on the brink of the Tennessee River, and the Confederates were eagerly counting the hours till daylight so they could continue the rout.

Only the rout, when it came, boomeranged. During the night Grant received reinforcements of nearly 25,000 men, whereas the Southerners accumulated less than 800 unarmed soldiers. By 2 p.m. the following day, the Confederates were withdrawing from the field, and Grant had turned a near disaster into a sweeping victory. The victory was a costly one, though. The north suffered casualties of over 13,000 killed, wounded, and missing, contrasted to the South's loss of less than 11,000 men. Grant declared that "Shiloh was the severest battle fought at the West during the war, and but few in the East equalled it for hard, determined fighting."

The Battle of Shiloh had a number of important results for the North. Of greatest impact

was the bringing together of Grant and Sherman, who, as a team, set forth on the victory trail. A more unlikely pair of winning Generals than Ulysses Simpson Grant and William Tecumseh Sherman could scarcely be imagined—neither had a background which indicated future greatness. Together, however, they formed one of those rare teams that periodically appear in the pages of history. Similar in nature, they understood each other with a minimum of conversation. Grant relieved Sherman of the pressing concern of strategical decisions, and Sherman reciprocated by following Grant's orders with an almost hero-worshipping devotion.

In the Southern ranks, the battle started with General Albert Sidney Johnston in command. Johnston, who before the war had been Robert E. Lee's commanding officer in the elite United States Second Cavalry, was the highest ranking Field General in the Confederate Army. His subordinates included General William J. Hardee, author of "Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics," the Army's standard textbook prior to the war; and General Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard, who had been in charge of the Confederate attacks at Fort Sumter and first Bull Run. Beauregard had also been Superintendent of the United States Military Academy for five days in 1861 before resigning to accept a Southern commission.

Despite this imposing array of Southern talent, the "War in the West" was marked by a steady procession of Northern wins, contrasting the almost unbroken string of Southern victories in the East. Possibly, this was due to the fact that the Northern soldiers fighting under Grant were farm boys used to hiking, shooting, riding, and strenuous work, in contrast with the "city

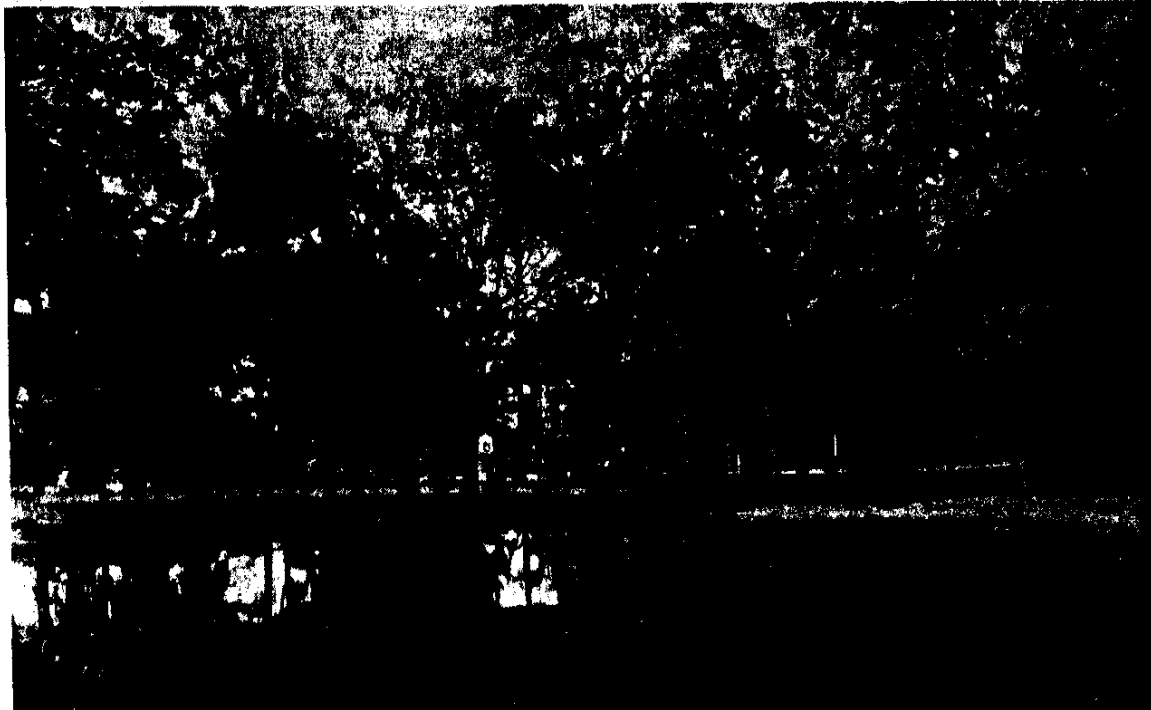
slickers" opposing Lee back East. Possibly, even more, it was due to the type of leadership they received.

Whatever the cause, the Union forces, under two relative unknowns, succeeded in driving the Confederates not only from the field at Shiloh, but also some 20 miles south to the rail center of Corinth, Mississippi. Partly this was due to Grant's reinforcements; partly to the loss of General Johnston, who suffered a minor leg wound during the first day's fighting and literally bled to death in the saddle. Some historians have contended that the entire course of the western campaign might have been different had Johnston not been killed in this, his first major engagement.

An equally heated discussion raged for years over the mystery of "What Happened to Lew Wallace?" General Wallace, who later achieved fame by writing the epic, "Ben Hur," had his hopes for a distinguished military career shattered on the narrow back roads of Tennessee. Ordered to march five miles to the scene of combat at Shiloh early on the morning of April 6, he did not arrive until the fighting had ceased that evening. All day he had been marching and counter-marching within the sound of the firing, but the confusing network of country roads had been too much for him. Wallace blamed Grant's aides for misdirecting him. Grant, on the other hand, figured that Wallace's meanderings had nearly cost him the battle, and he was practically on his death bed before he could bring himself to admit that Wallace was more to be pitied than

"Bloody Pond." While the battle raged at Shiloh, wounded men from both sides came to this shallow pool to drink and bathe their wounds. So many bled in and around the pond that the water is said to have turned the color of blood.

(National Parks Service Photo)



censured for his activities at Shiloh.

From Shiloh, the Union Army gradually moved toward Corinth—once again forcing a Confederate withdrawal—and then swung west to Memphis, where it joined forces with General John Pope, who had come down the Mississippi. There the northern half of the pincers came to rest for a while.

#### ● NEW ORLEANS FALLS

The southern half of the pincers was primarily a naval operation. In the early part of April, 1862, Admiral David Farragut (later to become famous for his "Damn the torpedoes!" battle cry at Mobile Bay) entered the mouth of the Mississippi with an ocean-going fleet and headed for New Orleans. But first Farragut had to dispose of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, located on opposite sides of the river about 7 miles downstream from the city. For six days he bombarded the two strongholds. Then, on April 24, he thrust past the obstructions, overwhelmed a makeshift Confederate fleet, and steamed full speed up the river. On April 26 he seized New Orleans.

While a squadron continued upriver to capture Baton Rouge and Natchez, the occupation of New Orleans was turned over to Army troops under the command of General Benjamin F. Butler.

In quick succession, Butler alienated the local gentry by proclaiming martial law, hanging a man who pulled down the United States flag over the mint, suppressing newspapers, banning three clergymen from the city for refusing to pray for President Lincoln, closing at least one church, seizing private property and arresting prominent citizens. He broke the proverbial camel's back on May 16, 1862, when he issued his infamous "Woman Order."

Enraged by reports that the belles of New Orleans had been snubbing his men, Butler pub-



Shiloh National Cemetery. Here are buried 8,500 of the 24,000 casualties of the Battle of Shiloh; two-thirds of the dead unidentified.

(National Parks Service Photo)

issued General Order No. 28, providing that, "...when any female shall, by word, gesture, or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation."

Overnight, the author of the order became one of the most notorious villains in American history. The South reviled him as "Beast" Butler. Jeff Davis proclaimed him a felon to be hanged on sight. Northern citizens expressed blame at his order, and foreign nations began to register protests. Finally, Lincoln had no recourse but to remove Butler.

The South was not without its unpopular individuals, many of whom operated in so-called guerrilla bands and were a constant source of annoyance and terror to civilians but rarely, if ever, chose to tangle with their nominal enemy--the Union Army. Typical of their operations was the August 21, 1863, raid on Lawrence, Kansas, by William Clarke Quantrill and 450 of his followers. Inasmuch as Quantrill's followers, at one time or another, included men like Jesse and Frank James and the Younger brothers, it is not surprising that some 150 men, women, and children were slaughtered during the course of the raid. The town was plundered and left in ashes.

Before joining Quantrill, Jesse James had served under two other rebel raiders, "Bloody Bill" Anderson and George Todd, who were every bit as violent as Quantrill. When asked why he did not make a greater effort to run down these

marauders, General Sherman replied: "I don't want those rebel bands captured. They are doing us excellent service. They are disgusting the minds of Southern people with Confederate pretension and government. I want the people to feel that their rebel authorities care but little for them."

#### ● VICKSBURG

Farragut had tried to capture Vicksburg by naval bombardment in May and June, 1862, but found it a tougher nut to crack than New Orleans, Baton Rouge, or Natchez. In December, 1862, Grant decided upon a two-pronged attack against the city. He moved down the interior roads of Mississippi while Sherman used transports to descend the Mississippi River. The results verged on disaster.

Grant became the victim of a two-pronged attack himself. General Earl Van Dorn passed around the Northern left flank with between 3,000 and 3,500 cavalymen and struck the Union base of supplies at Holly Springs, Mississippi. Farther north, General Forrest was roaming through western Tennessee playing havoc with Grant's secondary lines of communication. This combination forced Grant to turn back in self defense.

Sherman, meanwhile, continued down the river and suffered a devastating defeat at Chickasaw Bayou. Bloody and bewildered, he withdrew upriver to Milliken's Bend where Grant joined him on the Louisiana shore in January, 1863.

For the next few months Grant put his soldiers to work in an effort to reroute the Mississippi past Vicksburg (a feat nature was to perform some years afterward). Failing that, he decided upon one of the most daring maneuvers of the war. On March 29, 1863, he started one wing of his army down the west bank of the Mississippi-

pl opposite Vicksburg and then sent a fleet of Northern gunboats and transports scurrying downriver to provide ferry service. As the fleet steamed past Vicksburg in the dead of night, the Confederates set fire to a row of waterfront buildings for light but managed to sink only one of the Union vessels.

Some 30 miles south of the city, the ships joined the foot soldiers and carried them across the river while the other wing of the army, under Sherman, threatened an attack on Vicksburg from the north. As soon as the amphibious operation was completed, Sherman headed down the west bank to join the others.

At first Sherman had been dubious about this gigantic flanking movement, which may have been why Grant left him behind to run the cover operation. Here was Grant—who only a few months earlier had left Sherman in the lurch when his



Admiral David Farragut  
(Photo from National Archives)

supply and communication lines had been assailed --marching into the heart of Confederate territory with the assertion that he would forget about communications and "live off the land." Sensible soldiers just did not fight that way, Sherman warned.

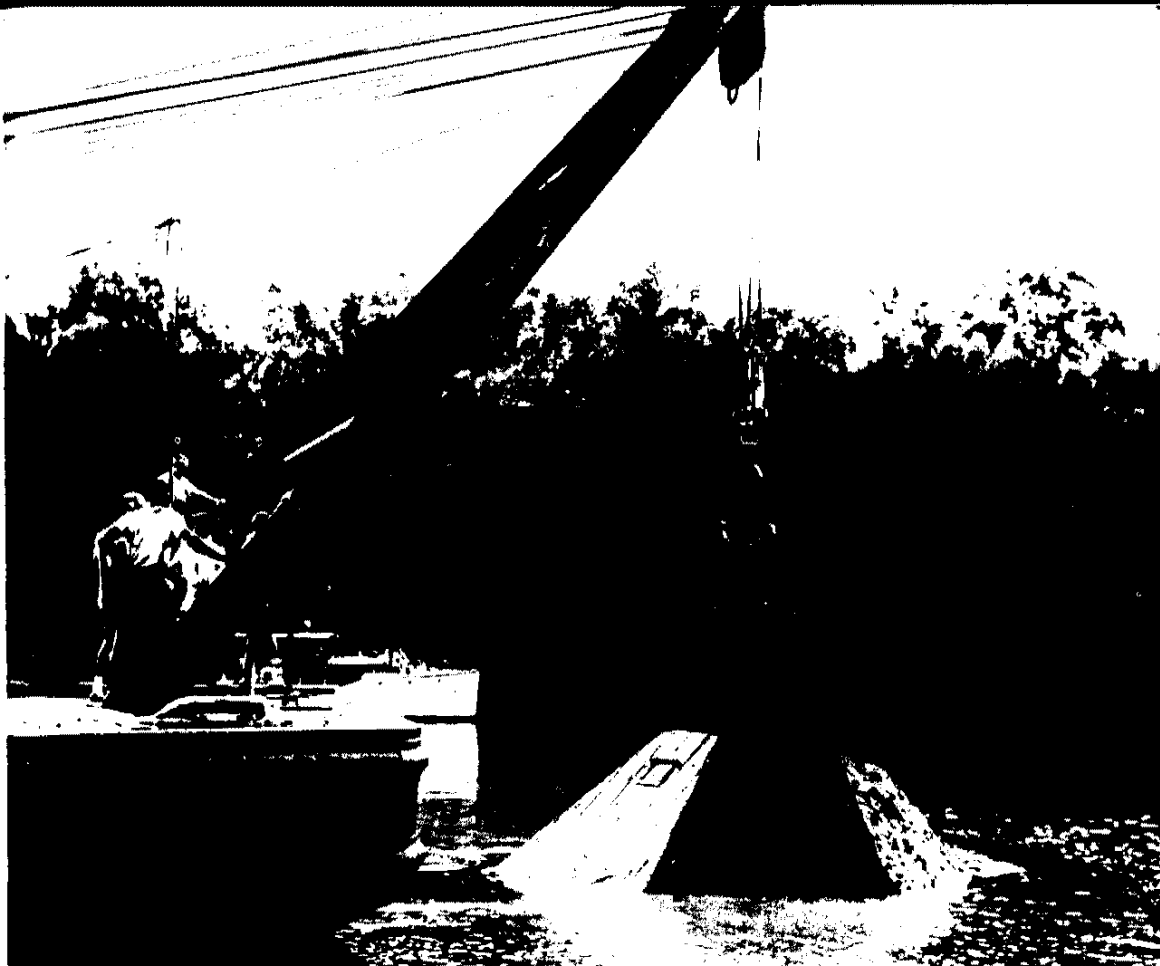
The War Department agreed. But, by the time orders arrived telling Grant to forget his foolhardy notions, he had outrun his communications and was too busy winning battles to care what Washington thought.

Sherman, too, caught the fever. This was a new kind of warfare. This was Patton's sweep through France 22 years before Patton was born. It was the type of fighting which made textbooks rather than followed them. And it was fluid enough to keep the Confederates off balance at each step.

In rapid-fire order, Grant fought five major battles in just a little over two weeks (Port Gibson on May 1; Raymond on May 12; Jackson on May 14; Champion's Hill on May 16; and Big Black

Fort Hill at the National Military Park, Vicksburg, Mississippi. This view over Lake Centennial and the Yazoo Canal shows the course of the Mississippi River in 1863, and the dangers faced by Union ships while passing the Vicksburg batteries.  
(Miss. Agricultural and Industrial Board Photo)





Cranes lift the pilot house from the Federal gunboat "Cairo," which was sunk by a Confederate mine during the siege of Vicksburg. The vessel had been buried in the Mississippi mud for almost a century.

(Miss. Agricultural and Industrial Board Photo)

River on May 17). He did not move directly up the east bank of the Mississippi to attack Vicksburg. By swinging wide to the east, Grant forced the two armies guarding the outskirts of the city to separate and then defeated them.

Vicksburg was too strong to be taken by assault, so the Union forces settled down to a prolonged siege. Grant's men blasted the Confederate lines with a tunneled mine that was the precursor of the more famous one used later at Petersburg, Virginia. But hunger was the deciding factor. Reportedly, the inhabitants of Vicksburg were driven to eating almost anything before the defending forces surrendered on July 4, 1863.

Five days later, Port Hudson fell, and the Mississippi was open from source to outlet. With regard to Grant's much-abused strategy, President Lincoln informed him, "I wish now to make the personal acknowledgment that you were right and I was wrong."

A by-product of the Vicksburg campaign was

Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson's cavalry raid through Confederate territory, intended to take the heat off Grant's operations along the Mississippi. On April 17, 1863, Grierson left La Grange, Tennessee, and on May 2, he arrived in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Despite the fact that the Union cavalry rode openly through the heart of enemy country, the Confederates were unable

to muster sufficient forces to do anything about it.

The fall of Vicksburg sealed the fate of the Confederacy. The day before, Lee had been defeated at Gettysburg, and with the Southern forces shattered in both the East and West, the end was merely a question of time.

These two defeats ended forever any hopes the Confederacy had for intervention by the British. Such a move was being considered in Parliament



General Benjamin F. "Beast" Butler

(Photo from National Archives)

at the time, but news of the fall of Vicksburg and the defeat at Gettysburg killed the issue.

## ● CHATTANOOGA NEXT

Following the fall of Vicksburg, Union attention was focused on the Confederate transportation center of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Its population in 1863 was only 4,000, but Lincoln wrote that its capture would be as "fully important as the taking and holding of Richmond."

The first concrete move toward the capture of Chattanooga had come in December, 1862. General Rosecrans, in command of the Union forces at Nashville, decided to attack Murfreesboro, where General Braxton Bragg and his Southern Army sat protecting the approaches to Chattanooga. Rosecrans—who was thorough, but no speed demon—took four days to cover approximately 30 miles, and another four days to drive Bragg from the field. Union casualties totaled more than 13,000 in killed, wounded, captured, and missing, and Confederate losses added up to nearly 10,000.

Just before the carnage got under way there occurred one of those incidents which could probably have happened only in the Civil War and

which helps to explain the intense interest in the conflict of 1861-1865. On December 30, while the two armies were jockeying for position, the bands on either side of the lines could be heard playing "Dixie," "Yankee Doodle Dandy," and other wartime favorites. Then, suddenly, one of the bands struck up "Home, Sweet Home," and, almost as if rehearsed, all the bands of both armies took up the tune as thousands of blue- and grey-clad soldiers joined in the



General Braxton Bragg  
(Photo courtesy Tenn. State Lib.)

chorus. The next day, nearly all 83,000 of the men were busy killing, or trying to kill, one another.

Despite his victory, Rosecrans was no man to push his luck. Ignoring all sorts of inquiries from Washington as to what he was up to—or not



Gen. William S. Rosecrans  
(Photo courtesy Dr. Homer Pittard Middle Tenn. State College)

up to—he spent the winter planning, plotting, pausing, and pondering. Finally, in June, 1863, he began a series of skillful flanking maneuvers which succeeded in driving Bragg all the way back to Chattanooga. Here Bragg dug in for an attack from the northeast and found, much to his discomfiture, that Rosecrans had crossed the Tennessee and was bearing down on Chattanooga from the southwest. Once again the Confederates began a withdrawal.

But this time it was Rosecrans who was fooled. Thinking that Bragg was headed for Atlanta, he split his army into three wings and sent them scurrying over and around Lookout Mountain in pursuit of the Confederates.

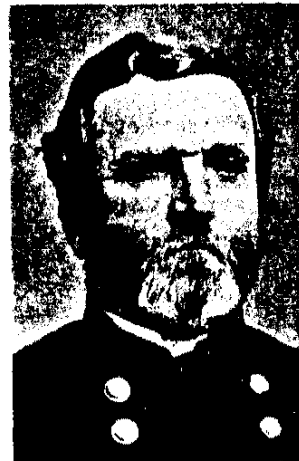
In actuality, what Bragg had done was put a series of mountains, valleys, streams, and almost impassable roads between him and Rosecrans. Then, seeing the trap his adversary had fallen into, he proceeded to attack the Union forces in detail in an effort to drive a wedge between the Union left flank and Chattanooga.

On Saturday, September 19, 1863, the Union Army found itself fighting for its life along a tiny Georgia creek most of its soldiers could not even spell. The Battle of Chickamauga wound up as more or less a draw on the opening day, but a blunder by Rosecrans on Sunday gave the Confederates a decisive victory and Union General George H. Thomas a new nickname.

Shortly before noon on September 20, Rosecrans heard during a lull in the fighting that

his lines were out of kilter. Quickly, he ordered General Thomas J. Wood's division to "close up on Reynolds as fast as possible and support him."

There were two things wrong with this order. First, Wood and Reynolds were not neighbors as Rosecrans had thought, but were separated by General John M. Brannan's division. This meant that Wood had to pull out of line, march around Brannan's division, and then "close up on Reynolds." Secondly, the Confederates had



General George H. Thomas  
(Photo from National Archives)

taken advantage of the lull to muster five divisions for an assault on Wood's position, and they had come screeching across no-man's land to find Wood blithely marching to the rear.

Complete chaos resulted. Before the dazed Federal troops could realize what had happened, the Confederates had shot through the gap and were attacking the Union lines from the rear. Almost as if by magic, the right and parts of the center of the Union line disintegrated and fled to the safety of Chattanooga. Fragments of the center, however, took up a new position with





the troops on the left, under command of General Thomas, and withstood one Southern charge after another until dusk put an end to the battle. That night the remainder of the Union Army quietly retreated into Chattanooga and Thomas was given the title of "Rock of Chickamauga."

"Hard Luck Guy of the Day" honors might well have gone to General John Bell Hood, of the Confederate Army. Temporarily transferred west with Longstreet's Corps from Lee's Army, Hood went into Chickamauga with a paralyzed arm—still healing from the Battle of Gettysburg—and came out minus a leg. The wound, which occurred early in the charge, kept Hood from actually locking horns with his old West Point cavalry and artillery instructor, General Thomas, but did not destroy his love of war.

Unlike Grant, who once remarked, "I never went into a battle willingly or with enthusiasm," Hood wrote "There is something very pleasant to ride in the tide of battle and hear the whistle of bullets." Even with his crippled arm



General John Bell Hood  
(Photo from National Archives)

Union troops charging a Confederate battery at the Battle of Murfreesboro.  
(Photo courtesy Dr. Homer Pittard, Middle Tenn. State College)

and missing leg, Hood later returned to combat and commanded the Confederate defense at Atlanta.

For all its casualties—over 18,000 Confederate and 16,000 Union—the Battle of Chickamauga failed to settle anything. The South had won the battle, but the North had gained control of Chattanooga. Bragg immediately proceeded to

surround the rail hub by posting troops on Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and a line between the two, but he made no attempt to drive the Federal troops from the city.

He came reasonably close to starving them out, however. Within a month after the siege began, the Vicksburg shoe was on the other foot, and the Union soldiers in Chattanooga were reduced to half rations, then to quarter rations, and finally to eating raw corn.



General Lew Wallace  
(Photo from National Archives)

Help, when it arrived, came two months after Chickamauga in the form of Grant, Sherman, and Company. Called up from Vicksburg, they first managed to push supplies into the city and then brought in reinforcements for the beleaguered troops. On November 23, 1863, Grant opened the three-day Battle of Chattanooga.



General Phil Sheridan  
(Photo from National Archives)

Grant's original plans called for an attack on the Confederate right, located at the north end of Missionary Ridge. But first he decided to take a Confederate outpost at Orchard Knob, approximately a mile in front of Missionary Ridge. General Thomas managed to take the hill after some bitter fighting, and Grant established his headquarters there for the remainder of the battle, but it was a costly victory because it tipped the Southerners off to Grant's intentions.

During the course of the fighting, General Thomas reportedly remarked to one of his aides, "What a beautiful spot that knoll will make for the burial of our dead." Today, it is the site of a national cemetery.

The second day's fighting, known as the "Battle above the Clouds," involved the capture of Lookout Mountain by Federal troops.

The third, and final day, turned out to be the enlisted men's day. In order to relieve the pressure being exerted on both his left and right flanks, Grant ordered Thomas to take the Confederate trenches at the foot of Missionary Ridge. The men overran the trenches, and, intoxicated with their success and shouting defiance at the Southern troops atop Missionary Ridge, they boiled up the hillside.

By nightfall, the Confederates had been driven from Missionary Ridge and were fleeing into Georgia.

The "War in the West" was over. Still to come were many battles--Tennessee saw more Civil War engagements than did any other state except Virginia--but the western armies were gradually moving toward Atlanta.



Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard

View from Point Park on Lookout Mountain, overlooking Chattanooga. The "Battle above the Clouds" was fought on a table of land below this summit.  
(National Parks Service Photo)





Anta, and soon it would be difficult to tell where the western campaign left off and the eastern campaign took over.

Sherman would make his "March to the Sea." Grant would assume command of all the Union forces and accept Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Quantrill would be killed on a raid into Kentucky. And Brigadier General Stand Watie, the old Cherokee chieftain, would hold out a month after the war before giving up. But, for all practical purposes, the "War in the West" was over.

It was now time to clean up and bandage the

Diorama at National Park Service, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, depicting a Union bayonet charge at Chickamauga.

(Photo courtesy Stanrich Studio, Chattanooga, Tenn.)

wounds of battle.

Thousands of young men who had thrilled to the war songs of 1861 would never live to welcome the surrender of 1865. Homes were gone; crops destroyed; towns leveled; and families split.

As Sherman was to say later, "War is hell.



## THE CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL

### ● IMPORTANT CIVIL WAR DATES

#### MAY 1861

- 10--Capt. Nathaniel Lyon secures Federal control of St. Louis after rioting.
- 12--Brigadier General Benjamin F. Butler's troops restore Federal control in Baltimore.
- 13--Queen Victoria proclaims British neutrality and recognizes the Confederacy as a belligerent.
- 18--The Confederacy adds to its army by recruiting 400,000 men.
- 20--North Carolina secedes from the Union; Kentucky proclaims neutrality.
- 21--The Confederate Congress votes to move the capital to Richmond.
- 23--Virginia joins the Confederacy.
- 24--Federal troops enter Virginia and occupy Alexandria.
- 28--Federal troops occupy Newport News, Virginia.

#### JUNE 1861

- 3--Stephen A. Douglas dies at Chicago, Illinois.
- 3--Major General George B. McClellan's army routs Confederate forces at Philippi, West Va.

### ● CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL EVENTS

#### MAY 1961

- 10--Commemorative ceremony at Camp Jackson, St. Louis, Missouri.
- 18--Re-enactment of the Battle of Lexington, Lexington, Missouri.
- 19--Ceremony at Lebanon, Tenn., commemorating the departure of the 7th Tennessee Infantry for the Virginia theater of operations.

#### JUNE 1961

- 3--Pageant at Philippi, West Va., observing the Battle of Philippi.

# Chicago's New Quarters

The Chicago Office has moved into new, stylish quarters on the ninth floor of the Government-owned Rand McNally Building, located near the recently completed Chicago Expressway. The "big move" took place on a week end, with office personnel handling nearly every phase of the operation. A caravan of moving vans and Bureau cars carried files and office furniture to the new location.

The office occupies one floor of the building, which covers an entire city block. The walls of the new quarters gleam with brightly painted pastel shades, and air conditioning and piped-in music make working conditions pleasant indeed. All communications rooms are sound proofed, with padded walls and double-paned glass in windows and doors. An intercom system



SAC James H. Gale  
in his new Office.



The reception area of  
the new quarters is styl-  
ish, but businesslike.

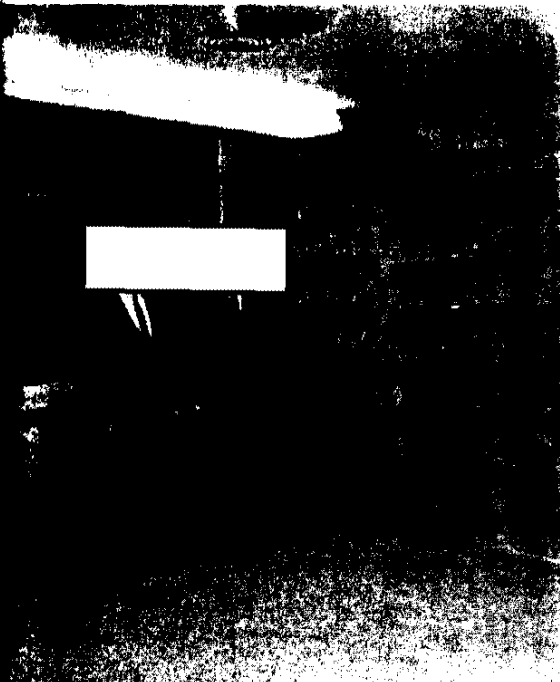
View of the Pending  
Files Section. Roto-  
tub filing permits  
quick and easy ac-  
cess to all files.



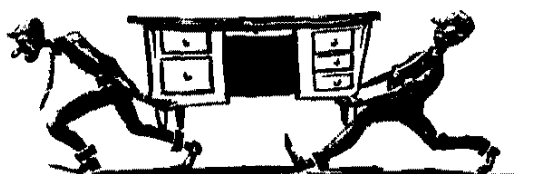
connects all supervisor's offices, and a wood-paneled gun vault, constructed by office personnel, has been the object of comment from many visitors of the new quarters.



The FM Dispatch Console and its operator, Geraldine Bielat.



Chicago's new, wood-paneled gun vault was constructed by SA [redacted] (right) and Clerk [redacted]



## TRICKY TEST

Here is a little quiz to test your intelligence, your logic, and, probably, your patience. The answers are on page 26. (Taken from the "Sheriff and Police Reporter")

1. If you went to bed at 8 o'clock at night and set the alarm for 9 o'clock in the morning, how many hours sleep would you get?
2. Do they have a Fourth of July in England?
3. How many birthdays does the average person have?
4. Why can't a man living in Winston-Salem, N. C., be buried in a spot west of the Mississippi River?
5. If you had only one match, and entered a room in which there was a kerosene lamp, an oil heater and a wood-burning stove, which would you light first?
6. Some months have 30 days, some have 31. How many have 28 days?
7. If a doctor gave you three pills and told you to take one every half-hour, how long would they last?
8. A man builds a house with four sides to it, and it is rectangular, with each side having a southern exposure. A big bear wanders by. What kind of bear would it be?
9. How far can a dog run into the woods?
10. What two sets of four words each appear on every denomination of United States coins?
11. What is the minimum number of active baseball players on the field during any part of an inning?
12. I have in my hand only two U. S. coins which total 55¢ in value. One of these coins is not a nickel. What are the two coins?
13. A farmer had 17 sheep. All but nine died. How many did he have left?
14. Divide 30 by  $\frac{1}{2}$  and add 10. What is the answer?
15. Two men were playing checkers. Each played five games and each won the same number of games, with no draws. How do you figure this?
16. Take two apples from three apples and what do you have?
17. An archeologist claimed to have some coins of gold that were dated 46 B.C. Do you think he really did?
18. A woman gave a beggar 50¢. The woman is the beggar's sister, but the beggar is not the woman's brother. How come?
19. How many animals of each species did Moses take aboard the Ark?
20. Is it legal for a man to marry his widow's sister?
21. Now that you have finished, what word is misspelled in this one?

# The Feminine Slant



## Pot Luck



The [redacted]  
[redacted] (left to right)--chosen to apply the finishing touches to an enjoyable potluck supper held in the home of SA [redacted] for the Springfield crew--look happy in spite of their pot luck.

## Lady Godiva in Miniature



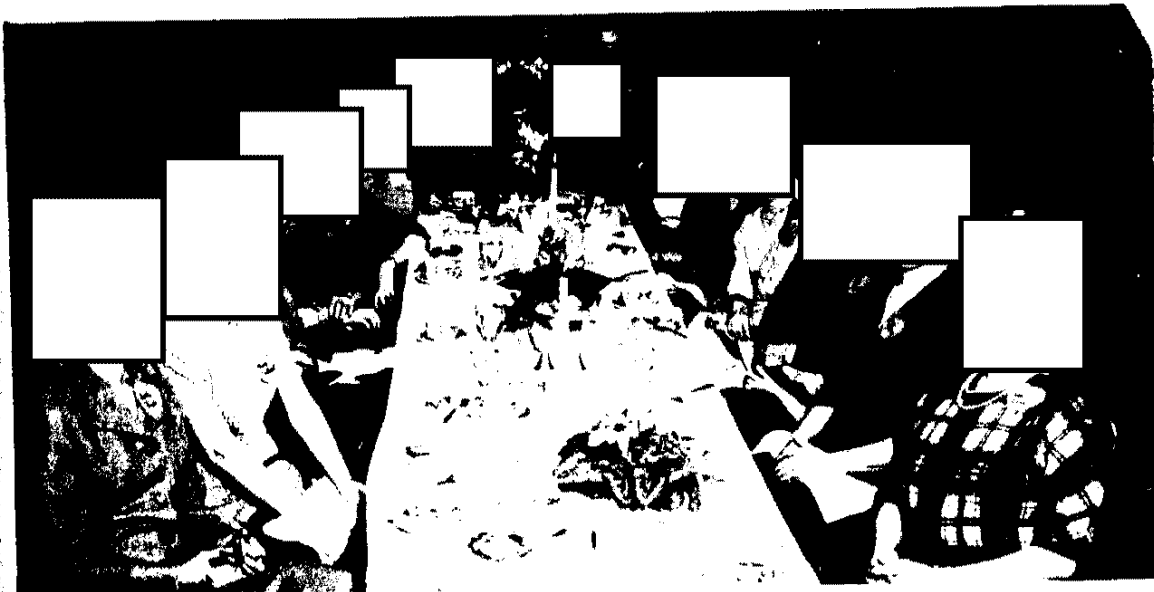
Sparsely clad [redacted] of SA and Mrs. Bon H. McElreath of Memphis, is riding herd on "Ole Ida" on her grandmother's farm at Oxford, Mississippi. At 17 months, [redacted] is afraid of neither man nor beast, her older brothers [redacted] included.

## Seattle-ites Take a Trip

The clerks and stenos of the Seattle Office recently visited the U. S. Penitentiary at McNeil Island near Tacoma, Washington, and were taken on a tour. Their visit was both interesting and educational, and they even dined for 35¢ within the institution's walls. Warden Donald M. Byington is standing behind the girls.



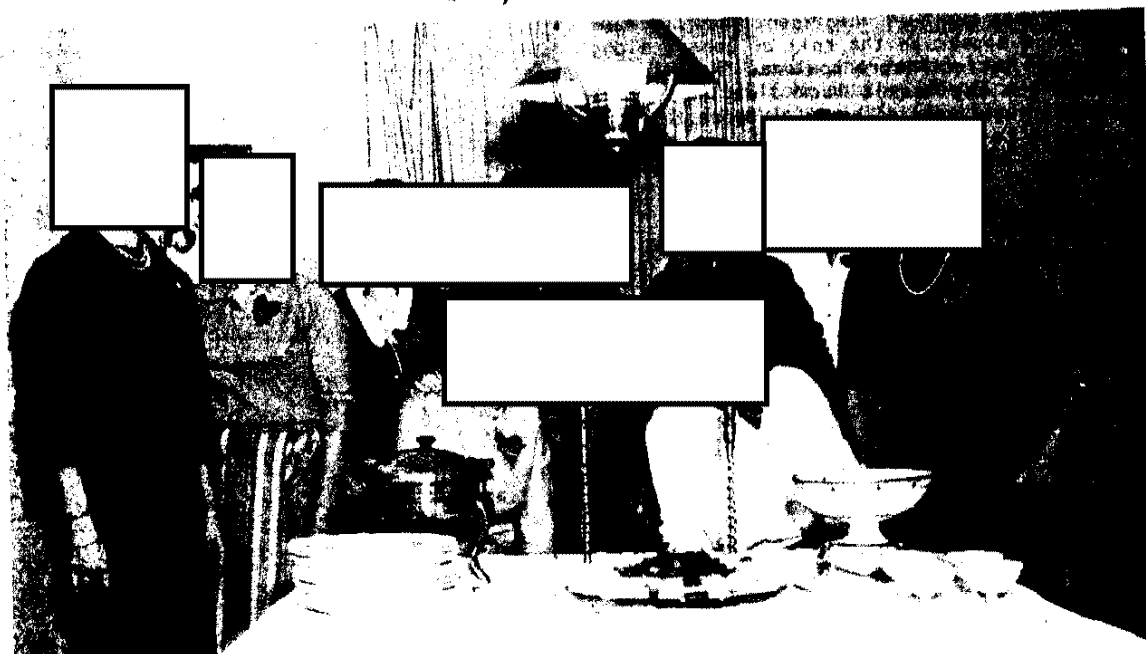
### *Wives in Milwaukee*



b6

[redacted] Milwaukee SAC and ASAC, respectively, were hostesses to a luncheon in honor of [redacted] who was leaving for Florida upon SA Fauntleroy's retirement. From the far left around the table are [redacted]

### *Norfolk Luncheon*



b6

The wives of Agents of the Norfolk Office held a luncheon recently in honor of [redacted] of SAC Gillies who has recently been transferred to the Indianapolis Office. Standing from left to right are: [redacted]



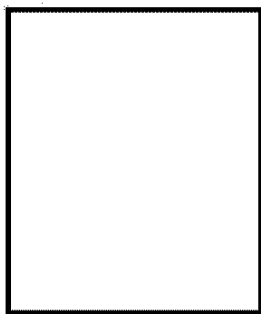
### Winning Essayist

[redacted]  
SA and Mrs. William D. Temple of the Cincinnati Office, was honored recently by being designated the first place winner in an essay contest involving all high schools in the Cincinnati area. The contest was sponsored by the Cincinnati Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The theme of the essays was "The Meaning of Americanism." The contest was aimed to stimulate a greater interest and feeling of pride and appreciation for the American way of life. [redacted] was awarded a copy of "Masters of Deceit" at a DAR tea held in Cincinnati.



### Beginner's Luck?

[redacted] a steno in the Chicago Office, rolled a 201 game her first night as a member of the office bowling league. She enthusiastically purchased her own ball, confident that her name would soon appear on the roll of honor, along with other perfect-score bowlers. Much to her dismay, the beginner's luck didn't hold, as [redacted] has never equaled her high score, or even come close to it.



### Wife, Mother, Author

[redacted] of the Joliet Resident Agency out of Chicago, has found that raising a family and writing poetry are not incompatible. While in college, [redacted] had some of her work published in a national poetry magazine and in the newspapers. In 1958, she was awarded a first place for humorous verse and a second for serious verse. The following year one of her essays won first prize.

More recently, [redacted] was awarded five prizes for her verse and writing in a creative writing contest conducted by the Illinois Federated Women's Club. Competing in the Seventh District of the organization which has a membership of over 3,000, [redacted] won a first and second prize for humorous verse and a second place award for an essay. She received an honorable mention for serious verse in the organization's state-wide contest.

A busy homemaker, [redacted] also finds time to work on community projects. She writes a weekly column in an area newspaper, and, not long ago, she co-authored a variety show presented as a community fund-raising affair.

A sample of [redacted] verse:

"O, FUGIT TEMPUS"

Each night I vow I'll rise at dawn  
To weed and tend my garden plot  
But, comes the dawn, away resolve!  
the sun is up,  
But I am not.



[redacted] is holding [redacted] and [redacted]  
is standing at her side. In the front row  
(from left) [redacted]  
[redacted]

C  
N  
C

M  
L  
C

## The "G-Whiz Girls"

"The Star-Ledger" of Newark, New Jersey, recently featured women in the FBI in an article entitled "Meet the G-Whiz Girls of the FBI." The accompanying photos tell the story in part as written by [redacted].

He described distaff employees as "loyal,

devoted, keen, and discreet in the scores of important posts they hold as aides to Special Agents. And they frequently have ringside seats for the climax of sensational cases that hit the headlines."

[redacted] mentioned that some of the Newark Women's Pistol Club members are sharpshooters, that in our midst are bowling enthusiasts who regularly compete in championship playoffs, and a handful of FBI gal pilots, one of whom is a regular competitor in the annual Powder Puff Derby.

Director Hoover is quoted as commenting: "Through the years, our women employees have proved to be indispensable to the proper functioning of this organization. Their outstanding attributes are loyalty and dedication to duty, and they contribute much to the welfare of this Nation. We're proud of them!"

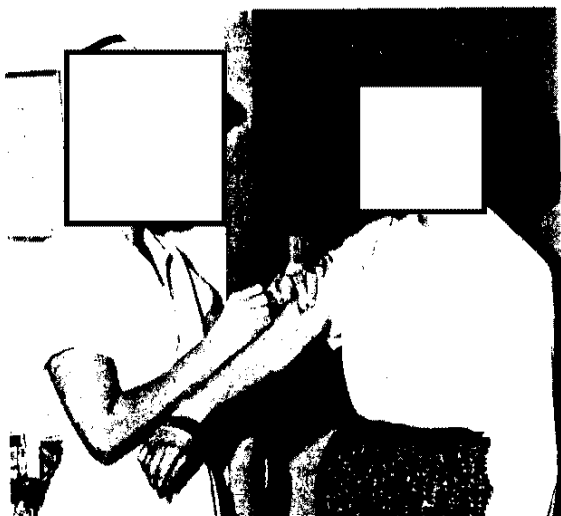
(Photos courtesy the Star-Ledger)



Chief telephone operator [redacted] handles the nerve center for the busy Newark Office.



[redacted] of Newark show flawless form as they practice shooting on the FBI range in Newark's Federal Building.



[redacted] administers a shot to [redacted] THE INVESTIGATOR'S [redacted] at Newark.



The [redacted] in Newark is [redacted] who maintains constant communication with Agents in two-way radio cars.

b6

b6

## An Evening in Jacksonville

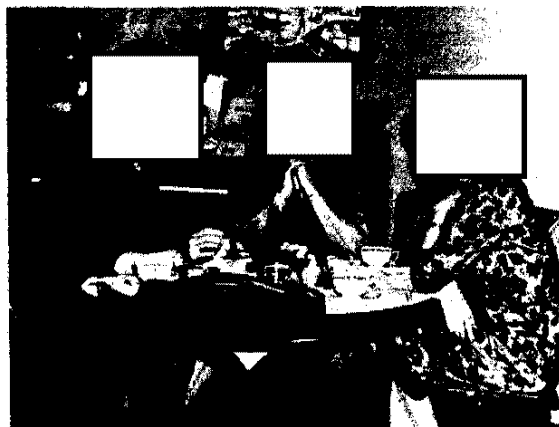
The wives of Agents in the Jacksonville Office recently enjoyed an evening of bridge together. The affair was held in the home of [redacted] and co-hostesses for the occasion were [redacted]

Right - From left: [redacted]

Below - From left: [redacted]



b6



## Spanish Chicken and Yellow Rice

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1/2 cup olive oil      | 3 bay leaves          |
| 1 medium onion         | 2 tablespoons salt    |
| 1/2 bell pepper        | 1 package yellow rice |
| 3 garlic cloves        | seasoning             |
| 1 1/2 quart water      | 1 pound rice          |
| 1 No. 303 can tomatoes | 1 fryer               |

Brown chicken in olive oil and remove. Saute onion, pepper, and garlic in olive oil. Combine water, salt, bay leaves, tomatoes, and seasoning and bring to a boil. Boil for five minutes. Add onion, pepper and garlic mixture, rice, and chicken to boiling water. Bake in 300 degree oven for one hour. Garnish with green peas and red ripe pimento strips. Serve with tossed salad and hot Cuban bread.

[redacted] of the Tampa Office submitted this recipe.



## Jello Cake

- 1 package white cake mix
- 1 package lemon jello
- 2/3 cup Wesson Oil
- 2/3 cup water
- 4 whole eggs

Sift together cake mix and jello. Add Wesson Oil and water, beat two or three minutes, then add eggs one at a time while beating. Add grated lemon rind to batter if desired. Bake at 325 degrees for about 45 minutes or until done.

This dessert suggestion comes from the Mobile Office.

## MOORE AND MOORE AND MOORE!

FBI Agents are sometimes momentarily confused by the names of the people they investigate. This was especially true in a recent ITSMV case handled by the Salt Lake City Office.

Two men, both of whom were members of the armed forces, stole an automobile which they transported interstate. One of the subjects, whose name was Moore, was injured when he wrecked the stolen car. Coincidentally, the doctor who treated subject Moore was Dr. Moore.

Investigation established that the vehicle stolen by Moore (who was being treated by Dr. Moore) was the property of a large, west coast firm, and the Agent handling the case promptly contacted the firm's local representative. This man was one Mr. Moore.

More confusion was added to the "Moore confusion" when the Agent learned that Moore (who was being treated by Dr. Moore and who had stolen a car from the firm represented by Mr. Moore) was assigned to a branch of the armed services whose local representative was, of course, named Moore.

b6

# International Pancake Day

EACH YEAR, the town of Liberal, Kansas, is the scene of one of the most unusual races ever entered on the calendar of sporting events. On the Tuesday before the start of the Lenten season, a group of athletic Liberal housewives set aside their domestic chores for a day and line up with griddles in hand for the start of the International Pancake Day Race.

This strange practice began more than five centuries ago in England. In those days, it was customary for the housewives to drop whatever they were doing and hurry to the church at the tolling of the bell to be "shriven" of their sins. In 1445, a housewife in Olney, England, started making her pancakes rather late. They were not quite finished when the church bell rang, and, not wishing to leave them to burn, she hurried to the "shriving" carrying her griddle and the pancakes with her.

Thus, an annual sporting event was born.

Liberal, Kansas, heard of this 500-year-old event of pancake racing and issued a challenge in 1950 which the [redacted] [redacted], accepted.

The race is run over identical 415 yard courses from the "town pump" to the church. The times of the winners in Olney and Liberal are compared by trans-Atlantic telephone. Liberal won this year's race, tying the series with Olney at six wins each, and winning back the silver skillet from England--the symbol of pancake racing rivalry between the two small towns.

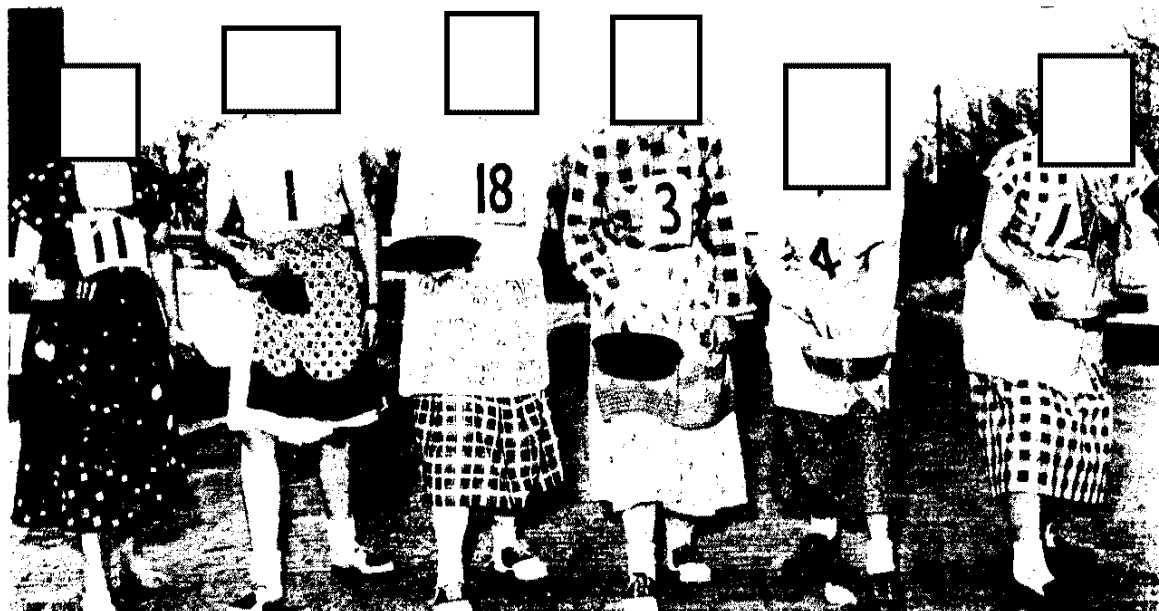
The annual event is now sponsored by the Liberal, Kansas, Junior Chamber of Commerce, and presently includes a Civic Club breakfast which is attended by the Governor of Kansas, the British Consul in Kansas City, Missouri, and other dignitaries. Then follow the Pancake Day Race and the annual telephone call to Olney, England. A five-state beauty contest, the finals of a big amateur contest, and the coronation of the international race winner complete the celebration. This year, the "Blue Angels," U. S. Navy air demonstration team, performed in the afternoon before a crowd estimated at 15,000.

[redacted] dashes across the finish line to win the Pancake Day Race in Liberal, Kansas.

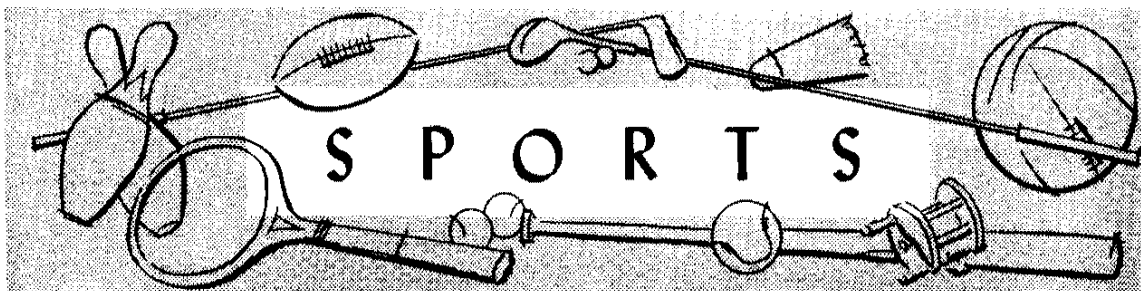
Six of the contestants "on their mark" at the beginning of the International Pancake Day Race in Liberal, Kansas.  
(Photos courtesy Joe Cannon, Liberal, Kansas)



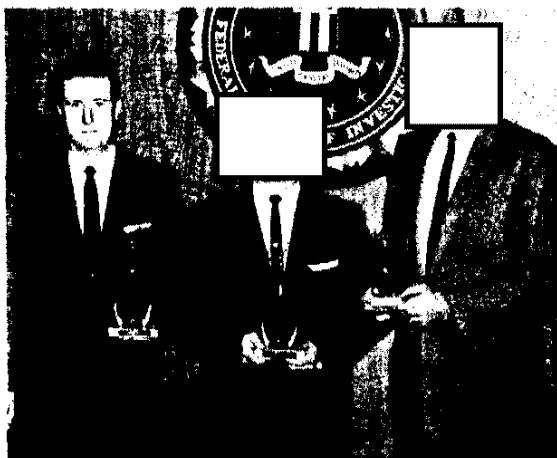
b6



b6



### Racket Squad



The New York Office held its Annual Men's Tennis Tournament at the famous Forest Hills Tennis Club, scene of the Davis Cup and the National Tennis Championship matches. Shown above with their trophies are (from left): SA Stephen L. Halpin, runner-up; SA [redacted] winner; and SA [redacted] consolation prize winner.

### Big Quack



SA Cecil M. Miller (right) of the Springfield Office demonstrates the form which won him the duck-calling championship for Central Illinois. [redacted] Central Illinois Chapter of Ducks Unlimited, which sponsored the contest, holds the championship trophy. (Photo courtesy Ill. State Journal-Register)



### Golf Champs

The winners of the Cleveland Office Golf Tournament are shown with their trophies. Standing from left are SAs [redacted] Dick Vance, and Bob Payne. Kneeling are SAs Homer Miller and Ed Kumerow.

## Badminton Champ

SA Joseph C. Alston of the Los Angeles Office recently went to Toronto, Canada, with the United States badminton team to compete with a Canadian team for the American Zone badminton championship. The United States team, which consists of six members, defeated its Canadian opponents by winning 7 out of 9 matches. SA Alston played in two doubles matches and won them both.

This victory places the United States team within striking distance of the coveted Thomas Cup, a badminton trophy comparable to the Davis Cup in tennis. The Thomas Cup was established in 1948, and is the object of international competition every three years. Nearly 30 countries vie for the Cup. Indonesia is the present holder.

The competition has now reached the semi-final stages. The United States team will play a team from Denmark during June, and the winner will then challenge a team from the Far East for the opportunity to oppose the Indonesian champions.



SA Alston during 1957 badminton competition in England.

## This Month's Cover

The excellent cover for this month's INVESTIGATOR was prepared by [redacted] of the Exhibits Section.

## Singles Champ

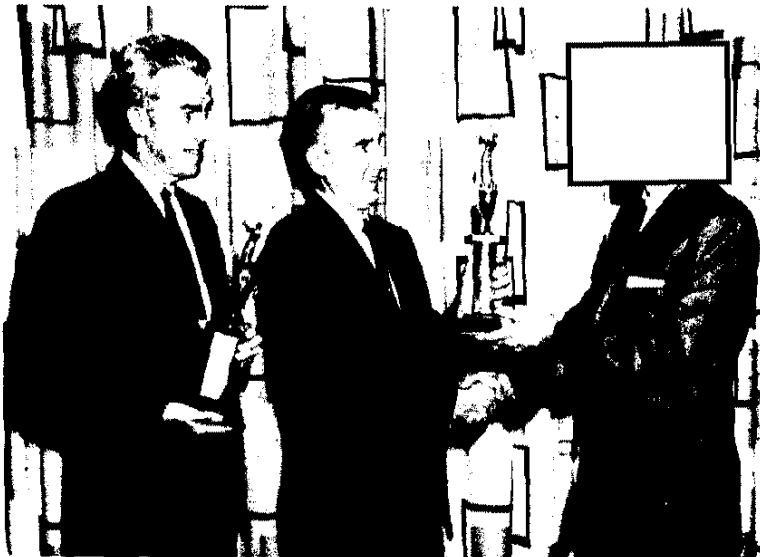


SA Robert Straub of the Newark Office displays the trophy he won in the singles competition of the FBI Newark Tennis Tournament.

## Clipped



As any veteran sportsman can tell you, there are some time-honored traditions attached to the sport of stalking deer which every self-respecting hunter must obey. For any man who shoots at a deer and misses, custom decrees that a patch be cut from his shirt tail and nailed to the wall of the hunting lodge, together with full data concerning the unfortunate hunter and his unworthy act. SA [redacted] of the Charlotte Office missed a deer while hunting in western North Carolina, and is shown above being "clipped" by SA Robert S. Moore.



### Philadelphia's Finest

The winners of the Philadelphia Office Golf Tournament are shown receiving their trophies from [redacted] since transferred to SOG). SA Thomas W. Sherman (left) won the Low Net trophy and SA James E. Carroll (center) won the Low Gross.

### FBIRA Basketball Champs

The FBIRA Men's Varsity Basketball Team recently completed its most successful season in many years. After beginning the season with the unpromising record of five wins and six losses, the team compiled an almost unbroken chain of victories and finished third in the District of Columbia Championship playoffs.

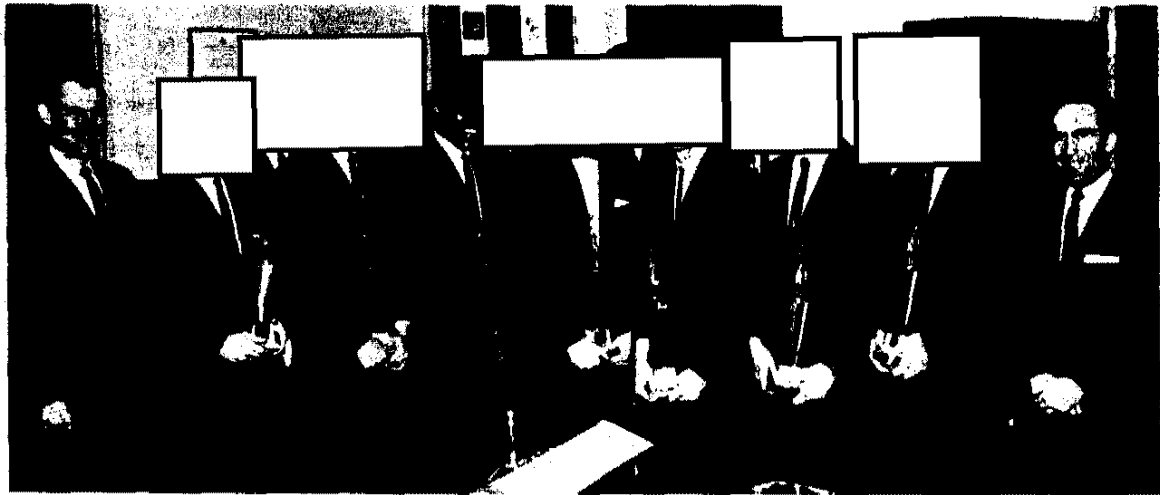
With no single star, the quintet capitalized on a strong team effort to produce the string of victories. Five men averaged more than ten points each game-- [redacted] 16.6;

[redacted] 13.3; [redacted] 12.5; [redacted] 11.2; and [redacted] 11.1. The team averaged 70.5 points per game,

while holding their opponents to an average of 62.4 points.

The tallest player on the Bureau team is 6'2" [redacted] while the opposing teams, which included former professionals, had men well over 6'6". One member of an opposing team--a former All-Southern Conference player--scored 72 points in leading his team to a two-game split with the G-men.

Despite their handicaps, the Bureau five finished the season with a 25-11 record, and crowned their victories by capturing the McKinley Tech #2 Industrial League Championship.



The FBIRA Men's Varsity Basketball Team receives its trophies. From left are: SA Carl A. Harris, FBIRA Activity Promoter; [redacted] Basketball Commissioner and Varsity Coach; [redacted]

[redacted] and SA C. Ray Davidson, FBIRA President.



# The Mardi Gras

FOR TWO weeks before the Lenten Season, New Orleans is the exciting, colorful, fun-filled metropolis for the staging of the Mardi Gras.

Overflowing with guests for the festivities, the streets of New Orleans are filled with visitors and citizens alike, masked and outfitted for the affair. The folks of the New Orleans Office join the tempo of the season, and costume themselves for the gala events which take place in their town.

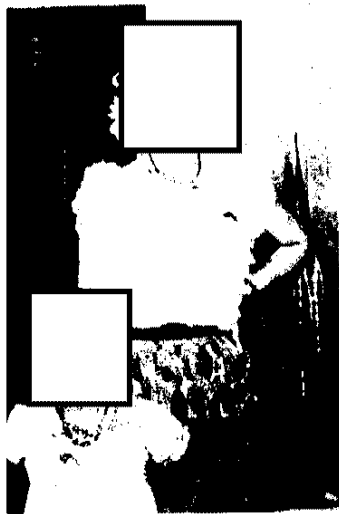
An especially enthusiastic anticipant was [redacted] one of the office stenos, who had been chosen as a maid for the Krewe of Mokana ball. There are approximately 65 carnival organizations in New Orleans, and each gives a ball costing about \$25,000. One of the balls held at the Municipal Auditorium in January was that of the Krewe of Mokana. This is a men's organization, and a girl selected as a maid is chosen by secret ballot--it is a great honor to be selected.

The theme of this ball was "The Path of Buddhism," and the maids wore glittering frocks, solidly studded with rhinestones and sequins. The costume [redacted] wore at the ball was very elaborate and required several months in designing and making. The girls represented various symbols of Buddhism-- [redacted] appeared as Tibet's "Wheel of Doctrine," and other maids depicted such things as the bodhi tree of Mongolia, Buddha's footprints, and the fishes from Java.

[redacted] and their [redacted] [redacted] dressed in Mexican costumes.

The Family of SA John Lester Quigley in oriental habit bid *Ohayo* to SAC W. W. Bromwell of New Orleans. From left are: SA Quigley, Michael, SAC Bromwell, [redacted] and [redacted] SA Quigley is THE INVESTIGATOR's Associate Editor at New Orleans.

[redacted] maid *en costume*, for the Krewe of Mokana Ball. (Photo courtesy of Sylvia-Dyer Studio, N.O., La.)

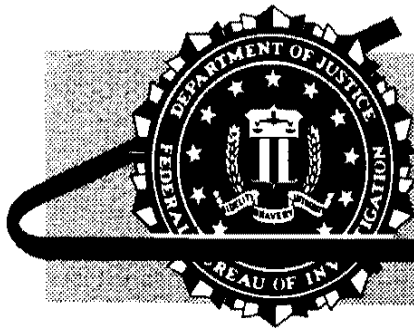


In Chinese costumes are [redacted] [redacted]



b6

b6



# Around the FBI

## Agents Return

SAs Bernard E. Buscher and Calvin R. Ford, who were seriously injured when their automobile collided with a Fire Department rescue truck on December 1, 1960, have fully recovered and were recently welcomed back to their assignments at the Washington Field Office by SAC Marlin W. Johnson and ASAC Dillard W. Howell. At right are (from left): SAC Johnson, SA Buscher, SA Ford, and ASAC Howell.

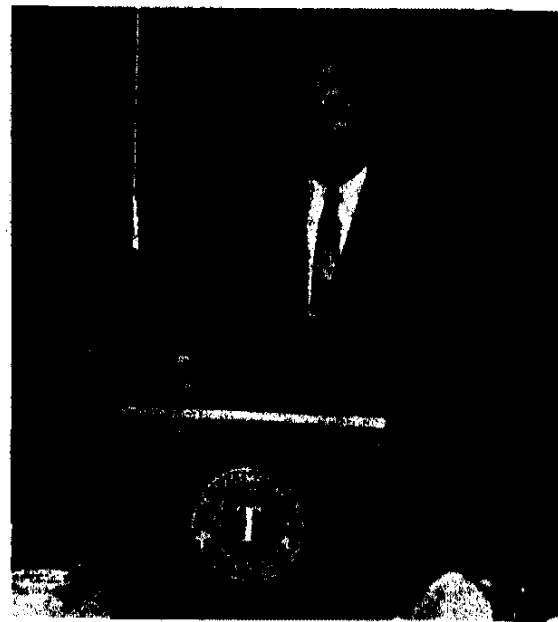


## Boners



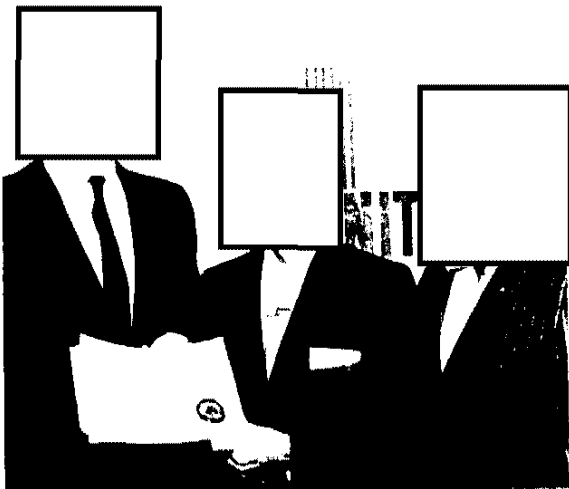
Some people get all the breaks, and, just recently, the people of the Crime Records Division came into their own. In less than one week, three people in the Division were involved in mishaps that led to broken bones. [redacted] (kneeling) broke her arm in a skating accident on the same day that [redacted] broke her leg while skiing. Several days later, SA Charles Moore broke his foot playing ball.

## Top Toastmaster



SA Raymond J. Maxwell of the Dothan, Alabama, Resident Agency (Mobile) has been elected President of the Dothan Chapter of the Toastmasters Club. Above, SA Maxwell presides at a club meeting.

## Agents Receive Award



The Agents of the Tucson Resident Agency (Phoenix Office) have been presented a Certificate of Campaign Award by the United Community Campaign (UCC) of Tucson, Arizona. Each year, the Tucson RA has supported the UCC and consistently exceeded its quota of total donations. SA [redacted] (center), who accepted the award on behalf of the Tucson Agents, is shown above with [redacted] (left), General Chairman of the UCC, and [redacted] Chairman of the Drive for Federal Employees.

## SA's Son is Scholar

[redacted] SA Donald C. Morrell of the Crime Records Division, was recently awarded the Joseph Moore McConnell scholarship by Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina. This is the top scholarship awarded by Davidson College--the school which leads the South in the number of Rhodes Scholars during the Twentieth Century.

[redacted] is also a National Merit Scholarship finalist, holder of the Certificate of Merit in the National Educational Development Test, finalist in the Telluride Scholarship Competition, and recent winner of a Certificate of Merit in a short story contest sponsored by the Washington, D. C., "Evening Star."

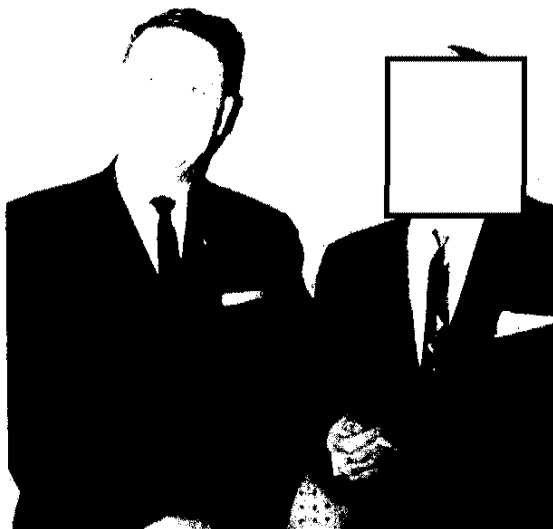


## Director Receives USO Award



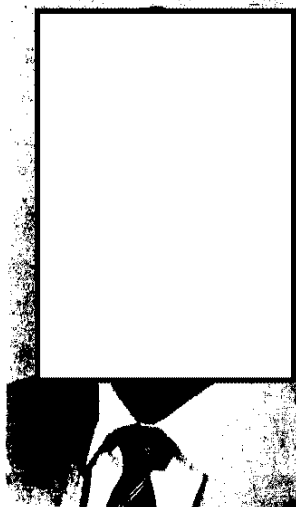
Mr. Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., National Chairman of the United Service Organizations, Inc., recently presented the 1961 Award of the United Service Organizations to Director Hoover. The USO presents an award each year to the outstanding American whose contribution to the Nation's welfare is considered most exemplary.

## Georgians



Assistant Director C. D. DeLoach recently returned briefly to his native State of Georgia where he delivered a speech at the Georgia Press Institute at the University of Georgia in Athens. Mr. DeLoach (left) is shown above with [redacted] of the "Augusta Chronicle and Augusta Herald."

### First and Last



On the list of Bureau employees, SA [redacted] (left) of the Philadelphia Office is alphabetically first, and [redacted] (right) of the Cleveland Office is last. In between are approximately 14,000 additional employees.

### Geographical Center

While not exactly the center of the Bureau's activities, the Grand Forks, North Dakota, Resident Agency (Minneapolis) does have the distinction of covering Rugby, North Dakota, the geographical center of North America.



### Airline Stewardess

SAC E. E. Hargett of the Cleveland Office, recently became an airline stewardess for United Airlines. She completed a course of instruction at Cheyenne, Wyoming, and is currently stationed at Newark, New Jersey, flying usually between Newark and Chicago.

### Tricky Test Answers

(see page 13)

1. One hour. An alarm clock's range is 12 hours. It would go off at 9 o'clock.
2. Yes, of course, but it is not celebrated.
3. One—the day he was born.
4. If he is living, he wouldn't want to be buried.
5. The match.
6. All months have 28 days, some more.
7. One hour. Zero hour when you take the first, 30 minutes later when you take the second, etc.
8. Polar bear. The house would be at the North Pole.
9. Half way. When he passes the half-way point, he is going out.
10. "In God We Trust" and "United States of America."
11. Ten is the least number—nine in the field and the man at bat.
12. A half dollar and a nickel. One of the coins is not a nickel, but the other one is.
13. Nine.
14. 70.
15. They were not playing against each other.
16. Two
17. Not unless he could have foretold the birth of Christ 46 years later.
18. The beggar is the woman's sister.
19. Noah, not Moses, was the Ark's skipper.
20. To have a widow, a man would be quite dead.
21. Misspelled.



# The Money Machine

If there is a criminal society, then the confidence man must surely hold a high place on its social register. Smooth and suave, he travels across the country, skimming off the financial cream with fast talk about a fast buck.

The "con men" who bilk their victims of more than \$5,000 are the special problem of the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property desk of the General Investigative Division. The long parade of "con games" which pass across this desk generally follows a set pattern, although the confidence man usually embellishes the basic plot with some personal touch of his own.

One scheme which is now enjoying renewed popularity is the "money-making machine." This swindle is brown with age, but it rarely fails to produce a generous amount of green currency for the glib-tongued con man. The machine is usually nothing more than a wooden box which the "inventor" demonstrates for the benefit of his victim.

By placing a \$20 bill, a blank sheet of paper, and certain "secret" chemicals in the machine, the "inventor" is able to reproduce the bill, thus doubling his money. The new bill, of course, is actually a legitimate bill introduced into the machine by sleight of hand. The con man, with a flourish of generosity, agrees to share his machine with the victim. Since each bill can produce only one duplicate, however, they will need ten or twenty thousand dollars to make the operation worthwhile. The enthusiastic victim quickly produces the money and the con man goes to work.

The money is alternated between blank sheets of paper and placed in the machine. Since this is a volume operation, a great deal of time is required to insure complete reproduction, and the con man admonishes the victim not to open the machine. Then, the con man steps out to buy some more "secret" chemicals.

The victim waits and grows impatient. When the con man fails to return, he opens the machine and finds only the blank sheets of paper. The money is gone and so is the con man.

The victim is left with only two mementos of his lost fortune—a useless box and a painful memory.

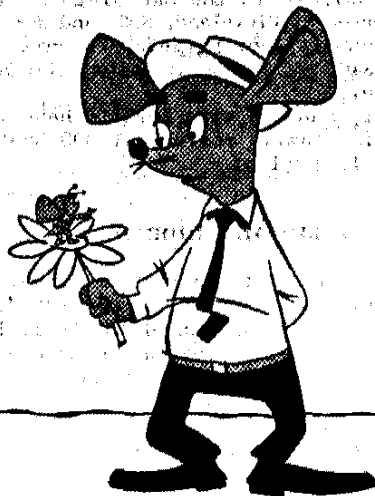


A money-making machine. This one consists of two boards, two belts, and some harmless chemicals.

## Alexander

### SUMMER THOUGHTS

Your lives span some sixty years.  
The bee's life spans but hours.  
You spend yours in huge stone tiers.  
He spends his in flowers.





## RETIREMENTS

### James J. Kelly

The long and distinguished career of SAC James J. Kelly of the Baltimore Office came to a close with his retirement on March 3, 1961. His career spanned 20 years, and he had served the Bureau as an SAC since April, 1953. Mr. Kelly's abilities as an administrator and investigator were of great value, and he made many outstanding contributions to the betterment of the Bureau.

Born at Far Rockway, New York, he received his early education there, and attended Holy Cross College at Worcester, Massachusetts. He earned an A.B. degree there and subsequently studied at St. Johns University Law School in Brooklyn where he was graduated with an LL.B. degree in 1935 and an LL.M. degree in 1940.

In March, 1941, Mr. Kelly joined the Bureau and was first assigned to the San Diego Office. Later, he served at Cleveland, SOG, and New York as SA; at Memphis, Springfield, Phoenix, and Seattle as ASAC; and as SAC at Boston, New York, and Baltimore.

Mr. Kelly and his wife [redacted] have four children. The family resides at 908 Shelley Road, Towson 4, Maryland.



Mr. Kelly

### Lyman M. Chipman

One of the longest and most distinguished Bureau careers came to a close on March 8, 1961, when SA Lyman "Chip" Chipman of the Louisville Office retired. He had served the Bureau for more than 32 years, and was one of the outstanding criminal investigators.

Chip was born at American Fork, Utah. He studied law for two years at the University of Utah, and then came to Washington, D. C., where he completed his studies and earned an LL.B. degree from The George Washington University. In 1928, he joined the Bureau as a Special Agent and

was assigned to the San Francisco Office. He later served at Kansas City, Chicago, St. Paul, Oklahoma City, Little Rock, Denver, Washington Field, Seat of Government, Des Moines, St. Louis, and New York. In 1943, he was transferred to the Louisville Office where he remained until his retirement.

Chip and his wife [redacted] have one son. They reside at 210 Oxford Place, St. Matthews, Kentucky.



Mr. Chipman

### Russell P. Baldwin

SA Russell Baldwin of the Chicago Office retired on March 24, 1961, and, thus, closed a career that spanned more than 29 years. Russ was one of the Bureau's top accountants, and his abilities in this field will be sorely missed.

Russ was born at Melvern, Kansas, and received his early education at Liberty, Missouri. He attended the William Jewell College at Liberty and the Kansas City School of Accounting in Kansas City, and then entered the University of

Kansas City School of Law in 1927 where he was graduated with an LL.B. degree in 1931. The following year, Russ joined the Bureau as a Special Agent and was first assigned to the St. Louis Office. During the crime-filled 1930's, he served at Chicago, Los Angeles, Kansas City, New Orleans, Little Rock, and Oklahoma City.



Mr. Baldwin

In 1938, he served for several months at SOG, and then returned to the Chicago Office where he remained until his retirement.

He and his wife [redacted] reside at 442

Elmwood Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

[redacted]  
On March 24, 1961, SA [redacted] of the Newark Office brought an end to his long association with the FBI. On that day, he retired after having served the Bureau for more than 26 years.

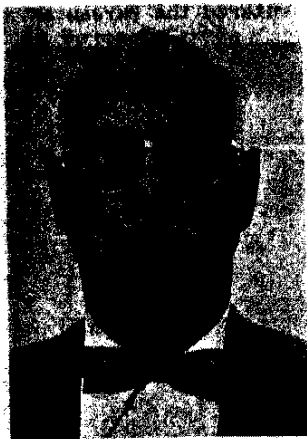
[redacted] was born and raised at Jackson, Mississippi. He attended college there, earning a B.S. degree from Millsaps College and an LL.B. degree from Jackson State College, and then taught school in the Jackson area before joining the Bureau as a Special Agent on November 5, 1934. He served first at the Philadelphia Office, and later at Trenton, New Orleans, Louisville, SOG, Washington Field, and New York. In 1956, he began his assignment at Newark where he remained until his retirement.

[redacted] and his wife [redacted] have three children. They reside at [redacted]

### Maurice E. Goudge

On March 31, 1961, SA Maurice "Morrie" Goudge of the Los Angeles Office retired after having served the Bureau for more than 25 years.

Morrie was born at Galveston, Texas, but was a long-time resident of Washington, D. C. He attended the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, where he received a B.S. degree in 1927. Beginning his career with the Bureau in 1935, Morrie served as a physical instructor in the Training and Inspection Division, while he attended the Southwestern University in Washington, D. C. In March, 1941, he was appointed a Special Agent and was first assigned to the Detroit Office. Later assignments took him



Mr. Goudge

to Pittsburgh, Washington Field Office, and Quantico, where he served as a firearms instruc-

tor until 1944. That year, he began his assignment at the Los Angeles Office, where he remained until his retirement.

Morrie and his wife [redacted] have one daughter and two grandchildren. They reside at 206 Allen, Glendale 1, California.

[redacted]  
The Los Angeles Office lost one of its outstanding criminal investigators when SA [redacted] retired on March 31, 1961. [redacted] had been assigned to the Los Angeles Office since 1945, and had participated in the investigation of many of the major cases there.

He was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, and received his early education in that city. He attended Holy Cross College at Worcester, Massachusetts, where he was graduated with a Ph.B. degree, and, later, earned an LL.B. degree from South-eastern University Law School in Washington, D. C. [redacted] entered the Bureau in August, 1936, as a messenger, and received his appointment as a Special Agent in May, 1939.

He served at Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, and Denver, and then returned to Los Angeles, where he remained until his retirement.

[redacted] and his wife [redacted] have two sons and a daughter. They reside at [redacted]

### BAD BET

A group of gamblers in one of our northern states has learned the hard way that the FBI is a bit more efficient and reliable than old Mother Nature.

For many years, a state-wide lottery called the "Minute Pool" has flourished in local saloons. The man who can guess the exact month, day, hour, and minute of the spring break-up of the ice-clogged river is the lucky winner.

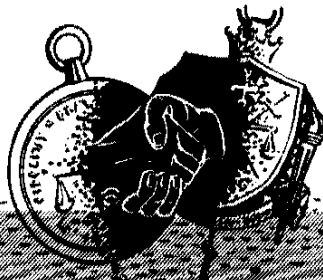
Recently, an enterprising group in a saloon envisioned new and fertile possibilities when the FBI began looking for a local man on a kidnapping charge. A "Minute Pool" was established, and inveterate gamblers placed their bets on the exact hour that the FBI would get its man.

The gamblers' confidence in the FBI, however, was apparently not as great as their gaming spirit, for the subject was arrested before all the bets had been placed. A sad but wiser group of gamblers had their money refunded.

b6



# Distinguished



# Service

b6

SA [redacted]

SA [redacted] of the Los Angeles Office, one of the Bureau's outstanding investigators, has completed three decades of Bureau service. On March 26, 1931, Ed entered the Bureau as a messenger.

He was born and reared in Franklin, Massachusetts, and in 1929 received an A.B. degree from Dartmouth College in New Hampshire. While serving the Bureau as a clerk, [redacted] earned an LL.B. degree from The George Washington University in Washington, D. C., and in 1937 obtained an LL.M. degree from Georgetown University, also in the

is attending Redlands University in Redlands, California, where she is majoring in the field of foreign languages. She has recently returned from a semester of study in Salzburg, Austria.

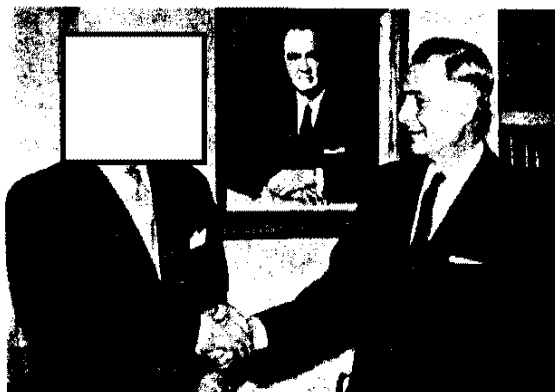
Swimming, skiing, and mountain climbing are [redacted] hobbies. He asserts that he plays tennis, as he is too young to play golf, and that he is at the awkward age between tennis and golf. Family vacations are spent at their attractive mountain cabin on Big Bear Lake, California, which is at 7,000 feet in the San Bernardino Mountains.

## SA W. Willis Fisher

The illustrious career of SA W. Willis Fisher passed 30 years on March 26, 1961, when a reception in his honor was held by his fellow employees of the Washington Field Office.

"Willie" was born in Oxon Hill, Maryland. An outstanding athlete, he was a star baseball and basketball player in high school, and, during the period between 1928 and 1937, he was a member of 11 straight championship baseball clubs and 9 basketball teams. He played semi-professional baseball in the Washington, D. C., area, and was instrumental in forming the Bureau championship teams.

He was graduated from Columbus University in the Nation's Capital and received an LL.B. degree in 1935. Willie entered the Bureau as a



SA [redacted] (left) is congratulated by SAC W. G. Simon of the Los Angeles Office upon completion of 30 years' service.

Nation's Capital. He became a Special Employee in 1938, one of the first to receive such an appointment, and in 1940 was appointed a Special Agent. [redacted] was first assigned to Houston, and subsequently served in the Omaha and Los Angeles Offices.

Progressing through the years to an experienced, seasoned Agent [redacted] is alert and competent, and his abilities as an investigator have won for him the admiration and respect of his associates. A master at analyzing and sizing up situations, [redacted] contributions to the internal security of the country have been outstanding and invaluable.

The [redacted] and their children, [redacted]



Director Hoover presents a 30-Year Service Award Key to SA Fisher.

messenger on March 26, 1931, and received his badge and credentials on October 7, 1935. Maintaining his enthusiasm for sports, he was the first activity promoter of the FBIRA. Willie's first-office assignment was Washington Field, and he subsequently served in the Charlotte, Denver, Chicago, and New York Offices before being reassigned to WFO in 1955.

Through the years, SA Fisher has acquired wide investigative experience in every type of Bureau case. His analytical mind and research abilities qualify him to handle the most complicated and involved investigative matters. It is said that his ability to leave only a fleeting shadow on the sidewalks of New York, while he was assigned on surveillances there, is a legend handed down to each new Agent coming to the New York Office. He has participated in many major criminal and security cases, and his contributions on the Ludwig and Duquesne Spy Cases were invaluable.

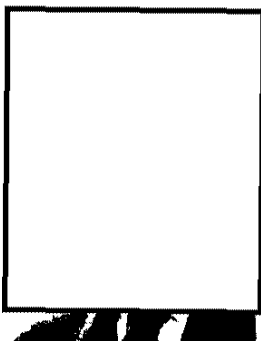
An active golfer on the Bureau team, which this year won the Annual Medal-Play Tournament for low net score and was awarded the Walter R. McCallum Memorial Award Trophy, SA Fisher recently presented the team trophy to the Director.

Willie's wife Thelma is a former Bureau secretary, and his two sisters, Louise F. Isles and Bertha A. Weare, are presently employed by the Bureau at SOG. The Fishers have two children, Stephen, aged 20, and Ann, aged 17.

### The Leave Ledger

During the leave year 1960, Bureau employees forfeited 38,933 hours of annual leave, which represents a savings to the Government of \$228,071. At the Seat of Government, a total of 289 employees forfeited 5,155 hours of leave, while in the field 2,047 employees forfeited 33,778 hours.

SA [REDACTED]



SA [REDACTED] of the Los Angeles Office received a 20-year key on March 3, 1961.

SA W. Harlan Brown



SA Brown of the Dallas Office received a 20-year key on March 3, 1961.

SA J. Howard Carlson



On March 3, 1961, SA Carlson of the Tampa Office celebrated his 20th anniversary.

SA Robert W. Clark



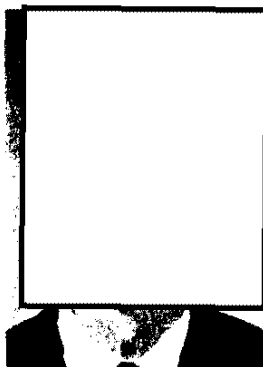
Assigned at Tallahassee (Jacksonville), SA Clark entered the Bureau on March 3, 1941.

SA Barron T. Conklin



A 20-year key was presented SA Conklin of the Detroit Office on March 3, 1961.

SA [REDACTED]



On March 3, 1961, SA [REDACTED] of the Laboratory received a 20-year key.

SA Tullis D. Easterling



The SRA at Panama City (Jacksonville), SA Easterling, entered the Bureau on March 3, 1941.

SA George A. Everett



Assigned at Greenwood, Mississippi (Memphis), SA Everett completed 20 years on March 3, 1961.

SA Joseph M. Fitzgerald



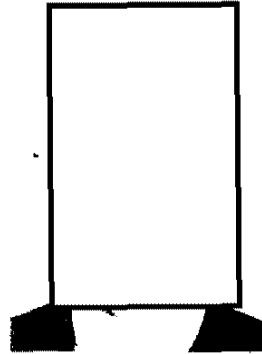
SA Fitzgerald of the Domestic Intelligence Division received a 20-year key March 3, 1961.

SAC Frederick A. Frohbose



On March 3, 1961, SAC Frohbose of the Philadelphia Office received a 20-year key.

SA [redacted]



On March 3, 1961, SA [redacted] of the San Francisco Office completed 20 years with the FBI.

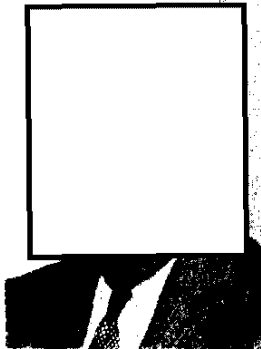
SA Robert B. Hawley



Currently on foreign assignment, SA Hawley received a 20-year key on March 3, 1961.

b6

SA [redacted]



On March 3, 1941, SA [redacted] of the San Francisco Office entered the Bureau.

SA Robert T. Hickman, Jr.



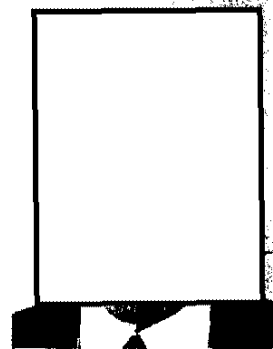
On March 3, 1941, SA Hickman of the Baltimore Office entered the Bureau.

SA Marion B. Hummel



Assigned at Huntsville (Birmingham), SA Hummel completed 20 years on March 3, 1961.

SA [redacted]



On March 3, 1961, SA [redacted] of Washington Field received a 20-year key.

SA George Reith Johnson



The SRA at Wilkes-Barre (Philadelphia), SA Johnson, entered the Bureau on March 3, 1941.

SA Meffert W. Kuhrtz



SA Kuhrtz of the Domestic Intelligence Division received a 20-year key on March 3, 1961.

SAC Curtis O. Lynum



SAC Lynum of the Dallas Office received a 20-year key on March 3, 1961.

SA Walter C. Martinson



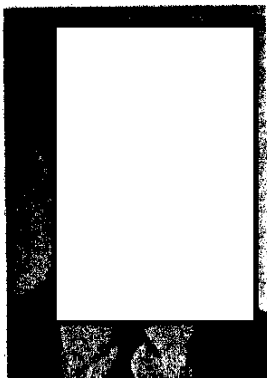
Presently on assignment in New York, SA Martinson entered the FBI on March 3, 1941.

SA Cecil M. Miller



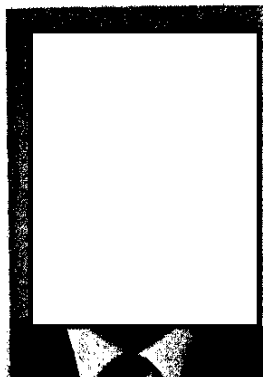
On March 3, 1961, SA Miller of the Springfield Office completed 20 years with the FBI.

SA [redacted]



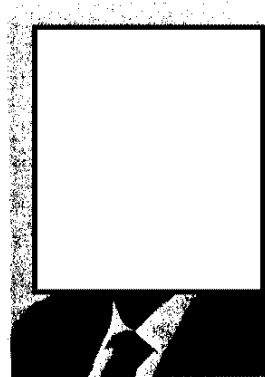
A 20-year key was presented to SA [redacted] of Washington Field Office on March 3, 1961.

SA [redacted]



Celebrating his 20th anniversary on March 3, 1961, SA [redacted] is now serving at Richmond.

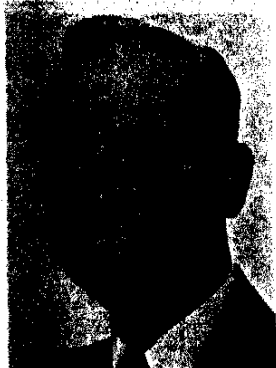
SA [redacted]



Entering the Bureau on March 3, 1941, SA [redacted] is assigned at the Los Angeles Office.

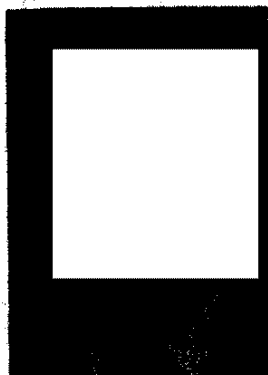
b6

SA C. Erwin Piper



SA Piper of Los Angeles celebrated his 20th anniversary on March 3, 1961.

[redacted]



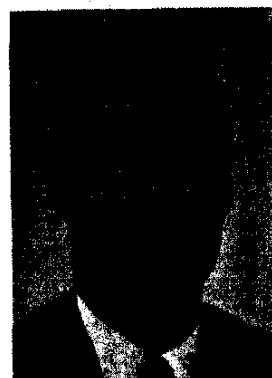
On March 3, 1961, Mr. [redacted] of Providence, R. I. (Boston), received a 20-year key.

SA [redacted]



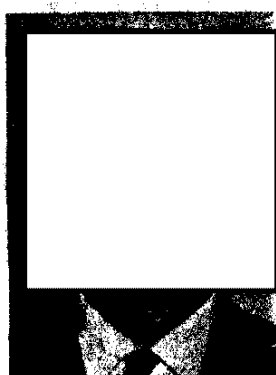
On March 3, 1941, SA [redacted] of the Minneapolis Office entered the FBI.

SA Howard H. Wallace, Jr.



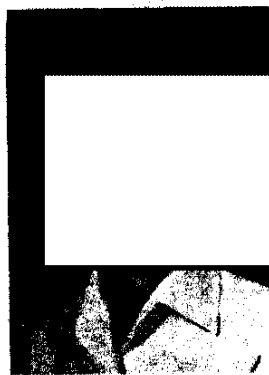
On March 3, 1961, SA Wallace of the Domestic Intelligence Division received a 20-year key.

SA [redacted]



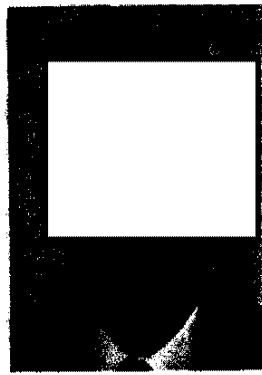
On March 3, 1941, SA [redacted] of the Louisville Office entered the Bureau.

[redacted]



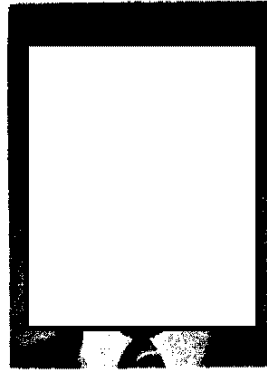
On March 3, 1961, [redacted] of the General Investigative Division completed 20 years.

SA [redacted]



On March 5, 1941, SA [redacted] of Sacramento (San Francisco) entered the Bureau.

SA [redacted]



SA [redacted] of Washington Field received a 20-year key on March 6, 1961.

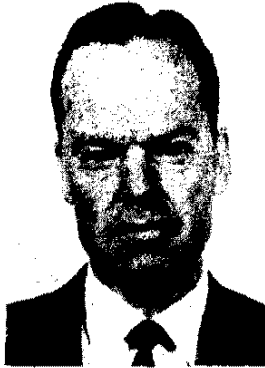
b6

SA Charles F. Ahern



SA Ahern of the Boston Office received a 20-year key on March 10, 1961.

SA Charles T. Fletcher



SA Fletcher of the San Francisco Office entered the FBI on March 10, 1941.

SA William M. Hawkins



On March 10, 1961, SA Hawkins of Kansas City celebrated his 20th anniversary.

SA James T. Magher



Assigned at Charlotte, SA Magher completed 20 years with the Bureau on March 10, 1961.

Inspector Donald E. Moore



A 20-year key was presented Inspector Moore of Domestic Intelligence on March 10, 1961.

SA Sam Papich



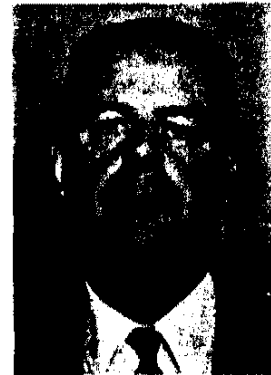
SA Papich of Domestic Intelligence celebrated his 20th anniversary on March 10, 1961.

SAC Edward J. Powers



Entering the Bureau on March 10, 1941, SAC Powers is currently assigned at Baltimore.

SA Kirby A. Vosburgh



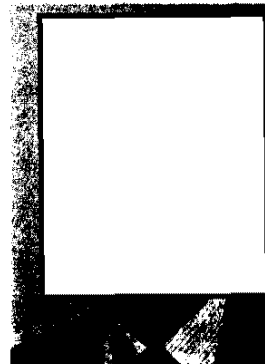
Assigned to the RA at Syracuse (Albany), SA Vosburgh entered the FBI on March 10, 1941.

SA Jesse R. Wagner



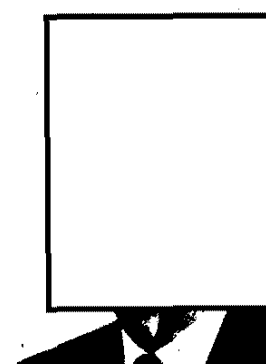
The SRA at Hayward (San Francisco), SA Wagner received a 20-year key on March 10, 1961.

SE



of the San Francisco Office received a 20-year key on March 14, 1961.

SA



The SRA at Saginaw (Detroit), SA  entered the Bureau on March 17, 1941.

SA Frank B. Foley



SA Foley of the Chicago Office received a 20-year key on March 17, 1961.

SA John G. Groves



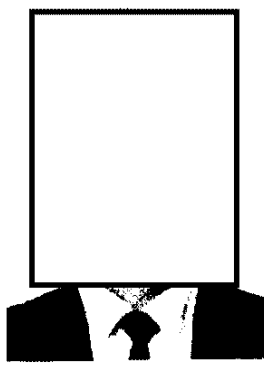
On March 17, 1961, SA Groves of the Seattle Office celebrated his 20th anniversary.

SA Leonard F. Johnson



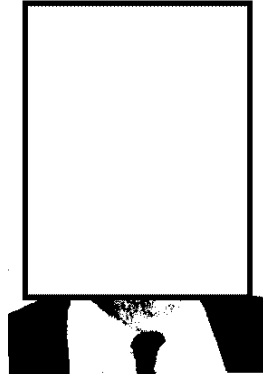
Completing 20 years on March 17, 1961, SA Johnson is currently assigned at New Haven.

SA [redacted]



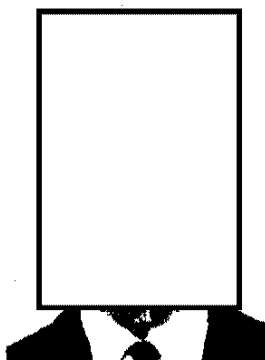
SA [redacted] presently on foreign assignment, completed 20 years on March 17, 1961.

SA [redacted]



SA [redacted] of the Oklahoma City Office received a 20-year key on March 20, 1961.

[redacted]



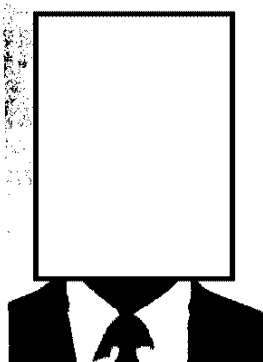
On March 20, 1961, Mr. [redacted] of the Seattle Office celebrated his 20th anniversary.

SA [redacted]



SA [redacted] ASRA at Muskogee (Oklahoma City), completed 20 years on March 24, 1961.

SA [redacted]



SA [redacted] of the San Diego Office celebrated his 20th anniversary on March 24, 1961.

SA John Minno



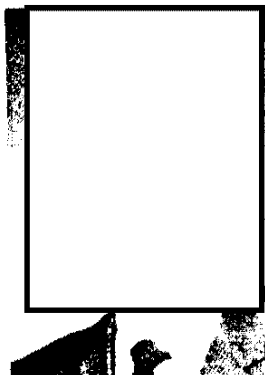
SA Minno of Washington Field received a 20-year key on March 24, 1961.

SA J. Stanley Rotz



Completing 20 years on March 24, 1961, SA Rotz is currently assigned at Baltimore.

[redacted]



A 20-year key was presented [redacted] of the Identification Division on March 24, 1961.

SA John P. Slayden, Jr.



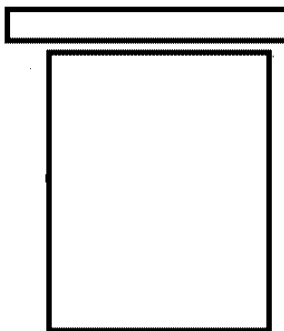
SA Slayden of the Knoxville Office received a 20-year key on March 25, 1961.

SA Robert F. Milne II



SA Milne of Washington Field received a 20-year key on March 27, 1961.

b6



Charles W. Smith



On March 27, 1961 [redacted] of the Philadelphia Office received a 20-year key.

Mr. Smith of the Administrative Division received a 20-year key on March 29, 1961.

## NA Opens 67th Session

The 67th Session of the FBI National Academy began on March 20, 1961, with a class of 68 carefully selected officers from throughout the United States and the Philippines. This class includes two sheriffs, seven chiefs of police, two Special Agents from the Philippines' National Bureau of Investigation, a Major in the United States Army, and a Captain from the United States Marine Corps.

After twelve weeks of concentrated study, these officers will return to their departments to pass on their knowledge to their associates.

## WE CONGRATULATE...

*Employees of the FBI take great pride in the outstanding accomplishments of their associates listed here, who have recently received cash awards under the Government Employees' Incentive Awards Program in recognition of exceptional contributions to the Service.*



ALLEN F. FREI  
LOS ANGELES

CARL N. FREYMAN  
CHICAGO

DONALD V. GIBBS  
LOS ANGELES

DONALD F. HALLAHAN  
SAN FRANCISCO

JOHN E. KEATING  
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

LEON J. MEYER  
LOS ANGELES

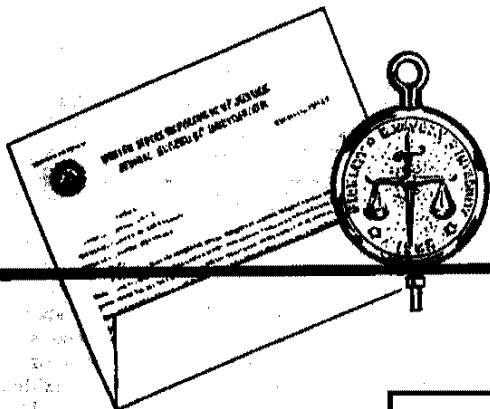
EDWARD A. PLEVACK  
LOS ANGELES

WILLIAM P. POOLE  
SAN FRANCISCO

EWING H. RAUCH, JR.  
SAN FRANCISCO

THOMAS J. SULLIVAN  
SAN FRANCISCO





## TEN-YEAR SERVICE AWARDS

[Redacted]  
Merton R. Anderson, Seattle

[Redacted]  
Robert J. Barry, Los Angeles

[Redacted]  
William C. Bradshaw, New York  
Louis J. Bruno, Jr., New York  
Daniel J. Buckley, San Francisco

[Redacted]  
Robert H. Cahill, Washington  
Gordon S. Carr, Charlotte  
James E. Carroll, Philadelphia

[Redacted]  
Edward J. Doherty, New York  
Thomas J. Dolan, Philadelphia  
Warren J. Donovan, New York  
Rene John Dumaine, Chicago  
William R. Duncan, Louisville

[Redacted]  
James R. Flynn, Jr., Washington  
Calvin R. Ford, Washington  
Thomas G. Forsyth III, Pittsburgh

[Redacted]  
Arthur J. Greene, Jr., New York

[Redacted]  
Wallace G. Hague, Denver  
Jesse R. Hagy, San Antonio  
Walter R. Happell, Memphis  
Robert F. Hartmann, New York

[Redacted]  
Joe C. Hester, Boston  
Clifford E. Huhta, Milwaukee

[Redacted]  
Walter C. Johnson, St. Louis

[Redacted]  
John J. Joyce, New York  
James P. Kehoe, New York  
John E. King, Detroit  
Henry J. Krauss, New York

[Redacted]  
John F. Langtry, New York

[Redacted]  
James R. Laughlin, Newark

[Redacted]  
Alfred C. Miller, San Francisco  
John W. Miller, Detroit

[Redacted]  
Maclean F. Morrison, Denver

[Redacted]  
Albert N. Nencioni, Washington  
John R. Norpel, Jr., Chicago  
Samuel W. North, Jr., Los Angeles

[Redacted]  
Joe P. Patty, Houston

[Redacted]  
J. Robert Pearce, Philadelphia

[Redacted]  
Frederick J. Petersen, Detroit

[Redacted]  
Richard E. Potocki, Domestic Intelligence  
William J. Power, New York  
William L. Price, Seattle  
William L. Quis, New York

[Redacted]  
Warren J. Richer, New York  
Taylor R. Roberts, Philadelphia  
Charles E. Robinson, Seattle  
Sidney H. Roache, Washington

[Redacted]  
John B. Rucker, Jr., Pittsburgh  
Edward C. Rudiger, San Francisco

[Redacted]  
Ronald G. Stamp, San Francisco

[Redacted]  
Jodie E. Stavinoha, Washington

[Redacted]  
Donald T. Sullivan, General Investigative

[Redacted]  
Stephen Sziarto, Washington  
Ted R. Tucker, Jacksonville

[Redacted]  
John E. Warren, New York

[Redacted]  
Robert E. Zinn, Baltimore



## FROM BACK INVESTIGATORS

MAY, 1936

"For inspirational leadership nothing in the field of law enforcement has ever equalled the sudden appearance of J. Edgar Hoover, Director, on the line of action. Within a period of about ten days (in May, 1936) four of the most sought after fugitives from Federal justice were taken into custody by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation without a shot being fired."

This is quoted from the editorial page of the May, 1936, issue. On May 1, 1936, at New Orleans, Director Hoover effected the arrest of Alvin Karpis, the kidnaper of Edward George Bremer of St. Paul.

The adjoining cartoon and a poem by Belle Cohen (who left the FBI in 1943) also were published 25 years ago in connection with those illustrious first few days in May, 1936. A portion of the poem follows:

### CURTAIN

*You're beaten, Mr. Gangster,  
That's one group you can't buy,  
No politics or gold will tempt  
The men of the FBI.*

*Alvin Karpis, Gangster,  
They've caught, and Campbell too,  
Mahan is their prisoner,  
and Robinson is through.*

*You've lost, Mr. Gangster!  
Your plans have gone astray  
You cringe in craven terror,  
At last, crime doesn't pay!*

////

Sports Headline--Baseball. The U. S. Government League opener between the FBI's 1936 diamond entry and the Metropolitan Police nine was a "thriller," with a final score of 3-2 for the G-men. "Present for the opening ceremonies were the Honorable Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General of the United States, and law enforcement moguls J. Edgar Hoover and Major Ernest W. Brown, who were on hand to witness the Sleuth-Cop collision."

The first game of this season is scheduled for May 23, 1961, and we wish our club continued success.

////

Phoney--from St. Louis: Only a few Saturdays ago, two Special Agents were holding down the fort alone when a bell was heard to ring. After

fumbling around with the teletype a number of minutes, they decided it must have been the telephone, "so off they hurried to the boss's office wherein are located only three phones, six buzzers and half a dozen chime gadgets for calling in agents from the right wing of our suite.... The Agents, after maneuvering the phones and switch signals for half an hour or so, finally decided that some one must have the wrong number. However, being somewhat irked to think that the telephone company should let people call wrong numbers over so protracted a period, a repairman was immediately summoned to determine the trouble. Coincident with the latter's arrival inopportunely appeared on the scene the SAC who had been making futile attempts to get the office. Much to the Agents' chagrin it was noted that during all the fracas the receivers had been switched, and, in answering, all they got was a dead line."

////



Chase in New Orleans 1100

////

A handwriting expert with the Bureau discussed handwriting specimens at a supervisors conference in 1936, and announced that at the present time, the Laboratory is called upon to solve approximately 300 problems in handwriting identifications each month.

During the month of March, 1961, the Laboratory was requested to handle 8,197 handwrit-

ing examinations.

////

A 1938 G-MEN-U produced at a luncheon given in honor of a home-coming Special Agent included for dessert:

Alcatrazberry Sherbert  
with  
Lady Fingerprints  
and  
Chase and San Quentin Coffee

////

## FBIRA Tour To Hawaii

Your FBIRA has arranged a tour of the fabulous Hawaiian Islands—a tropic adventure in the paradise of our newest state—including four nights in romantic Honolulu and Waikiki, five days touring the enchanting outer islands, and an authentic Hawaiian feast. These are but a few of the tour's many fascinating features. Further details will be included in next month's INVESTIGATOR, and will be available soon through your FBIRA Activity Promoter.

Close Call



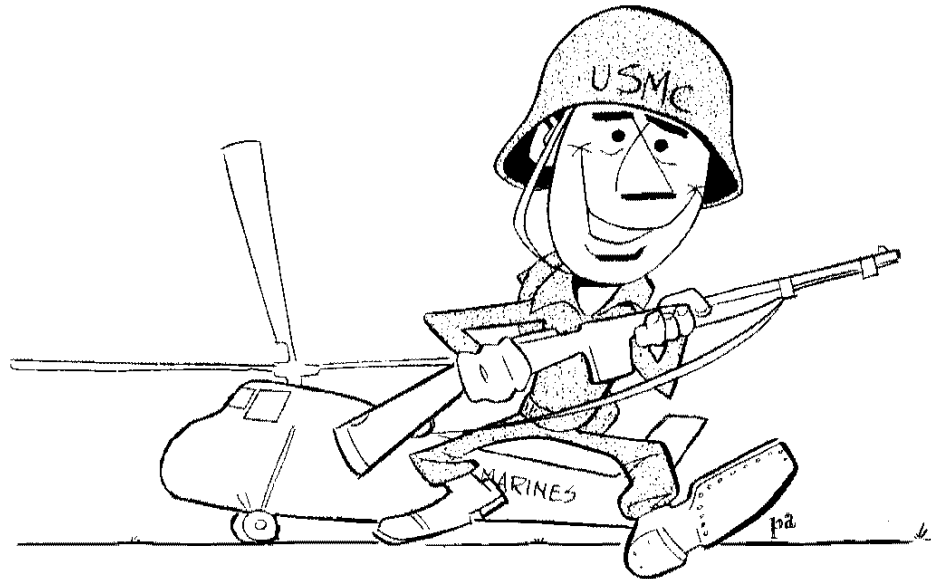
Local residents near Allentown, Pennsylvania, survey the wreckage of a twin-engine plane that crashed in the yard of SA Thomas F. Hannigan. (Photo courtesy Daily-Chronicle Newspapers, Inc., Allentown, Pa.)

On the evening of March 8, 1961, a seasonal hail and sleet storm centered over the area of Allentown, Pennsylvania. Two miles west of Allentown, SA Thomas F. Hannigan, of the Philadelphia Office and his wife and two children were spending a quiet evening at home. The children were studying, while the storm outside pelted the house with sleet.

Suddenly, there was the sound of a plane roaring overhead, much too close for comfort. Then there was a loud crash and all the lights went out in the Hannigan home. A light, twin-engine plane had barely missed the rooftop,

severing the electrical wires. The plane struck a tree, cut it in half, and then crashed into SA Hannigan's yard.

A pilot and two passengers were pulled from the wrecked aircraft by SA Hannigan and local police officers. One passenger was severely injured, and died the following day. Later, it was learned that the plane had been en route to New York from its home base of Cleveland, Ohio. It had been in radio contact with a local airport only minutes before the crash, and had reported that one engine had boiled and that ice had formed on the wings.



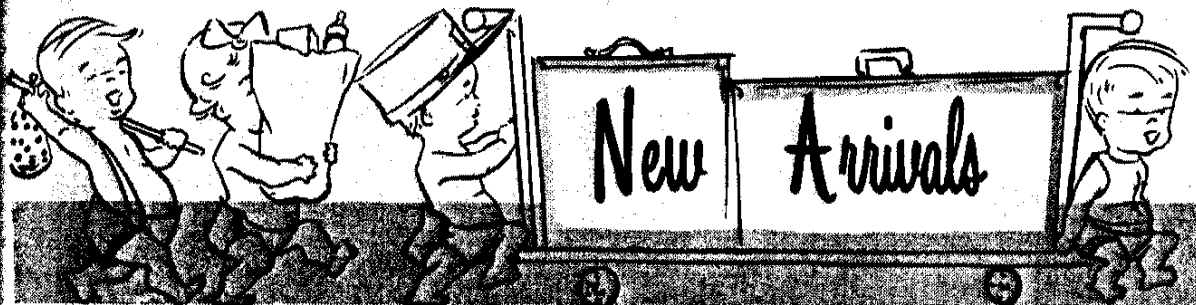
## THE MARINES HAVE LANDED . . .

AND they'll be invading the FBI Ranges at Quantico on June 3, 1961. Again this year, a realistic mock battle by United States Marines will be part of the festivities at the annual FBIRA Field Day at Quantico. This Bureau-wide picnic, which is open to all Bureau employees and their families and friends, will be attended by more than 6,000 people. Good food is available, and there will be games and prizes for grown-ups and kids--free pony rides, softball, badminton, volley ball, a

hole-in-one contest, guessing games, and many other varied activities. Firearms instructors at the Academy will demonstrate their expert skills with all the Bureau's service weapons, and the famous Marine Corps Band will give a concert. These events make the annual Field Day at Quantico one of the most popular and anticipated FBIRA activities. Bring your family, your friends, and a picnic basket to the FBIRA Field Day at Quantico.



**FBIRA  
Field Day  
& Picnic  
June 3**



b6



THE INVESTIGATOR  
Published by the  
FBI RECREATION ASSOCIATION  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Investigator Staff

EDITOR: M. A. Jones  
ASSISTANT EDITOR: David W. Bowers  
MANAGING EDITOR:   
WOMEN'S EDITOR:   
DESIGN AND LAYOUT: Exhibits Section  
PRINTING AND  
PHOTO REPRODUCTION: Mechanical Section

FBIRA Officers

PRESIDENT: C. Ray Davidson  
VICE PRESIDENT: Donald E. Moore  
SECRETARY:   
TREASURER:   
ACTIVITY PROMOTER: Carl A. Harris  
ASSISTANT ACTIVITY PROMOTER:

b6